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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1840.

NO. 1.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE BARQUE LADY AUGUSTINE, 334

Tons per Register, 1000. A. H. H. H.

to Messrs. RUSSELL & CO.

or to CHARLES FERRON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

both of the Firm of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, ESQ. now in Europe, of the Firm of MESSRS. TURNER & CO. having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to MESSRS. TURNER & CO. in China, on behalf of the resident Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

TO LET—For the next 6 months, apartments for an English single Gentleman, being a third of a house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to

ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.

WANTED—A good Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE—The Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c. by John S. H. Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE—ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix—Price 3/6—do for 1-36-37-38 (price 4/). Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 82 per 100 LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid paper, but present at 8 1/2 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

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 N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

Manners and customs of the Japanese.
 From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.
 No. 1.
 [Continued from the Page 317 No. 51.]

A legal persecution, modified by much connivance, according to the Japanese system, was introduced in 1637, a rebellion broke out in the principality of Arima, the population of which was chiefly Christian. The cause and character of this rebellion are variously represented by the Dutch and Portuguese authorities. According to the latter, it originated in the persecution of his Christian subjects by a newly-appointed heathen prince: whilst the Dutch represent it as provoked solely by the tyrannical and egoism of that new prince, and after their unconnected with religious differences? and Siebold, who was considered as a neutral, without any bias as to its origin, calls it "the unsuccessful insurrection of the Christians;" and ascribes the probability of its origin was the impel. The cause of the insurrection in question. Persecution of native Christians, with the penalty of death denounced against all who refused the test of trampling upon the image of the Virgin and the infant God, was even then the law of the land, and would naturally afford the pretext and the means of a newly appointed heathen prince's tyranny and egoism. But this is not all. After a long struggle, the prince drove the missionaries to the province of Chikuzen, and finding himself unable there to subdue them, he, with the full sanction of the Emperor, called upon the Dutch to bring their armed troops, and auxiliary troops to the aid of the Christians, and thus the land of the Dutch was turned into a theatre of blood and carnage, and the great principles of justice and equity were trampled upon.

by the original charter and the liberty enjoyed under its protection of the kindly disposed prince of Firat. Kockobokko obeyed the summons with the single motive of war at his disposal, and the Dutch artillery decided the fate of the unfortunate Christian insurgents at Simbira. This civil war is said to have cost forty thousand lives; and the prince's triumph was followed by the rigid enforcement, throughout the empire, of the laws against Christians, the vanquished rebels being the first victims.

This compliance with a Japanese requisition to act as auxiliaries against their fellow-Christians the Dutch writers vindicate upon the plea of the civil war, and having been a religious war, although they do not deny the Christians of the unhappy rebels shut up on Sigabara. The same story, however, probably lies in their eye, fractional dread that their own lives might be forfeited, or of disobedience to a mandate issued by the emperor. It is not improbable that this very compliance was partly due to the government of the truth of their assertion, that though the Dutch were Christians, the Christianity was not the Christianity of the Portuguese, was their exemption from the general exclusion. They were, however, then removed from Europe and liberty to the vanquished Portuguese prince.

But this subject of the persecution must not be dismissed without a tribute of a nation to the heroic resistance with which the Japanese converts adhered, under every trial to the faith they had adopted. Every native Christian was now put to the test of trampling on the image of his Redeemer, and the Jesuits asserted that scarce an instance of apostasy occurred, whilst incredible numbers voluntarily embraced martyrdom, as indicated by a confession of barbarity not unfigural in Japanese execution, and often reminding the reader of that flesh and blood and endurance between the torturer and the tortured, so common amongst the red men of North America. When the Japanese were weary of torturing and slaughtering—and in whose innocence to belong as little to the national idiosyncrasy as mercy—the remaining multitudes were locked up in prisons, there kept to hard work upon wretched fare, and usually offered wealth and freedom as the price of joining Christianity in the prescribed form. The offer was usually rejected, until the last Japanese Christian had died.

Even to the present day, every native Japanese, or according to Dorell, every native of Nagasaki and the adjoining principalities, is required to prove his non-Christianity. The trampling ceremony is performed annually upon a certain festival-day of the national religion, to wit, the fourth after the new year's day, and so universal is it, and must be, that bedridden invalids, and even infants in arms, are made to touch the picture with their feet. But the regular ceremony is now confined to native, and upon either occasion the trampling appears to be only used as a test to ascertain the religion, or rather the non-Christianity, of strangers.

So far from any member of the Dutch factory being required to participate in this revolting ceremony, we are positively assured, that those among them who felt outside in witness as a violation of Christianity, concerning which they had heard so much, have been unable to gratify their wishes; and all that is told upon this subject in the recent publications is given purely on the authority of Japanese acquaintance. In addition to these statements an anecdote is told relative to this matter, which appeared soon after Dorell's arrival, and is highly illustrative of the kindly feeling now entertained by the Japanese towards their foreign guests, as well as of their habitual forbearance with respect to religion, and of their general politeness.

[To be continued.]

ARABIAN ANECDOTES.

A sucking child had crept to the edge of a water-course, while its mother was otherwise engaged. She could not reach it with her hand, and from the edge of the water.

The mutual recriminations of the Dutch and Portuguese, who impute to each other the exclusion of foreigners from Japan, are not now worth investigating. It is likely enough that the progress of the Jesuits, and the acknowledgment of the Pope's authority by their converts, should have alarmed the government, and that the Dutch should have perceived, and it will be a commercial rivalry, which being then united to Spain, were their political as well as their religious enmities, which contrived to be combined. But the paper upon Japanese history will show that the Dutch were not the only ones to be surprised to find a nation which as far as concerned collecting to his own interest.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.
 WETMORE & Co.
 Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER, JUNR., and of Mr. ADRIAN A. LOW, in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DE LIN, JUNR., be admitted a partner therein.
 RUSSELL & Co.
 Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE—The firm of RUSSELL STURGIS & Co. of this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W. LILLIAN, JUNR., who is in the house, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., and intend to closing our pending business.
 RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
 Canton, 31st December, 1839.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO ADIES Gentlemen, Merchants, & Others going to the East and West India, the East India Company, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connections to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found to be of the greatest value, and save him in considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Pass and the reef, for the inspection of his friends.
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 J. G. ANTHONY.
 Attention from 10 till 5 o'clock.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE, in our firm at Limerick and abroad, ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT JAMES BRIDGES were admitted to be partners in our business, which will be future be carried on under the firm of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, BRIDGES & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.
 ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
 Tientsin Bay, 20th November, 1839.

WANTED—A Naval Advocate for 1840, Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE—A Bill of Exchange drawn by the Captain and Purser of the French Frigate Venero on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for France, 22,222.57 francs at 10 days sight.—Please apply to
 Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton, or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.
 17th December, 1839.

NOTICE.

ESTATE of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. deceased.
 WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ. now in Europe.
 JAMES MATHESON, ESQ. now in China.

And in the first number of our new volume is contained a full and complete history of the British Empire, from the time of the first settlement in North America to the present day. It is a work of great value and interest, and is one of the best of its kind ever published. It is a work of great value and interest, and is one of the best of its kind ever published. It is a work of great value and interest, and is one of the best of its kind ever published.

and property, till the declaration aforesaid shall be duly published. L. S. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British
Subjects in China.

True Copy, EDWARD ELLIOT.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

We are not, at this distance of time, to say now what should have been done then; but this we may say, which many of the British merchants know, that we frequently expressed our opinion in Canton at the time in favour of the merchants remaining. We pointed out to more than one person what an easy thing it was to leave Canton, but how difficult it would be to return; and more particularly to return with credit, honour, and a character for consistency. We simply make this allusion to free us from the suspicion of forming our opinions after events are passed. We presume it was generally thought that the stay of the British merchants in Canton would be of little use, while the British ships, acting under capt. Elliot's public notice, remained outside; and the system of transshipping goods in foreign forms was not then thought of. However, even had the British merchants remained in Canton, the manslaughter at Hongkong, on the 7th of July, would again have placed their liberty in jeopardy; for what doubt can there be that the imperial commissioner would have seized on one or all of them as hostages, when the attempt was even made to apprehend the captain (Macmichael) of an American vessel, under the suspicion that he was an Englishman, in order to keep him as a hostage for the murderer—so called by the high commissioner—of Linweihi. It is well, therefore, that the British merchants did not remain in Canton; and that most serious obstacle, the bond, also stood in the way of those merchants who had been imprisoned in Canton, for captain Elliot had positively refused to sign it; nor at that time, we think we may confidently aver, would any British merchant sign the bond.

We have heard it remarked that the British policy should have been thus managed: captain Elliot, immediately he was free to leave Canton, should have gone home, leaving the merchants to manage their own affairs. The consequences would have been—had the merchants, as *un pis aller*, signed the bond—that the trade would not have been even interrupted, far less cut off for ever. The ships of the season would have been unloaded and reloaded at Whampoa; whilst captain Elliot's presence in England would, probably, have had the effect on the merchants of inducing them to withhold any further consignments to China, until all misunderstandings between the two governments were arranged.

And here again we beg to remark that we long ago expressed our conviction that had Lord Napier lived, his lordship never would have lingered in China, doing something much worse than nothing; but that he would have broken up a commission, proved then to be utterly useless for the purposes intended, and returned home. The country would, in that case, have been spared the expenditure of some hundreds of thousands; but his lordship died, and none of his successors had the spirit to set up to the dignity of their station:—yet a point was gained for the Chinese when the emperor accredited captain Elliot as *Ling-ze*, or superintendent:—and now, what has this tenacity of office reduced us to! All branches of British trade, to speak in the most favorable terms, are languishing except one; and that branch the high commissioner was especially deputed to root up; but H. E.'s proceedings have caused it to flourish in more than pristine vigour: whilst all the other branches are sapped and dead, that flourishes like

The first rose of summer.

Also, to the continued stay of British merchants in Canton, and the fleet entering the river, the opium trade on the coast presents, to some, an insuperable objection; but this difficulty has only been created by the imperial commissioner himself; for his proscription of the *sixteen*, freed them, of course, from keeping any terms with him or his government. While, then, the opium trade was pushed on outside, with much greater vigour and success than it had been for a year previous, the question is to be asked

whether the high commissioner would not have re-enacted the scenes of March last, on the defenceless British subjects and ships in Canton and Whampoa?—We have had, as yet, but little proof of the sincerity, for the treatment of the ships, *Flamingo*, *Orion*, and *Royal Saxon*, whose captains signed the bond, can scarcely, we are of opinion, be adduced as an instance: these ships are a prey too small for the appetite of H. E., after it has been gorged with 20,000 chests of opium. But had sixty or seventy sail of British vessels, with their crews and full cargoes been—or were they now—at Whampoa—H. E. would then, perhaps, "show them what he would do."

Again, there is not only the bond,—which is objectionable in all its clauses, submission to which is highly derogatory to the credit and honour of commerce, and of the nations and individuals who acquiesce in its terms—but there are the celebrated orders of the high commissioner, governor, and lieutenant governor, regarding the punishment of foreigners for dealing in opium. (viz. C. E. M. 14, 1839). We extract the following fearful and important paragraph:

"Having reference to the great numbers of the foreigners of various nations, and the openness of communication by sea in every part, and considering that the laws and enactments of the celestial court are extremely strict, it is still requisite, that the punishment attaching to the prohibition against the importation of opium should be plainly proclaimed.

All you foreigners of every nation, should you not come hither, there the matter ends; but should you come to the territory of the celestial court, be you people of any country whatever, so often as opium is brought in all cases in accordance with the NEW LAW, the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not that it was not told before hand."

Here, then, is a document issued by the high commissioner himself, which virtually put an end to the British trade in May last; or, to give H. E. the full benefit of a less ambiguous form of speech, and of a more particular assertion, he laid such conditions on that trade, first by the bond, and then by this last proclamation, as to render it wholly unsafe for British merchants to consign their goods to China, or for British agents to reside in Canton; for being constantly liable to these fearful penalties, they must live there under a state of perpetual anxiety and dread, lest they should be subjected to false accusations of having been concerned in dealings in opium; and all who know the Chinese character know full well that it is by implicating each other in the "net of the law" that they always seek to gratify their revenge; no man feels more strongly than a Chinese:

At vindicta bonum vitâ jucundius ipse.

But oh! revenge is sweet.

For instance, in Jan'y last, when the police had orders to search the houses of the natives for opium, the people erected gates in the streets to impede the progress of the police until their persons had been searched; now what would be more easy for a cunning and revengeful Chinese than to conceal some opium in a ship or house, and immediately give information to government. A search would be forthwith made, the opium would be found; the voluntary bond would be produced, the innocent accused would be led to instant death, and ship and cargo would be confiscated: this may be deemed an extreme case—but who shall say it might not be, were all the conditions demanded by the high commissioner quietly, tamely, feebly submitted to?—The conclusion is, then, forced upon us that the whole former system of trading with this country must be entirely changed, and the trade renewed on a new basis. We do not now discuss the question of the *hongs*, monopoly or the consou bond, at these subjects are well understood, and have been worn threadbare.

In wishing Ramrod a happy new year and many of them:

Long may he live to wield the greygoose quill,
Long may we live to read his "wit as will."

We beg to remark that no one ever questioned his right to say his say, but what he does say the public are entitled to hear, and we have the right to say for ourselves.

We do not, however, intend to say much against his last long, rambling letter to the Editor of the Canton Press; but simply to point out, what appears to us to be, some irreconcilable discrepancies.

After lamenting the calamity of a protracted stoppage of our trade with China, and deeply pondering on the means by which it is to be recovered, he says:

My sentence is for (open) war:

but here is a discrepancy: can Ramrod complete the verse, and say

—of wiles,

More unexpert, I boast not: them let those
Contrive who need, or when they need, not now.

After declaring for war, which, as our humble understanding comprehends the meaning of the word, is a trial of positive strength between the belligerents, Ramrod says—"if we cannot bend the Chinese government to our terms by positive strength, we may yet do so by that system of negative annoyance (*negative annoyance*, not *war*) which I have recommended."

Thus, without a trial, Ramrod concludes that we cannot bend the Chinese to our terms by positive strength.

Now we beg leave to point out to Ramrod, that if war is declared by England against China, there are plenty of noble commanders by land and sea who will know how to conduct it better, we presume, than he who says—"the plain fact is, we were no fighting men, probably not ten men among us, had ever smelt gunpowder in earnest, we had been brought up to a very different meter from 'Spanish blades and cutting men's throats' (viz. Britannicus' letter, 31 Dec.) And that the conduct of the war will be left to the commanders in chief. But if Ramrod means that war is not to be declared against China, but only that 'hostilities are to ensue' (as they have already), but that China is to be negatively annoyed by forts erected on islands at the mouths of her rivers, does he think the crown of England or the English people would ever stoop to such a buccaneering system?

Moreover, this system of negative annoyance would entail more misery on the people than an open war. First.—The people, while the system lasted, would have to pay two masters: the English and their emperor. Second.—They would be tortured and executed for submitting to a foreign impost. Third.—A war would be the soonest ended, and it would be waged solely against the government and its supporters, while the people would be allowed to pursue their usual occupations, *untaxed* by the English.

Again, Great Britain is to "give the most solemn assurances that she would in no way aid, countenance, or abet her subjects in contravening the fiscal laws of China (has Great Britain ever encouraged her subjects to evade the fiscal laws of China?); but when is this assurance to be given? After the war or the negative annoyance system is at an end? One party must be the victor, and can then impose its own terms. "But all is fair in war time"—we know the Chinese think so, and act up to their thoughts; and Ramrod allows (if his quotation is worth anything) that we are "perfectly justified in using all the means which God and nature has put in our power to fight our enemies with." Now we have opium, one of our strongest arms of war; for if all that is said is true, by that arm alone we should not only conquer the invincibles of China, but at the same time drain them of the sinews of war. Consequently, until peaceable and friendly relations are re-established with China, Great Britain has nothing—not ever had, nor never will have—to do with the fiscal laws of China, more than she has with those of France or the U. States; and opium, by the way, as the trade is now conducted by Great Britain and the permanent officers,—has also nothing to do with the fiscal laws of China—or rather the fiscal laws of China have nothing to do with it. We will talk about a resident at Peking, studying the language, opening the ports, &c. when we dictate a peace, which we will venture to say, will be dictated only in the spirit of peace, and for the advantage of China.

Nothing declared to be a good game to play with

file, he is in every body's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says very little; looks into every thing, but sees nothing; and has a hundred tears in his eye, but none of them is hot, except one of them be hot, with that he only wags his fingers."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

DUTY STR.—It has been said that the clashing interests of society, and the contrary demands arising out of them, when duty and justice are resolutely opposed to inclination and interest; then, things must make the profession of a statesman an office neither easy nor enviable.

Unfortunately in the narrow circle of our small society every one has an instinct peculiar to himself and in competition with that of his neighbor. While the jealousy and emulation that exists among us has always hitherto prevented unanimity in taking up his shoe from our neighbourhood. In consequence, however, the voice of the Canton community arose in concert to welcom e Mr. H. M. superintendent when he came among us to share our dangers and privations. He was then regarded as a star by a manner surrounded with shon and enveloped in darkness and t-mpst. The halo of confidence which his presence diffused, beamed clearer and brighter with danger was past, and we were quickly settled at Macao. Then the policy of the statesman and the interests of the merchant gradually drew them apart, and now the breach has become so wide that an connection between them appears to have ceased. The one acting not only without consulting the other, but in direct opposition to his wishes in the one case, and in a direct and injurious to the other. "The speedy termination of present difficulties," is talked of more, and every attempt to renew our intercourse, or to re-ize our property has been frustrated by captain Elliot's emissaries promote it. Would not the wisest plan be to refrain from comments upon his conduct and policy, by a showing distinction among us; and let H. M. superintendent—insisting that all his attempts to be the our condition have only enervated our in overnience and embarrassment—leave us alone to pursue our own course, and not renew negotiations, which cannot pass without contempt, unless they pass without observation.

Yours faithfully,

Q. R.

Macao, 3rd January, 1840.

RAIN FALLEN AT MACAO, IN 1870

| Month | Inches | Days |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| January | 5.10 | 31 |
| February | 4.10 | 28 |
| March | 1.10 | 31 |
| April | 1.10 | 30 |
| May | 3.10 | 31 |
| June | 8.10 | 30 |
| July | 8.10 | 31 |
| August | 17.10 | 31 |
| September | 4.10 | 30 |
| October | 7.10 | 31 |
| November | 3.10 | 30 |
| December | 2.10 | 31 |
| Total | 78 | 6.10 |

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

JOHN SLADE.

Rua do Hospital

With great respect for, and deference to, the Editor of the Asiatic Journal, we beg leave to say we are of opinion that he has not given the exact meaning of Mr. Jardine's speech: "We say the meaning is this.—If the Chinese government were to legalize the trade in opium, that measure would inevitably lead to reduced consumption and lower prices. We bring opium in our ships to China, but the Chinese smugglers, under the connivance of the government officers who receive their fees from the smugglers, buy it from our ships and smuggle it into the country. As the E. I. company is the "father," "the sole producer and manufacturer of Behar and Benares opium—with has consulted on every occasion the wants and wishes of the Chinese consumer—who afforded compensation when the opium, on reaching China, was found by the Chinese to be inferior to the standard guaranteed by the state—and who even on occasions made direct consignment to Agents in China, that he might practically learn whether consignments packed in new forms would be acceptable to the people of that empire."—This is the meaning of Mr. Jardine's speech.

We invite attention to the sentiments expressed in the letter of Q. R.—No the crisis of the British trade has reached its *finis* it will certainly be the more dignified course to preserve a total silence than again to intrude either on the commission or his subordinates, petitions, explanations, or negotiations.

No nation has ever conducted a trade—
so extensive in all its branches, so valuable
in all its items, so profitable to both coun-
tries and to individuals, with China, as Eng-
land has for more than two hundred
years.

Within the period of twenty years two magnificent embassies have been sent from the sovereigns of Great Britain to the emperors of China. The first ambassador has an audience of Keenlung—one of the greatest princes of his time without performing the degrading ceremony of the kowtow; and the second ambassador would have been equally fortunate, had it not been for the mismanagement of the Chinese officers. We are of opinion that three marks of friendship between the two countries cannot be entirely obliterated. But until measures for the renewal of these friendly relations are determined on by the high authorities in England—for the end of war is peace and friendship—we recommend the following quotation to the powers that be:

"No two things differ more than hurry and despatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, despatch of a strong one. A weak man is often, like a squirrel, always busy, is busy eternally, but to no purpose, and is consequently never getting on at all; like a turtle,

YANG, chief superintendent of the customs at M. can, issues a proclamation to the following effect:

Whereas, the custom office has revenue cutters established in order to examine as to smuggling, it is not allowed them to receive fees and pay tricks for their own private interest. Lately we have heard that they are constantly idle miscreants who club together with persons formerly in the service of the cutters, and falsely profess to be of their service, and under this pretence secretly search and with fraudulent intent alarm the merchants. And they extort fees from other junks monopolizing themselves private transportation:—truly they do not know the law! Most assuredly it was not considered that the revenue cutters of this office were dismissed from service during the fifth month of the present year, nor have we since engaged any to serve in that capacity; so now there are no cutters! Now can there, therefore, be false revenue cutters assuming the name!! Truly it is feared that this information is not circulated, so that vessels outside, coming in can know. Moreover, the proclamation is issued for the instruction, and addressed to the merchants of Macao, and crews of vessels for their full information. Hereafter, should any be met with who say that they are the revenue cutters, and in order to make examinations are going about secretly under that name, in hope of extorting, receiving fees, and monopolizing the secret transportation business; immediately let the nua, bring them to the custom house, and upon evidence they shall be removed to the mandarin office of the place for strict examination, in order to warn the disobedient. Ye merchants and boatmen also ought severally to know, and have so much self-respect as peaceably to do, your duty in procuring an honest livelihood. Do not covet and scheme after a little gain; such inordinate desires being discovered, you will bring upon yourselves sorrow—be cautious! A special edict.

Taouk wang 19th year, 11th month, 30th day.
(January 4th 1840.)

Translated by I. J. R.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

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| 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | 2401 | 2402 | 2403 | 2404 | 2405 | 2406 | 2407 | 2408 | 2409 | 2410 | 2411 | 2412 | 2413 | 2414 | 2415 | 2416 | 2417 | 2418 | 2419 | 2420 | 2421 | 2422 | 2423 | 2424 | 2425 | 2426 | 2427 | 2428 | 2429 | 2430 | 2431 | 2432 | 2433 | 2434 | 2435 | 2436 | 2437 | 2438 | 2439 | 2440 | 2441 | 2442 | 2443 | 2444 | 2445 | 2446 | 2447 | 2448 | 2449 | 2450 | 2451 | 2452 | 2453 | 2454 | 2455 | 2456 | 2457 | 2458 | 2459 | 2460 | 2461 | 2462 | 2463 | 2464 | 2465 | 2466 | 2467 | 2468 | 2469 | 2470 | 2471 | 2472 | 2473 | 2474 | 2475 | 2476 | 2477 | 2478 | 2479 | 2480 | 2481 | 2482 | 2483 | 2484 | 2485 | 2486 | 2487 | 2488 | 2489 | 2490 | 2491 | 2492 | 2493 | 2494 | 2495 | 2496 | 2497 | 2498 | 2499 | 2500 | 2501 | 2502 | 2503 | 2504 | 2505 | 2506 | 2507 | 2508 | 2509 | 2510 | 2511 | 2512 | 2513 | 2514 | 2515 | 2516 | 2517 | 2518 | 2519 | 2520 | 2521 | 2522 | 2523 | 2524 | 2525 | 2526 | 2527 | 2528 | 2529 | 2530 | 2531 | 2532 | 2533 | 2534 | 2535 | 2536 | 2537 | 2538 | 2539 | 2540 | 2541 | 2542 | 2543 | 2544 | 2545 | 2546 | 2547 | 2548 | 2549 | 2550 | 2551 | 2552 | 2553 | 2554 | 2555 | 2556 | 2557 | 2558 | 2559 | 2560 | 2561 | 2562 | 2563 | 2564 | 2565 | 2566 | 2567 | 2568 | 2569 | 2570 | 2571 | 2572 | 2573 | 2574 | 2575 | 2576 | 2577 | 2578 | 2579 | 2580 | 2581 | 2582 | 2583 | 2584 | 2585 | 2586 | 2587 | 2588 | 2589 | 2590 | 2591 | 2592 | 2593 | 2594 | 2595 | 2596 | 2597 | 2598 | 2599 | 2600 | 2601 | 2602 | 2603 | 2604 | 2605 | 2606 | 2607 | 2608 | 2609 | 2610 | 2611 | 2612 | 2613 | 2614 | 2615 | 2616 | 2617 | 2618 | 2619 | 2620 | 2621 | 2622 | 2623 | 2624 | 2625 | 2626 | 2627 | 2628 | 2629 | 2630 | 2631 | 2632 | 2633 | 2634 | 2635 | 2636 | 2637 | 2638 | 2639 | 2640 | 2641 | 2642 | 2643 | 2644 | 2645 | 2646 | 2647 | 2648 | 2649 | 2650 | 2651 | 2652 | 2653 | 2654 | 2655 | 2656 | 2657 | 2658 | 2659 | 2660 | 2661 | 2662 | 2663 | 2664 | 2665 | 2666 | 2667 | 2668 | 2669 | 2670 | 2671 | 2672 | 2673 | 2674 | 2675 | 2676 | 2677 | 2678 | 2679 | 2680 | 2681 | 2682 | 2683 | 2684 | 2685 | 2686 | 2687 | 2688 | 2689 | 2690 | 2691 | 2692 | 2693 | 2694 | 2695 | 2696 | 2697 | 2698 | 2699 | 2700 | 2701 | 2702 | 2703 | 2704 | 2705 | 2706 | 2707 | 2708 | 2709 | 2710 | 2711 | 2712 | 2713 | 2714 | 2715 | 2716 | 2717 | 2718 | 2719 | 2720 | 2721 | 2722 | 2723 | 2724 | 2725 | 2726 | 2727 | 2728 | 2729 | 2730 | 2731 | 2732 | 2733 | 2734 | 2735 | 2736 | 2737 | 2738 | 2739 | 2740 | 2741 | 2742 | 2743 | 2744 | 2745 | 2746 | 2747 | 2748 | 2749 | 2750 | 2751 | 2752 | 2753 | 2754 | 2755 | 2756 | 2757 | 2758 | 2759 | 2760 | 2761 | 2762 | 2763 | 2764 | 2765 | 2766 | 2767 | 2768 | 2769 | 2770 | 2771 | 2772 | 2773 | 2774 | 2775 | 2776 | 2777 | 2778 | 2779 | 2780 | 2781 | 2782 | 2783 | 2784 | 2785 | 2786 | 2787 | 2788 | 2789 | 2790 | 2791 | 2792 | 2793 | 2794 | 2795 | 2796 | 2797 | 2798 | 2799 | 2800 | 2801 | 2802 | 2803 | 2804 | 2805 | 2806 | 2807 | 2808 | 2809 | 2810 | 2811 | 2812 | 2813 | 2814 | 2815 | 2816 | 2817 | 2818 | 2819 | 2820 | 2821 | 2822 | 2823 | 2824 | 2825 | 2826 | 2827 | 2828 | 2829 | 2830 | 2831 | 2832 | 2833 | 2834 | 2835 | 2836 | 2837 | 2838 | 2839 | 2840 | 2841 | 2842 | 2843 | 2844 | 2845 | 2846 | 2847 | 2848 | 2849 | 2850 | 2851 | 2852 | 2853 | 2854 | 2855 | 2856 | 2857 | 2858 | 2859 | 2860 | 2861 | 2862 | 2863 | 2864 | 2865 | 2866 | 2867 | 2868 | 2869 | 2870 | 2871 | 2872 | 2873 | 2874 | 2875 | 2876 | 2877 | 2878 | 2879 | 2880 | 2881 | 2882 | 2883 | 2884 | 2885 | 2886 | 2887 | 2888 | 2889 | 2890 | 2891 | 2892 | 2893 | 2894 | 2895 | 2896 | 2897 | 2898 | 2899 | 2900 | 2901 | 2902 | 2903 | 2904 | 2905 | 2906 | 2907 | 2908 | 2909 | 2910 | 2911 | 2912 | 2913 | 2914 | 2915 | 2916 | 2917 | 2918 | 2919 | 2920 | 2921 | 2922 | 2923 | 2924 | 2925 | 2926 | 2927 | 2928 | 2929 | 2930 | 2931 | 2932 | 2933 | 2934 | 2935 | 2936 | 2937 | 2938 | 2939 | 2940 | 2941 | 2942 | 2943 | 2944 | 2945 | 2946 | 2947 | 2948 | 2949 | 2950 | 2951 | 2952 | 2953 | 2954 | 2955 | 2956 | 2957 | 2958 | 2959 | 2960 | 2961 | 2962 | 2963 | 2964 | 2965 | 2966 | 2967 | 2968 | 2969 | 2970 | 2971 | 2972 | 2973 | 2974 | 2975 | 2976 | 2977 | 2978 | 2979 | 2980 | 2981 | 2982 | 2983 | 2984 | 2985 | 2986 | 2987 | 2988 | 2989 | 2990 | 2991 | 2992 | 2993 | 2994 | 2995 | 2996 | 2997 | 2998 | 2999 | 3000 | 3001 | 3002 | 3003 | 3004 | 3005 | 3006 | 3007 | 3008 | 3009 | 3010 | 3011 | 3012 | 3013 | 3014 | 3015 | 3016 | 3017 | 3018 | 3019 | 3020 | 3021 | 3022 | 3023 | 3024 | 3025 | 3026 | 3027 | 3028 | 3029 | 3030 | 3031 | 3032 | 3033 | 3034 | 3035 | 3036 | 3037 | 3038 | 3039 | 3040 | 3041 | 3042 | 3043 | 3044 | 3045 | 3046 | 3047 | 3048 | 3049 | 3050 | 3051 | 3052 | 3053 | 3054 | 3055 | 3056 | 3057 | 3058 | 3059 | 3060 | 3061 | 3062 | 3063 | 3064 | 3065 | 3066 | 3067 | 3068 | 3069 | 3070 | 3071 | 3072 | 3073 | 3074 | 3075 | 3076 | 3077 | 3078 | 3079 | 3080 | 3081 | 3082 | 3083 | 3084 | 3085 | 3086 | 3087 | 3088 | 3089 | 3090 | 3091 | 3092 | 3093 | 3094 | 3095 | 3096 | 3097 | 3098 | 3099 | 3100 | 3101 | 3102 | 3103 | 3104 | 3105 | 3106 | 3107 | 3108 | 3109 | 3110 | 3111 | 3112 | 3113 | 3114 | 3115 | 3116 | 3117 | 3118 | 3119 | 3120 | 3121 | 3122 | 3123 | 3124 | 3125 | 3126 | 3127 | 3128 | 3129 | 3130 | 3131 | 3132 | 3133 | 3134 | 3135 | 3136 | 3137 | 3138 | 3139 | 3140 | 3141 | 3142 | 3143 | 3144 | 3145 | 3146 | 3147 | 3148 | 3149 | 3150 | 3151 | 3152 | 3153 | 3154 | 3155 | 3156 | 3157 | 3158 | 3159 | 3160 | 3161 | 3162 | 3163 | 3164 | 3165 | 3166 | 3167 | 3168 | 3169 | 3170 | 3171 | 3172 | 3173 | 3174 | 3175 | 3176 | 3177 | 3178 | 3179 | 3180 | 3181 | 3182 | 3183 | 3184 | 3185 | 3186 | 3187 | 3188 | 3189 | 3190 | 3191 | 3192 | 3193 | 3194 | 3195 | 3196 | 3197 | 3198 | 3199 | 3200 | 3201 | 3202 | 3203 | 3204 | 3205 | 3206 | 3207 | 3208 | 3209 | 3210 | 3211 | 3212 | 3213 | 3214 | 3215 | 3216 | 3217 | 3218 | 3219 | 3220 | 3221 | 3222 | 3223 | 3224 | 3225 | 3226 | 3227 | 3228 | 3229 | 3230 | 3231 | 3232 | 3233 | 3234 | 3235 | 3236 | 3237 | 3238 | 3239 | 3240 | 3241 | 3242 | 3243 | 3244 | 3245 | 3246 | 3247 | 3248 | 3249 | 3250 | 3251 | 3252 | 3253 | 3254 | 3255 | 3256 | 3257 | 3258 | 3259 | 3260 | 3261 | 3262 | 3263 | 3264 | 3265 | 3266 | 3267 | 3268 | 3269 | 3270 | 3271 | 3272 | 3273 | 3274 | 3275 | 3276 | 3277 | 3278 | 3279 | 3280 | 3281 | 3282 | 3283 | 3284 | 3285 | 3286 | 3287 | 3288 | 3289 | 3290 | 3291 | 3292 | 3293 | 3294 | 3295 | 3296 | 3297 | 3298 | 3299 | 3300 | 3301 | 3302 | 3303 | 3304 | 3305 | 3306 | 3307 | 3308 | 3309 | 3310 | 3311 | 3312 | 3313 | 3314 | 3315 | 3316 | 3317 | 3318 | 3319 | 3320 | 3321 | 3322 | 3323 | 3324 | 3325 | 3326 | 3327 | 3328 | 3329 | 3330 | 3331 | 3332 | 3333 | 3334 | 3335 | 3336 | 3337 | 3338 | 3339 | 3340 | 3341 | 3342 | 3343 | 3344 | 3345 | 3346 | 3347 | 3348 | 3349 | 3350 | 3351 | 3352 | 3353 | 3354 | 3355 | 3356 | 3357 | 3358 | 3359 | 3360 | 3361 | 3362 | 3363 | 3364 | 3365 | 3366 | 3367 | 3368 | 3369 | 3370 | 3371 | 3372 | 3373 | 3374 | 3375 | 3376 | 3377 | 3378 | 3379 | 3380 | 3381 | 3382 | 3383 | 3384 | 3385 | 3386 | 3387 | 3388 | 3389 |
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THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.
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In the Canton Register.
Voyage for freight &c..... \$ 3
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. continued for 3 months..... \$ 6

VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14TH, 1840.

NO. 2.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE BARQUE LADY NUGENT, 335
Tons per Register. Capt. A. HOLTON.
Apply to
Messrs BELL & Co.
or to CHARLES EFARON.
Macao, 14th November, 1839.

THE Subscription Price will be given for the following
Numbers of the Canton Register for 1839.—Nos.
2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 30, 35, 49, 50.
Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital, 1st Jan'y 1840.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers have this day established themselves
as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm
of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
AUGUSTINE HEARD.
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE—THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, JUNR.
and of Mr. ABEL A. LOW, in our house, cease this day;
and Mr. WARREN DELANEY, JUNR., is admitted a partner
therein.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE—THE firm of RUSSELL STURGIS & Co. of
this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W.
DELANEY, JUNR. who remains here, associated with the
house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing
our pending business.
RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Mulshippers, & Others
going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern
Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony,
having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of
the Globe, respectfully offers his services which will be
found to be useful to the Public, and save him in considerable
trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him
for any information they stand in need of on the subject.
Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any
part of the Globe, with Passes thereof, for the inspection
of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to
Equipments and Outfits of every description, provided
at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.
Insurance effected at the lowest premium, with safe
seawriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. G. ANTHONY.
Attendance from 10 till 5 o'clock.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the interest of
Mr. ROBERT WISE, in our firms at home and
abroad, ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the
same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT
JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners
in our Business, which will in future be carried on
under the Firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in
China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co.
at Liverpool and Manchester.
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Thongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

WANTED—A Nautical Almanac for 1840. Ap-
ply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hos-
pital.

FOR SALE—A Bill of Exchange drawn by the
Captain and Purser of the French frigate Vieux
on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for France, 29,232,67
cents at 30 days sight.—Please apply to
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton,
or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.
17th December, 1839.

NOTICE.
Deaths of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. DECEASED.
WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ. now in Europe.
JAMES MATHESON, ESQ. now in China.

Both of the Firm of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co. and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON,
ESQ. now in Europe, of the Firm of MESSRS. TURNER
& Co. having been nominated Executors in the last
will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ.
deceased, all persons having claims against the
Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the
same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are
requested to make payment, to MESSRS.
TURNER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident
Executor.
JAMES MATHESON.
Macao, 22nd Jan'y 1840.

NO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for
an English single Gentleman, being a third of a
house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to
ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.

WANTED—A Register Thermometer, apply to the
Editor.

WANTED—A Portuguese and English Dictionary,
apply to the Editor.

NOTICE—THE Press, and will be published from
the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible,
a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China,
&c., by John Slack, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE—ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR
For 1839.—with a curious appendix.—Price
\$1.—do for 1836-37-38 price \$1. Canton Register Of-
fice Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua
do Hospital the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE
CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF
EXCHANGE at 82 per 100 LONDON
PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot
pressed at \$11 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register
Office, Rua do Hospital.

NOTICE—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton
Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100 \$1.
Quinn Order and Bills notes, " 1.50
Liquor's Receipts, Reports of Cargoes, &c. " 1.50
Police, and Folio papers, " 3.
Ancient B.P.s. " 3.
N. R. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

Public Notice.

The British ships *Thomas* and
Royal Saxon having entered the Bocca
Tigris, in violation of my public notice to
the serious prejudice of general and perma-
nent British interests.

Notice is hereby given that persons ship-
ping produce of this empire on board either
of the said ships for any port in her Britannic
Majesty's dominions, till the British trade
has been declared open under my hand and
seal of office, will expose themselves to
serious inconvenience.

Given under my hand and seal of office
on board her majesty's ship *Volage*, off
Chuenpe, this 7th day of January, in the year
of our lord one thousand eight hundred and
forty.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the trade of
British subjects in China.

Official Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the intended
blockade of the river and port of Canton,
declared in my public notice under date of
15th September 1839, and suspended in my

public notice of the same month and year is
hereby annulled.

Given under my hand on board her ma-
jesty's ship *Volage*, at anchor off Chuenpe
this seventh day of January, 1840.

H. SMITH,
Captain, and senior officer of her
Britannic majesty's ships in China.

Official Public Notice.

Whereas, a British subject, seized by the
officers of the Chinese Government on the
27th ulto. has been detained in captivity
without cause to this date, notwithstanding
formal demands in her majesty's name:

Notice is hereby given that it is my inten-
tion, at the requisition of the chief superin-
tendent of trade of British subjects in China,
to establish a blockade of the river and port
of Canton on the 15th instant.

Given under my hand on board her ma-
jesty's ship *Volage*, at anchor off Chuenpe,
this 8th day of January, 1840.

H. SMITH,
Captain, and senior officer of her
Britannic majesty's ships in China.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

JANUARY 14TH, 1840.

| LATEST DATES. | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| England | 6th Sept. | Singapore | 11th Dec. |
| U. States | 9th July. | Java | 20th Oct. |
| Calcutta | 25th June | Manila | 17th Dec. |
| Bombay | 8th Nov. | Austral Asia | 20th August |

ARRIVED—ADEN, Poisonby, GUERACHAN,
from Liverpool, LADY GRANT, Jamez, from Manila.
SAIL ED—None Reported.

The *Marquis Camden*, captain Read, was totally
wrecked in the Mindoro sea, in the beginning of Dec.
Her passengers and crew were saved by the French
ship *L'Asie*, captain Desse.

By the *Water Witch*, we have received
the *Peking Gazette* of the 16th and 23rd,
and the *Malacca Weekly Register* of the
21st, 28th of November, and 5th of Decem-
ber; but neither our Calcutta nor Singapore
papers by that vessel have as yet been
delivered to us.

We have been requested to inform the
Public, that the *Canton Mail* will be des-
patched by Messrs. Markwick & Smith
on Wednesday and Saturdays, precisely at
2 P. M.

We copy the following letter from the
Malacca Weekly Register of Nov. 28th.
And we would say to those who have charge
of packets arrived in China—go thou and
do likewise.

To J. H. STOCKWELL, Esq.
Proprietor and Editor of the *Englishman*.
Gentl—Sir, I am directed to acknow-
ledge the receipt of your letter
dated the 20th ultimo, requesting, on behalf
of yourself and other Editors of Newspapers, that
on the arrival of Overland Mails the Packets
may be opened at whatever hour of the evening
or night they may reach the General Post Office,
and that Newspapers for the Editors of the

Public Journals may be distributed forthwith.

2. In reply I am directed to state, that a report having been called for from the Post Master General of Bengal, His Honor the President in Council not feeling satisfied with the reasons therein given for delaying the opening of the packets, has ordered the agents in waiting of the several Newspaper establishments to be furnished with the Newspapers, addressed to the Editors immediately upon the arrival of the Overland Mails.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt. of India

Council Chambers, the 2d October, 1839.

The letter which we have republished from the Malacca Weekly Register of the 4th of December signed 'A British Subject', is attributed by that Journal to captain Smith of H. M. ship Volage. As it is evident it is written by one who was present in the engagement with the junks, it is, on that account alone, highly interesting; but its authorship could be fixed on captain Smith, the interest attaching to it would be greatly increased.

We have copied from the Canton Press the high commissioner's second letter to the Queen of England, more as being a singular curiosity in the correspondence of a Chinese statesman, than as having any important bearing on the subject on which it descends so profusely. Governor Lo was not, by the laws of the celestial dynasty, allowed to correspond with Lord Napier; yet the high imperial commissioner presumes, in his 'pride of place', to address the sovereign of the British empire!

But the commissioner has pledged himself to put down the opium trade, and he has often boasted that he is equal to the task. Why, then, seek auxiliaries?—were it not too well known, would be it conceivable that such arrogant conceit and such infantine ignorance could be found united in the person of the representative of the emperor of China—as is evinced in the letter to the queen and Mr. Hill's narrative? Are not the Chinese far below the Turks?

With reference to the commissioner's assertions respecting the surrender of the opium, under petition from the English merchants, it is needless to say that all Canton knows them to be false; still, with unblushing effrontery, after having deceived his own superior, he tells the same story to the queen of England; & we cannot but think that he must be convinced the queen will be rightly informed on the whole matter; is not this portion of H. E.'s letter inexplicable?

The ridiculous arrogance of making light of the English trade is not only ludicrous, but it is quite at variance with H. E.'s secrets on the cessation of that trade, after flourishing existence of more than two hundred years, as expressed in his conversation with Mr. Hill.

We do not give the commissioner credit for the composition of many parts of the letter, particularly of the ethical portions. All that is really Chinese in idea—the ignorance, pride, the vanity, the self conceit, the assumption of national and individual superiority, is to be clearly distinguished from that which is of somewhat higher strain; and for these sentiments we presume he is indebted to the communications, written or verbal, of his foreign friends—probably transmitted through the senior hong merchant.

We were misinformed last week when we said the indignation against the imposition of British duties under foreign flag had already become a reality; this impression was made by the report of the American ship, Helen Douglas, late Cambridge—

having proceeded to the Bogue deeply laden with opium. We are now told that the terms of the edict are not strictly observed by the American and other foreign merchants.

We are quite unable to comprehend the meaning, the intention, or the use of capt. Elliot's notice warning parties shipping goods on the Thomas Coates or Royal Saxon for any British port, that they will expose themselves to great inconvenience.

We could understand the intention of the following notice: it was clearly to prevent the supply of tea for the English market from falling into the hands of the Americans and the hong merchants; we believe it had the intended effect at the time in China; but it is extremely questionable whether H. M.'s or the British Indian governments will attend to captain Elliot's suggestion at home or in India; for if a consul can successfully move the British government to suspend all commercial relations and refuse admittance into the ports of Great Britain of the goods from foreign states entrusted to consignees in Great Britain, on the faith of treaties, or peaceable relations, where will soon be the confidence hitherto cherished by all the world in the good faith and honour of the British government?

We have said we could understand the intention of the following notice; but we do not understand the meaning of the words:—"to the serious injury of measures taken for the general security of this trade."

What measures had been taken to this end on the 29th of July? What measures have been taken since? Every step, every measure, every proceeding of capt. Elliot, since the 27th of March, has only tended to involve a question, sufficiently difficult in its simplest form, in addition and inextricable complexity and confusion.

As for the public notice of the 7th instant, it is a riddle. What purpose can it possibly answer, at a time when the Thomas Coates must have been nearly loaded? But if captain Elliot sounds his public notice on any advice received from England or India, or on any intended proceedings of H. M.'s senior officer with reference to the two ships, Thomas Coates and Royal Saxon, why does not captain Elliot speak out plainly to the merchants interested in that trade—trade now, alas no longer—of which he boasts himself the superintendent? Captain Elliot's enigmatical hints may be characterized by the same terms as he applied to those of the high commissioner:—they are of "a dark and dangerous character;" and the British community have a perfect right to demand of captain Elliot a fuller explanation of the meaning of his notice of the 7th instant.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS

Notice is hereby given that the chief government has moved the Majesty's and the British Indian governments to forbid the entrance of tea or other produce from this country, imported in British vessels entering the port of Canton, in violation of his Imperial Majesty's, to the serious injury of measures taken for the general security of this trade.

And the chief superintendent has further to give notice that he has also moved His Majesty's and the British Indian governments to forbid the entrance of cargo from this country (that the port of Canton be closed safe for British ships under his hand against), except their masters be duly signed in his presence.

By order of the chief superintendent.

EDWARD ELSLIE

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendant.

There is one point on which the judgment both of captain Elliot and the British merchants seems to have been at fault, and which may be appropriately quoted now: we allude to the requisition made to captain Blake, of H. M. S. Larne, and the disappointment expressed at that officer's quitting Canton, notwithstanding such requisition.

Captain Elliot, in his reply to the British

merchants, dated 2nd March, 1839, observed that—"The period of her (the Larne) farther delay must be regulated with careful attention to the orders under which that officer is acting in the further exigencies of the public service, as well as by circumstances, on the spot of which I am not yet in a situation to judge."

Captain Blake, in his reply to capt. in Elliot, of the 23rd of May, paragraph 3rd says—"I cannot more appropriately express my ideas here, than by referring to your letter of the 2nd of March last, addressed to the firms established in Canton, in reply to their requisition on the same subject, which was enclosed to me in your letter dated the 4th of that month."

It is now known that Admiral Maitland fully approved of the conduct of capt. Blake in proceeding in further execution of the orders under which he was acting, after having prolonged his stay for the attainment of a special object, and that object having been secured, it was capt. Blake's clear duty to follow up the execution of the admiral's instructions.

We have instanced these facts to serve as a guide to the British in China; and in order that they may learn to form a truer estimate of their own position from the thoughts and opinions of others at a distance, who view their situation with a perception unclouded by the mists of prejudice, self-interest, and excited feelings occasioned by the barbarous conduct of the Chinese authorities; it is, therefore, to be presumed that minds thus free from all extraneous impressions will arrive at clearer conclusions, and form a more correct judgment on passing events, than those which are harassed by suffering the consequences of those events.

We have always thought it a service of 'forbore hope' to attempt to match the grey goose quill against the national weapon of China—the pencil; we therefore considered a useless and all but impossible task to give a reply to the imperial edict, received by the commissioner on the 14th, or to the proclamation of H. E. and his colleagues dated on the 15th instant. If a reply were attempted, it would be but little else than a tissue of recrimination, and a point blank denial of the assertions made, the assumptions arrogated, and the questions begged. We, therefore, leave the high commissioner and his pencil at present 'alone in their glory.'

The notification of blockade of the port of Canton, to be enforced from the 15th inst., has been issued in consequence of the seizure of captain Gribble, who was returning from the Royal Saxon in a Chinese smuggling boat to Tientsin, after having left a gentleman of his establishment (Messrs. Gribble, Ho Bee & Co.) as board the Royal Saxon proceeding to Whampoa. Captain Gribble's boat was seized by a large government boat, and he was obliged to run his boat ashore. The Chinese crew escaped over the hills to Tientsin bay; but capt. Gribble, who remained on the beach, was seized by the Chinese officers. Several boats from the fleet in Tientsin bay, the intelligence of captain Gribble's seizure having been communicated by his baggage who had escaped, chased the government boat, but without success. Captain Gribble was eventually conveyed to Canton and confined in the customs house. His release was demanded by captain Smith of the H. M. S. Volage in five days, or, failing compliance with such demand, the port would be blockaded. Mr. Ho Bee addressed a petition to the commissioner respecting captain Gribble's release; and it is said that Ho Bee, on the receipt of Mr. Ho Bee's petition, asserted that captain Gribble would soon be free.

Proclamation.

Lia, imperial high commissioner, viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, &c. &c.

Tang, a president of the board of war, viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, &c. &c.

E, a vice president of the board of war, lieutenant governor of Kwangtung, &c. &c.

Whereas in the 19th year of Taoukwang, 11th moon, and 23rd day, (11th Jan.), we received an imperial edict to the following effect:

"The foreigners of the English nation, from and after the time that it was agreed upon to prohibit opium, have been contin-

daily shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon) they had the hardihood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they leagued themselves with ships of war and clandestinely schemed, after revenge and reprisals. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness), yet did we not immediately cut off their commercial intercourse, not deeming (their faults hitherto) worthy of so stern a display of (celestial) dignity. But this time, the foreign ship, *Smith* (i. e. *H. M. S. Volage*), having again dared to be the first to fire off its great guns, and further, having seized upon (1) a place called Kwanglung (i. e. the neighbourhood of Hongkong) as a stronghold or fastness, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and unfathomable designs in their hearts! It has even granted that they were at this time to give the duly prepared bond, yet it is difficult to secure that they would not be turning and twisting again, and if, they having so often shown us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy a monarch's consideration:—we of the heavenly dynasty cherished these foreigners from afar, with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners know not to feel grateful! They, on the other hand, act, the part of the 'unfilial she bird' (which attacks and tries to destroy its mother so soon as hatched):—that they are in the wrong, and are in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the inner land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then these said (English) foreigners, by their own act, put themselves out of the pale of the laws, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them? CAUSE THEREFORE, THAT THE TRADE OF THE ENGLISH NATION BE IMMEDIATELY PUT AN END TO, AND LET EVERY ONE OF THE SHIPS BELONGING TO THE SAID NATION BE FORTHWITH DRIVEN OUT! Cause at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes (of the English) be duly and specifically drawn up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries, showing them how that the English foreigners have cut themselves off from communion with the celestial dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to you, (the good) foreigners of other countries. Do ye, then, O all foreigners of all other nations, be respectful and submissive as hitherto, and you will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English, or clandestinely to convey them for their property? into your harbours, so soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment! &c. &c. Respect this!

We, the commissioner, viceroys and fooyens, having with deep respect received the imperial commands, and that the English superintendent, Elliot, has many times disobeyed and opposed the laws, and been constantly shifting and changing. We (the aforesaid high officers) had already made our clear report to the great emperor, that from the first day of the 11th moon (6th December 1839), we had stopped the English trade, and now we have again respectfully received a fresh imperial edict, commanding us to draw up a statement of the (English) trading crimes, and disseminate it among the foreigners of all other countries, and at the same time to drive out their

ships, not permitting them to cast anchor in the China seas! We ought therefore to give due compliance to the imperial commands, in punishing the crimes of the English, and giving them before all men, and forasmuch as we now proclaim the following, (that ye, the men of all foreign nations, may thoroughly know and understand).

Elliot, after having delivered up the opium (May 1839) and gone down to Macao, earnestly entreated that a Weiyone (or specially appointed officer) might come to Macao for the purpose of 'debating upon, and fixing certain regulations, so as to cut off the opium (evil). Successively he begged that (export) cargo might be sent down to Macao; and then forthwith opposed and broke with the said Weiyone, and at the same time prevented the whole of the ships of his nation from signing the duly prepared bond, and entering the port. These (the English ships) by remaining a long time anchored at Tszun-shan-lung (Hongkong) on the high seas, led to a number of sailors going ashore and raising a riot, when, getting drunk, they committed an act of homicide. The said riot screened the murderers, and would not deliver him up, and day by day only grew more stupid and obstinate! At first he took up *Douglas* merchant vessel (late *H. M. S. Cambridge*), and falsely disguised it as a man of war; afterwards he leagued himself with the two cruisers *Smith* and *Warren* (*H. M. S. Volage* and *Hyacinth*), and got these to come to Canton (?) to give him assistance. Then these were so bold as to go to Kwanglung, and there were the first to smear the altars with blood (i. e. to commence the horrors of war). Next they went to Chuen-po on the high seas, and fired off their great guns in direct opposition to the imperial troops! With the same breath they received under their protection the boats of our native bandits, these they placed in the middle of their fleet, and, if our government cruisers came near to examine or seize them, then (the English) forthwith fired off their guns and muskets! This most unprincipled procedure of their's showed people who had no fear before their eyes, and plainly demonstrates that it is the said English who have put themselves out of the pale of the laws! At this present time then, even were these said English to repent of their crimes, and beg for mercy, and be willing to give the duly prepared bond, yet even then, we, the commissioner, viceroys, and fooyens, could not upon any account memorialize the emperor in their favor! This, then, is all brought about by the said English themselves! They have outlawed themselves, and the case has no reference to any of the foreigners of other countries.

Do ye then, O all ye foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great emperor, and, as you receive his foolishly tender and unbounded goodness in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourse as of old, know that, in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties, ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions! If ye dare, however, clandestinely to give ear to the insidious counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought on in their ships, or dispose of the said goods (for trade), the moment that the such clandestine procedure is discovered, will your crime be visited by the severest punishment! We shall also duly memorialize the emperor that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put a stop to! What then will your after-remembrance avail you? Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A special proclamation!

Tsuenwang, 19th year, 12th moon, 1st day.
Canton, 12th January, 1840.

ENGAGEMENT AT CHUMPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

China, 6th November, 1839.
Sir—As the public mind of India must be deeply interested in the present posture of our affairs in relation to the Chinese empire, and matters having been driven, as you will learn, to such extent where supineness can no longer exist,—I feel the ideas of one upon the spot, who has no further interests in the matter than the sustenance of his own national honor, and so far as is consistent with that, the maintenance of all international rights—I feel, I say, that such ideas may be entitled to a place in your excellent journal.

A collision has taken place between the force of her Majesty protecting the trade of her subjects, in this part of the world, and such power as the local government of this part of China could collect to resist that force.

The public press of the country will inform you, that negotiations had been going on between captain Elliot, her Majesty's chief superintendent of trade, here, on the one part, and the high commissioner of the emperor of China on the other. Your will be, by the same medium, more over informed, that these negotiations had so far advanced on either side, that the British inhabitants had deemed themselves secure in returning to Macao; when the commissioner thought fit to turn round, break from every previous arrangement and require such terms, as honor and humanity should forever forbid us for a moment to listen to; and had accompanied such requisition with threats, which his previous acts clearly point out to us, he wants not the will, however deficient he may be in the power, to enforce. These threats consisted in driving way from neutral territory such British inhabitants as dared to remain there—the Portuguese territory of Macao. To fulfil which, 800 Chinese troops were collected and encamped at the barrier, separating Macao from the Chinese territory. He required, that a man should be handed over, guilty or not, to be put to death in expiation of an unfortunate homicide which occurred here in July last. He required a recognition on the part of the British government here, of a bond; which it should be necessary that the master and crew of merchant ships, trading here should sign—the nature of which bond was, that they, or any of them, should be put to death, and the vessel and property confiscated, should any particle of opinion be found on board the ship, and that under such terms, they should proceed to Whampoa to trade; having previously submitted to such search as he might order; and in case of non-compliance with these orders, he stated, that unless the ships left the country within three days, measures should be taken for their destruction by fire.

Now, surely, these were terms that could not be endured, much less submitted to, though the Thomas Coates had gone up, signing the bond, and even had expediency pointed out a temporary acquiescence in the signature of such bond, it is withal to be believed, he only wanted to get within his power sufficient life and property to insist upon the other, and more atrocious conditions.

It was on all hands agreed, that no act of the government should place within his power the British lives and shipping.

Well, unless we complied, he had threatened to destroy our fleet. We know well that on the ocean our small force rode triumphant over all the power that he could collect, but we also knew, that his war junks were plying and replying with impunity, and perhaps congregating in some spot, unknown to us, whence in the darkness and silence of night, they might pour upon our dense and compact fleet, and throw their fire ships on us, with vast destruction of property and life.

Such an idea could not be tolerated, and consequently on the morning of Saturday the 2nd of Nov., her Majesty's ship *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, anchored off Chumpee, distant from the mainland of Fatta, the entrance to the Canton River, about 7 or 8 miles. Captain Elliot, the superintendent of trade, went up in the *Volage*. A boat was dispatched by Capt. Smith of the *Volage* to the Chinese admiral, with an offer

'daily shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon) they had the hardihood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they begged themselves with ships of war and clandestinely schemed after revenge and reprisals. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness), yet did we not immediately cut off their commercial intercourse, not deeming (their faults hitherto) worthy of so stern a display of (celestial) dignity. But this time, the foreign ship, Smith (i. e. H. M. S. Volage), having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further, having seized upon (!) a place called Kwanchung (i. e. the neighbourhood of Hongkong) as a stronghold of fastness, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and unsavoury designs in their hearts! Thus even granting that they were at this time to give the duly prepared bond, yet it is difficult to secure that they would not be turning and twisting again, and if they having so often shown us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy a monarch's consideration—we of the heavenly dynasty cherished these foreigners from afar with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners know not to feel grateful! They, on the other hand, act the part of the unfilial son (which attacks and tries to destroy its mother as soon as hatched):—that they are in the wrong, and we in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the inner land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then these said (English) foreigners, by their own act, put themselves out of the pale of the laws, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them? CAUSE THEREFORE THAT THE TRADE OF THE ENGLISH NATION BE IMMEDIATELY PUT AN END TO, AND LET EVERY ONE OF THE SHIPS BELONGING TO THE SAID NATION BE FORTHWITH DRIVEN OUT! Leave at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes (of the English) be duly and specifically drawn up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries, shewing them how that the English foreigners have cut themselves off from communion with the celestial dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to you, (the good) foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, O all foreigners of all other nations, be respectful and submissive as hitherto, and you will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English, or clandestinely to convey them for their property? into our harbours, so soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment! &c. &c. Respect this!

We, the commissioner, viceroi and fooyuen, having with deep respect received the imperial commands, find that the English superintendant, Elliot, has many times disobeyed and opposed the laws, and been constantly shifting and changing. We (the aforesaid high officers) had already made our clear report to the great emperor, that from the first day of the 11th moon (6th December 1839), we had stopped the English trade, and now we have again respectfully received a fresh imperial edict, commanding us to draw up a statement of the (English) nation's crimes, and disseminate it among the foreign ones of all other countries, and at the same time to drive out their

ships, not permitting them to cast anchor in the China seas! We might therefore to give due compliance to the imperial commands, in stemming up the crimes of the English, and giving them before all men, and forasmuch as we now proclaim the following, that is, the men of all foreign nations, may thoroughly know and understand. Elliot, after having delivered up the opium (May, 1839) and gone down to Macao, earnestly entreated that a Weiynue (or specially appointed officer) might come to Macao for the purpose of debasing upon, and fixing certain regulations as to the export of the opium (evil). Successively he begged that (export) cargo might be sent down to Macao, and then forthwith opposed and broke with the said Weiynue, and at the same time prevented the whole of the ships of his nation from signing the duly prepared bond, and entering the port. These (the English ships) by remaining a long time anchored at Tasm-sha-lung (Hongkong) on the high seas, led to a number of sailors going ashore and raising a riot, when getting drunk, they committed an act of homicide. The said Elliot screened the murderers, and would not deliver him up, and day by day only grew more stupid and obstinate! At first he took up Hongkong merchant vessel (i. e. H. M. S. Cambridge), and falsely disguised her as a man of war—afterwards he bargained himself with the two cruizers Smith and Warren (H. M. S. Volage and Hyacinth), and got these to come to Canton (!) to give him assistance. Then these were so bold as to go to Kowloon, and there were the first to smear the altars with blood (i. e. to commence the horrors of war). Next they went to Chuenpo on the high seas, and fired off their great guns in direct opposition to the imperial troops! With the same breath they received under their protection the boats of our native bandits, these they placed in the middle of their fleet, and, if our government cruizers came near to examine or seize them, then (the English) forthwith fired off their guns and muskets! This most unprincipled procedure of their's showed people who had no fear before their eyes, and plainly demonstrates that it is the said English who have put themselves out of the pale of the laws!—At this present time then, even were these said English to repeat of their crimes, and beg for mercy, and be willing to give the duly prepared bond, yet even then we, the commissioner, viceroi, and fooyuen, could not upon any account memorialize the emperor in their favor! This, then, is all brought about by the said English themselves! They have outlawed themselves, and the case has no reference to any of the foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, O all ye foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great emperor, and as you receive his foolishly tender and unbounded goodness in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourse as of old, know that, in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties, ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions! If ye dare, however, clandestinely to give ear to the misadvised counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought on in their ships, or dispose of the said goods (for theft), the moment that the such clandestine procedure is discovered, will your crime be visited by the severest punishment! We shall also duly memorialize the emperor that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put a stop to! What then will your after-remembrance avail you? Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A special proclamation!

Tsukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, 1st day.
Canton, 6th January, 1840.

ENGAGEMENT AT CHUMPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.
China, 6th November, 1839.

Sir—As the public mind of India must be deeply interested in the present posture of our alliance relation to the Chinese empire, and matters having been driven, as you will learn, to such extent where supineness can no longer exist, I feel the ideas of one upon the spot, who has no further interests in the matter than the sustenance of his own national honour, and so far as is consistent with that, the maintenance of all international rights—I feel, I say, that such ideas may be entitled to a place in your excellent journal.

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The public press of the country will inform you that negotiations had been going on between captain Elliot, her Majesty's chief superintendent of trade here, on the one part, and the high commissioner of the emperor of China on the other. Your will be, by the same medium, moreover informed, that these negotiations had so far advanced on either side that the British inhabitants had deemed themselves secure in returning to Macao, when the commissioner thought fit to turn round, break from every previous arrangement and require such terms, as honor and humanity should forever forbid us for a moment to listen to, and had accompanied such requisition with threats, which his previous acts clearly point out to us, he wants not the will, however deficient he may be in the power, to enforce. These threats consisted in driving away from neutral territory such British inhabitants as dared to remain there—the Portuguese territory of Macao. To fulfil which, 800 Chinese troops were collected and encamped at the barrier, separating Macao from the Chinese territory. He required, that a man should be handed over, guilty, or not, to be put to death in expiation of an unfortunate homicide which occurred here in July last. He required a recognition on the part of the British government here, of a bond; which it should be necessary that the master and crew of merchant ships trading here should sign—the nature of which bond was, that they, or any of them, should be put to death, and the vessel and property confiscated, should any particle of opium be found on board the ship and that under such terms, they should proceed to Whampoa to trade; having previously submitted to such search as he might order, and in case of non-compliance with these orders, he stated, that unless the ships left the country within three days, measures should be taken for their destruction by fire.

Now, surely, these were terms that could not be endured, much less submitted to, though the Thomas Courts had gone up, signing the bond, and even had expediency pointed out a temporary acquiescence in the signature of such bond, it is with good reason believed, he only wanted to get within his power sufficient life and property to insist upon the other, and more atrocious conditions.

It was on all hands agreed, that no act of the government should place within his power the British lives and shipping.

Well, unless we complied, he had threatened to destroy our fleet. We know well that on the ocean our small force rode triumphant over all the power that he could collect, but we also knew, that his war junks were passing and repassing with impunity, and perhaps co regitating in some spot, unknown to us, whence in the darkness and silence of night, they might pour upon our dense and compact fleet, and throw their fire ships on us, with vast destruction of property and life.

Such an idea could not be tolerated, and consequently on the morning of Saturday the 2nd of Nov., her Majesty's ships Volage and Hyacinth, anchored off Chumpee, distant from the Canton River, the entrance to the Canton River, about 7 or 8 miles. Captain Elliot, the superintendent of trade, went up in the Volage. He was accompanied by Capt. Smith of the Volage; the Chinese admiral, with an entire

sure for Ian, the imperial high commissioner, requiring him to withdraw his *Chop* threatening the annihilation of the British fleet, and also to allow the British inhabitants to remain unmolested at Macao, until such time as the two governments might arrange the larger question at issue. Now surely no one could imagine anything unreasonable in these requests. The letter was taken on board the admiral's ship, which was lying below the Bocca Tigris, with from 30 to 40 war junks, by a commissioned officer of the *Volage*, accompanied by Mr. Morrison, first interpreter to the commission. They were received politely by the admiral, who took the letter, and stated that an answer should be sent on the morrow. In the evening a boat approached the ship, and asked permission to come alongside, which was granted, and it proved to contain a Chinese linguist and pilot, who said, they had come from Canton, and that a proper chop in reply to capt. Smith's was on board the admiral's ship, and requested that Mr. Morrison should go and fetch it. This of course was not acceded to, and without further communication they were dismissed, asking if they would be again allowed along side during the night, which was assented to. They did not however come till the following morning, when they came out in a larger boat, and again from her in a smaller one, to the *Volage*. They now stated the chop to be on the larger boat, again requesting it might be sent for, which was again declined. They returned to the boat, finding all to fail, and brought it themselves. They brought it and what was it? Why the identical despatch which had been sent from the *Volage*, returned apparently as it was sent! While this was going forward we observed the Chinese fleet to be getting under way, and standing towards us, and at the same time the *Royal Saxon* was passing us, apparently going through the Bocca, as we had previously learnt was her intention; being an English ship a shot was fired across her bow, on which she halted, and anchored. The Chinese fleet were still standing towards us, and both the queen's ships rapidly weighed anchor, and were under commanding sail. The messengers were again despatched with the original letter, and as the movement of the fleet could be taken as nothing less than a hostile demonstration, a letter was sent to the admiral peremptorily requiring him to return to his usual anchorage. To this he quickly replied that no terms could be maintained until the *Volage* was delivered over to the Chinese. This was an awful answer, and an anxious question. What was then to be done? The junks picked up a berth in line, along the line of coast, stretching to the Southward from Champe point. The number of warjunks here anchored were 16; and they had outside of them, that is between themselves and H. M. ships, 13 vessels as fire rafts, each with a black flag flying.

Could the British authorities, with the threat of annihilation before them? Could they, with the recollection of all the wrongs, and the insults and hardships, which, during the last six months, had been indiscriminately heaped upon their fellow subjects?

Could they, in the recollection of the murderous, and piratical act, which but a few weeks before had been committed on the *Black Jade*, under the favour is not the counsel of the mandarins, as there is reason to believe?

In the recollection of the burning of the *Sp. brig*, under the impression that she was British! Of the barbarous treatment of her crew, under the same impression?

Could they, I say, under all these circumstances withdraw, to leave the Chinese government to work out its plans for our destruction?

To return to our fleet, we had this unnoticed, and unobserved! Surely not. The moment had arrived, that we must either have basely succumbed, and told the fleet they must remove, that we could not protect them; or the dreadful alternative of proving to these people, in the only way they seemed capable of taking a proof, the power of our arms. Every attempt at conciliation had been made, and each in its way had failed. The latter alternative was only left to us, and the firing began.

The first vessel to receive our fire was one of their fire-rafts, we threw a few shot upon her in passing, and in a few seconds observed

her to settle in the water, and almost immediately go down. One of the war junks was now on the beam of the *Volage*, and fired a couple of guns at her, which passed over. These were immediately returned, several of the shot telling on the junk, and almost instantly we heard an explosion, and on looking round saw through the envelope of the smoke the fragments of the unfortunate junk, floating as it were in the air. She had blown up. When the smoke cleared somewhat of, out of whatever number she might have had on board, we could see but three about the wreck. When blown up she was not distant from the *Volage* more than 30 yards. Pieces of the wreck fell on board, and the cover of the Pinnace was set on fire. A boat was sent to save what offered on the wreck—but was fired at by the Chinese, and returned. The *Hycinth*, coming astern of the *Volage* passed her, and got among the denser part of the junks. An awful warning they must have had from her, of her force! The firing was now indiscriminate upon any vessel whose guns would tell, and the admiral got his full share; more particularly from the *Hycinth*, she being further to the northward, and nearer to him. Vast destruction of life not being so much the object, as a wholesome chastisement, the *Volage* kept more to the southward, to prevent the junks escaping in that direction, and drive them back to the anchorage, to which in the morning they had declined to go; but towards which by this time, they were all too glad to get, by every means in their power. The first shot or two, was the signal to many of them to be off, but the admiral and a few others kept their station longer, firing with more spirit than we had been generally led to expect. Their guns and powder must have been good from the distance they carried, but not being fitted for elevation or depression, all their shot were too high to have any effect, except on the spars and rigging. The *Volage* got some shot through her sails, and the *Hycinth* was a good deal cut up in her rigging and spars; a 12 pound shot lodged in her main-mast, and one went through her main-yard requiring it to be secured. Their wretched gunnery hurt no one. The firing commenced about 12, and at one, they were all sunk, dispersed, or flying. About one, the *Hycinth* was ranging up alongside the admiral, and would soon have sunk him; the chastisement was already severe and she was recalled.

The result of the whole was 3 junks sunk, 1 blown up, many deserted, and the rest flying.

The last that was seen of the admiral's junk, she was standing in for the land, and apparently settling in the water. But those on board would reach the shore.

It is to be hoped the lesson they have had has not been given in vain.

The ships moved to Macao for the security of the defenceless inhabitants there. On the morning of Monday the *Volage* went on for Hong-Kong to rejoin the merchant fleet, leaving the *Hycinth* at Macao.

At Cowloon, a neighbouring bay to Hongkong, they have been erecting batteries.

On Sunday evening an attack was made upon some of the officers of the merchant ships—the evening of the day of their chastisement, when they could not have heard of the affair of the *Boces*, and the mate of the *Shaw Allen* was stabbed in two parts of the head.

On the whole we trust that an earnest has been given to them of what we can and may do. Still many rumours are afloat, the truth or untruth of which can only be disclosed by the progress of time. Much might be said on the general state of matters here. But I look upon the late affair as in many points distinct from them, and involving other considerations.

I am, Sir, Yr. obedient servant,
A. BRITISH CONSUL.
Free Press, 28th November.

THE HIGH IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER'S SECOND LETTER TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Lip, high imperial high commissioner, a president of the board of war, vicar of the two Kwang provinces &c. &c.
Yang, a president of the board of war, vic. roy of the two Kwang provinces &c. &c. &c.

It is a vice president of the board of war, lieutenant-governor of Kwangtung &c. &c.

Herby conjointly address this public despatch to the Queen of England for the purpose of giving her clear and distinct information (on the state of affairs) &c. &c.

It is only our high and mighty emperor, who alike supports and cherishes those of the inner land, and those from beyond the sea—who looks upon all mankind with equal benevolence—who, if a source of profit exists anywhere diffuses it over the whole world—who, if the tree of life takes root anywhere, plants it up for the benefit of all nations—who, in a word, hath implanted in his breast that heart (by which beneficent nature herself governs the heavens and the earth)!

You, the Queen of your honorable nation, sit upon a throne derived from pure alive generations by predecessors, all of whom have been styled *emperor* and *empress*. Looking over the public documents accompanying the tribute sent (by your predecessors) on various occasions, we find the following:—

"All the people of my (i. e. the king of England's) country, arriving at the central land for purposes of trade, have to feel grateful to the great emperor for the most perfect justice, for the kindest treatment" and other words to that effect.

Delighted did we feel that the Kings of your honorable nation, so clearly understood the great principles of propriety, and were so deeply grateful for the heavenly goodness (of our emperor)—therefore it was that we of the heavenly dynasty nourished and cherished your people from afar, and bestowed upon them redoubtable proofs of our urbanity and kindness. It is merely from these circumstances, that your country deriving immense advantage from its commercial intercourse with us, which has endured now two hundred years—has become the rich and flourishing kingdom that it is said to be!

But, during the commercial intercourse which has existed so long, among the numerous foreign merchants residing hither, are wheat and tares, good and bad; and of these latter are some, who, by means of introducing opium by stealth, have seduced our Chinese people, and caused every province of the land to overflow with that poison! Thus then know merely to advantage themselves, they are not about injuring others! This is a principle which heaven's providence repugnant! and which mankind conjointly look upon with abhorrence! Moreover, the great emperor hearing of it, actually quivered with indignation! and especially dispatched me, the commissioner, to Canton, that in conjunction with the vic-roy and lieutenant-governor of the province, means might be taken for its suppression!

Every native of the inner land who sells opium, as also all who smoke it, are alike adjudged to death. Were we then to go back and take up the crimes of the foreigners, who, by selling it for many years have induced dreadful calamity on a robbed us of enormous wealth, and punish them with equal severity, our laws could not but award to them absolute annihilation! But, considering that these said foreigners did yet repent of their crime, and with a sincere heart beg for mercy; that they took 20 753 chests of opium piled up in their store-ships, and through Elliot, the superintendent of the trade of your said country, petitioned that they might be delivered up to us, when the same were all utterly destroyed, of which we, the imperial commissioner and colleagues, made a duly prepared memorial to his majesty;—considering these circumstances, we have happily received a fresh proof of the extraordinary goodness of the great emperor, inasmuch as he who voluntarily consents forward, may yet be deemed a fit subject for mercy, and his crimes be graciously forgiven him! But as for him who again knowingly violates the laws, difficult indeed will it be thus to go on repeatedly punishing! He, or they shall alike be doomed to the penalties of the new statute! We presume that you, the sovereign of your honorable nation, on pouring out your heart before the altar of eternal justice, cannot but command all foreigners with the dearest respect to reverse our laws! If we only lay clearly before your eyes, what is profitable and what is destructive, you will then know that the statute of the heavenly dynasty cannot but be obeyed with fear and trembling!

We find that your country is distant from us about 60 or 70 thousand miles; that your foreign country ships come hither striving the one with the other for our trade, and for the simple reason of their strong desire to reap a profit. Now, out of the wealth of our inner land, if we take a part to bestow upon foreigners from afar, it follows, that the immense wealth which the said foreigners amass, ought properly speaking to be the portion of our own native Chinese people! By what principle of justice, then, should these foreigners, and in return a poisonous drug, which involves in destruction these very natives of China? Without meaning to say that the foreigners harbour such destructive intentions in their hearts, we yet positively assert that from their insatiable thirst after gain, they are perfectly careless about the injuries they inflict upon us! and such being the case, we should like

In the original Wang or regular implying that our sovereign owes feudal homage to the great emperor. The term *homage* to inform us equal, is here used. This means to say that these high officers address our Queen on an footing of equality.

The last expression Wang or regular implies that the people of a superior country, are addressing on inferior country, the Queen is King &c. &c.

Forgive the King's letter sent per Lord M. a story or Lord Amoy?

1. A Chinese ship—20 or 25,000 British statute mites.

2. The commissioner has not studied Adam Smith. Still we ought not to marvel at the ignorance of a Chinese mandarin in matters of trade which he is taught from his infancy in Europe: 2 or 300 years ago, how far were we ourselves advanced in the science of political economy?

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

MACAO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14TH, 1910.

to be, who has become of that character which heaven has implanted in the breast of all men?

We have heard that in your own country opium is prohibited with the utmost strictness and severity:—this is a strong proof that you know full well how harmful it is to mankind. Since then you do not permit it to injure your own country, you ought not to allow the infernal drug to be smuggled in from other countries, and allow all others, how much less to the central land! Of the products which (thus) exports to your foreign countries, there is not one which is not beneficial to mankind in some shape or other. There are those which serve for food, those which are useful, and those which are calculated for resale;—but all are beneficial. How China (we should like to ask) ever got out from a drug-addicted state from its soil? Not to speak of our tea and camellia, things which your foreign countries could not exist a single day without! If we of the central land were to grade you what is beneficial, and not to complicate your wants, then where would could you foreigners manage to exist? And further, as regards your Woolens, Gambets and Lonzelles, were it not that you get a supply of them from our native raw silk, you could not get those manufactures. If China were to grade you those things which yield a profit, how could your foreigners survive after any profit at all? Our other articles of trade, such as Sugar, Ginger, Cloves and so on, and our other articles for use such as silk, piece goods, China ware &c., are all as many new sources of life to you, how can we reckon up the number! On the other hand, the things that come from your foreign countries are calculated to make presents of, or to give for amusement. It is quite the same to us if we have them, or if we have them not. If then there are of no material consequence to us of the inner land, what a deadly would there be in prohibiting and shutting our market against them? It is only that our heavenly dynasty must freely permit you to take of her tea, silk, and other commodities, and convey them for consumption every where without the slightest stain or grudge, for no other reason; but that (as we said at the outset) wherever a profit exists, so much that it is diffused abroad for the benefit of all the earth!

Your honorable nation takes away the products of our central land, and not only do you thereby obtain food and support for yourselves, but moreover, by receiving these presents to other countries you reap a threefold profit. Now if you would only not sell opium, this threefold profit would be as it is to you; how can you possibly consent to forego it for a drug that is harmful to man, and an insatiable craving for gain that seems to know no bounds. Let us suppose that foreigners came from your country and brought opium into England and sold it; the people of your country to which it would be sold, the sovereign of the said honorable country, look upon it as a procedure with anger, and in your just indignation endeavor to get rid of it? Now we have already heard that your highness possess a most kind and benevolent heart, surely then you are incapable of doing or causing to be done unto another, that which you should not wish another to do unto you! We have at the same time heard that your ships which come to Canton do so and every of them carry a thousand pounds worth of highness, self, and things which are written in words "You shall not be cruel to men, nor a tyrant over them." (Is this the ship's register?) this shows that the laws of your highness are in their origin both distinct and severe, and we can only suppose that because this ship contains many lives, they have been numerous, due attention has been given to search and examine; and for this reason it is that we now address you this public document, that you may of your own free will and under the laws of the celestial dynasty, and most certainly you will cause that they be not again so lightly violated!

Moreover, we have heard that in London, the Metropolis, where you dwell, as also in Scotland, Ireland, and other such places, no opium whatever is produced. It is only in a few parts of your land, at Kingston of Hindostan, at B. and Madras, Bombay, Palma, Malwa, Benares, Malabar, &c. and other places where the hills are covered with the opium plant, where tanks are made for the rearing of the drug; much by growth and year by year the volume of the poison increases, a useless stock accretes upwards, until heaven itself grows angry, and the very rocks thereof get indignant! You, the Queen of the said honorable nation, ought immediately to have the plant in those parts plucked up by the very roots! Cause the land there to be backward again, now it is the seed free grain, and if any man dare again to plant in those grounds a single poppy, visit his crime with the most severe punishment! By a truly benevolent system of government such as this will you indeed reap advantage and do away with a source of evil! Heaven must support you, and the gods will crown you with felicity! This will get for yourself the blessing of long life, and

We have been obliged to give at the names of some of these places.

from this will proceed the security and stability of your descendants!

In reference to the foreign merchants who come to this central land, the food that they eat, and the dwellings that they abide in, proceed entirely from the goodness of our heavenly dynasty—the profits which they reap, and the fortunes which they amass, have their origin only in that portion of heaven which our heavenly dynasty kinshiply allots them;—and as those profits but little of their time in your country, and the greater part of their time in ours, it is a general receipt of gain of old and of new times, that we should conjunctly diminish, and clearly make known the punishment of a swift death.

Suppose the subjects of another country were to come to England to trade, he would certainly be required to comply with the laws of England, then how much more does this apply to us of the celestial empire! Now it is a fixed statute of this empire, that any native Chinese who sells opium is punishable with death, and even he who merely smokes it, must no less die! Pardon and reflect for a moment:—if you foreigners did not bring the opium here, where should our Chinese people get it to re-sell elsewhere? Should the procedure then be that the foreigners who introduce our criminal natives into the land of death, and we then allow to be punished as accomplices? If so much as one of these deprive one of a people of his life, he must forfeit his life in requital, that which he has taken;—how much more does this apply to him who by means of opium destroys his fellow-men? Do we then have which a country stop with a single life? Therefore it is that those foreigners who now import opium into the central land are condemned to be hanged and strangled by the new statute, and this explains what we said at the beginning about plucking up the tree of evil wherever it takes root for the benefit of all nations.

We further add that during the second moon of this present year (i.e. 9th April 1839) the emperor, most of your honorable country, Elliot, viewing the law in relation to the prohibiting of opium as excessively severe, in a petition as being for "an extension of the term (of sale) limits" say five months for Hindostan and a different parts of India, and ten months for England, after which they would obey and act in conformity with the new statute; and other words, to the same effect. Now we, the high commissioner and colleagues, upon making a duly prepared memorial to the great emperor, have to feel grateful for his extraordinary goodness, for his reduced compassion! Any one who within the next year and a half may by mistake bring opium to his country (if he will but voluntarily come forward and deliver up the entire quantity, he shall be absolved from all punishment for his crime! If however the appointed term shall have elapsed, and there are still persons who are a hindrance to bring them such shall be accounted as knowingly violating the laws, and shall most severely be put to death! on an account shall we show mercy or clemency! This then may be called truly the extreme of benevolence, and the very perfection of justice!

Our celestial emperor rules over ten thousand kingdoms, most surely who we possess a measure of gentleness and which you cannot withstand. Still we cannot bear to stay or exterminate without previous warning, and it is for this reason that we so clearly make known to you the laws of our land. If the foreign merchants of your said honorable nation desire to continue their commercial intercourse, they must obediently obey the laws of our statutes, they must put off for ever the source from which the opium flows, and on no account make an exportation of our laws in their own persons! Let then your highness punish those of your subjects who may be criminal, do not endeavor to screen or conceal them, and thus you will be peace and quietness to your own sons, they will no more this evil play a proper use of respect and obedience, and thus may we jointly enjoy the common blessings of PEACE and HAPPINESS! What greater joy! what more complete felicity than that!

Let your highness immediately upon the receipt of this communication inform us promptly of the state of matters, and of the measures you are pursuing actively to put a stop to the opium evil. Please let your reply to us by the 1st of the 1st moon of the 1st year of the new era!

A most important communication!

P. S. We annex an abstract of the new law, now about to be put in force.

"Any foreigner or foreigners bringing opium, to the central land, with design to sell the same, the principal shall most severely be hanged, and the accessories strangled;—and all persons (land or board some ship) shall be confiscated. The space of a year and a half is granted within the which, if any one bringing opium to this shore, shall voluntarily stop forward and deliver it up, he shall be absolved from all consequences of his crime."

This imperial edict was received on the 9th day of the

5th moon of the 10th year of Tianshiwang, (12th July 1850), at which the period of grace begins, and runs out to the 9th day of the 12th moon of the 20th year of Tianshiwang (15th January, 1910); when it is completed.

The above is a true and correct translation from the original to the best of our knowledge and belief.
Macao, 10th January, 1910. R. Tenz.

We republish from the Canton Press, Mr. Hill's account of the audience Captain Greig and his officers had of the imperial commissioner. Mr. Hill was surgeon of the *Sunda*.

The remarks of the commissioner on the opium trade must have been highly amusing to the governor, considering for his lost fees. H. E. made a fatal mistake when he said—that the *Sunda's* officers and crew would proceed that any fears entertained by Captain Elliot as to the safety of the lives of his countrymen, were they to return to Canton, were entirely groundless, as they—the *Sunda's* crew—were then completely in his power, and he had not the slightest wish to do them any injury. Thus assuming his forbearance to injure men thrown upon the hospitality of the Chinese, by an act of God, as a meritorious deed in an officer invested with the highest powers and vitally representing the emperor of China; whose heart overflows with benevolence and compassion for all outside foreigners!

Why, had the imperial edicts injured a hair of one of the heads of these poor shipwrecked people, such a deed would stamp him as the most cowardly, cruel, and remorseless of all tyrants. And H. E. can scarcely even now escape this grave accusation, as he declared one of the five men engaged in the affray at Hongkong, ought in justice, to be delivered up to atone for the murder of Liu Wih: yes, one of the five, guilty or innocent—this is a matter of the utmost indifference to the high commissioner.

The childish, ridiculous, and unwarrantable liberties H. E. took with the chief officer and with the garments of the others, brings to mind the antics the members of the Dutch factory are obliged to perform before the emperor of Japan, and his women, at the annual visit to the capital.

Tientsin, January 1st, 1910.

About two o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th inst., we were requested by one of the Legation to proceed immediately to the Customs house, as his highness the imperial commissioner intended to honor us with a visit that afternoon. On reaching the head of the China river we found a large number of people assembled in the neighbourhood of the Canton house, and numerous palanquins entering its interior, where several mandarins and most of the long robe mandarins had already assembled. Several American gentlemen were likewise in attendance, anxious to get a sight of the great Yenchow. After waiting however for nearly two hours we were informed that his highness would not have us with his presence that afternoon, but that in all probability we would be admitted to an audience on the following Monday. On Sunday afternoon one of the legation called, and said that the Yenchow was still to be seen in the city early on the following morning, whether he requested us to be in readiness to proceed by night or not.

Accordingly, after partaking of a hearty breakfast, we went to the Customs house, when we were told that the long robe mandarins had already gone on shore. "Without doubt," therefore we made our preparations in haste and started towards the city, escorted by the

Linguists and a motley group of attendants. Shortly after entering the city gates we found the streets lined on both sides with soldiers, presenting rather a formidable appearance. We were conducted to a large house of temples dedicated to the queen of heaven, distant about 300 yards from the gates, the outer courtyard of which was completely filled with palanquins and horses belonging to the mandarins and long marches were already in attendance. After waiting for about an hour we were told that the commissioner had gone to breakfast with the governor, immediately after which he would visit us. On this the linguists took the opportunity of redoubling their exertions in order to persuade us to bend the knee to his highness, which we still persisted in refusing to their great mortification. They said "this or all some other day. To day Yunchang all come emperor, all that mandarin have come, all that long merchant, must break back lilly." About ten o'clock a considerable number was observed at the outer gate of the temple, occasioned by the coming of the treasurer and one of the judges, at whose approach the long merchants and linguists simultaneously bent the knee. The tedious waiting so long was somewhat relieved by the conversation of the linguists and their assistants, one of whom appeared a very intelligent young man and had been in London for nearly eight years along with the late Mr. Elphinstone. He speaks English remarkably well, much better, indeed, than any Chinese whom I have ever met with, and I felt much that he did not act as our interpreter with the Yunchang, as Mr. Atong stammered so much, was so hurried that we could hardly understand him. A lady likewise came to present an offering to the queen of heaven, a short account of the ceremony attending which may not be unacceptable to some of our readers. The offering was first placed upon the altar, and consisted of a roasted pig, boiled fowl, pork chops, a plate of crabs, 3 plates ornamented cakes, 2 plates oranges, 1 pot sam-hue, 1 pot oil and a quantity of incense, &c.

The oil was then poured into a large lamp which is constantly kept burning, when the lady bowed 3 times, knelt 3 times, at the same time kissing the ground, turned the incense paper, while in attendant beat a gong. She then knelt and bowed the ground 3 times, presented the incense with a small bowl of fifty cash, and removed the offering already somewhat diminished by the hands of one of our boys who made love to some of the cakes. About eleven o'clock the firing of cannon, beating of gongs, and shouting of a host of ragamuffin attendants announced the approach of the Yunchang, upon which the long merchants arranged themselves in a row upon one side, and the linguists with their assistants on the opposite, in readiness to receive him, while the mandarins proceeded to an inner apartment behind the temple. Our party at the same time went inside the temple, where we could conveniently obtain a peep of his highness without being observed. Four palanquins containing the commissioner, governor, lieutenant governor, and his wife, now proceeded up the courtyard in the order mentioned. The commissioner first made his exit, upon which the long merchants, linguists &c. prostrated themselves for a short time, his highness at the same time bowing most condescendingly. The same ceremony was repeated towards the others in succession, differing only in the length of time during which they remained on their knees, in the latter cases, being only for an instant. In about ten minutes we were informed that his highness was ready to receive us, when we were conducted to the hall of audience, situated behind and to the left of the temple, though a small part of the usual range of buildings it consists of a large quadrangular room, having a small room at its upper part, in which were placed two tables covered with books, papers &c. &c. Several mirrors and a few paintings were arranged round the walls, and from the roof two crystal chandeliers were suspended at the sides were two tables and a few chairs, and the floor was covered with an English carpet. The Yunchang was seated at the upper part of the room, having the governor on his right, the lieutenant governor on his left, and the his highness seated as his right, also seated. The treasurer sat on the right side of the room, and one of the judges on the left. In person the Yunchang is rather stout and short, and apparently about 45 years of age, his countenance has rather a pleasant expression, with a small dark, and piercing eye, and a fine intellectual forehead. His voice is strong, clear, and somewhat hoarse, he was very plainly dressed, as in the other dignitaries were invested with

all their insignia of office.

On being conducted into his presence, we were covered, and made a polite bow, which he returned, and immediately after commenced the conversation. He began by stating his regret at our melancholy shipwreck, and hoped that we had been treated kindly by the different mandarins on our journey to Canton. He then asked when we left England and whether any account of the disturbances in China had reached England previous to our departure? When and where did we first hear of them? How many days sail to Amoy from China? Whither it is usual for vessels to call there on their way to China? What was the nature, and value of our cargo? And whether the vessel had been to China before? He then said that he was very sorry on account of the differences which at present existed between England and China. That for the last 20 years the Chinese and English had been on the most friendly terms, during which time every thing had gone on smoothly for the interest of both. He regretted that these happy days had fled, and would rejoice to see them back again. The English had caused these disturbances by delaying the country with opium, the importation of which they knew to be strictly prohibited by the Chinese law. He then dwelt at considerable length on the injurious effects of the use of opium on the system, and the inquiry about introducing it into China being doubly aggravated from our knowledge of the severe penalty inflicted upon those found making use of it, or in any way engaged in its traffic. He then mentioned the gradual extent to which it had increased of late years, and the determination of his own sovereign to put a stop to it. That he had been sent down by the emperor for that purpose, and was finally ordered to return, until he had effectually done so. (Here he became very animated.) He was well aware, he said, of the handsome profits made by us upon our traffic of merchandise, and why should we not be content with those, but introduce a poisonous drug? He would appeal to our own hearts if it was not a monstrous crime to engage in the opium trade. He was certain that the gods could not approve of it, and that the conscience of any one engaged in it would never allow him to be at peace in this earth. He then instanced the melancholy fate of Mr. M. &c., and said that other similar cases were not uncommon. In order to show us the injury of the opium trade and its increase during the last few years he handed us Mr. Thelwall's pamphlet, and a work upon China from which the following was torn (David I think a few extracts from which he requested us to read. Several portions of both works were translated into Chinese and passed on the corresponding pages. He also had five or six of the E. I. Company's cards showing the quantity of opium sold during the season. One of them, which he handed us was marked Patin opium 12046 (1) chests, March 1839 and signed — Laoris.

He next adverted to the murder of his countryman, L. A. Weiske, and expressed his great dissatisfaction at the murderer's not having been delivered up. He could not conceive how we were unable to find out the murderer, especially as we knew five men who were engaged in the affair, and one of whom he said, ought in justice to be delivered up to a one for the murder. He next alluded to captain Warner's having come up to Whampoa on the Thomas Coutts, and asked, why opium had not done so. His own impression was that capt. Elliot was afraid of the officers and crews being behaved, and the property confiscated, which we would perceive was entirely groundless, as we were then completely in his power, and he had not the slightest wish to do us any injury, but on the contrary had the greatest compassion for us, and wished to deliver us in safety to our own countrymen. He would like to see all our vessels at Whampoa, but they could not now be permitted to go up, even although they showed the bond, until he received further orders from Peking. He had not the slightest enmity towards the English, but only towards those of them engaged in the opium trade. No distinction would be made between them and the Chinese, if caught with it in their possession. Hitherto, we had been dealt leniently with, but

now no mercy would be given, as he was determined to put a stop to it at all hazards. He then alluded to capt. Elliot's conduct, with which he was by no means pleased. "At Macao" he said "capt. Elliot very proper man, at Canton no proper." He then asked if we had heard any reports in Canton as to the state of his health, as he had been informed that in Toongkoo it was currently reported of his being in a very bad state of health, and not likely to survive many days, upon which he laughed most immoderately, and asked what we thought of the state of his health? When we congratulated him upon his robust appearance, with which he was highly delighted. He then handed us a letter addressed to the queen of England, written in their usual high flowing strain at which we could scarcely contain and his gravity which he observing immediately asked if it was all proper? We said that it was only after mistakes at which we smiled, whereupon he requested us to take it into an adjoining room and correct any errors we might find in it, and with a pen and refines it would be sent us. The letter was a pretty long one, and written in a fair legible hand with a hair pencil. The subject of it was principally a lengthened disquisition on the opium trade and its evil effects, and a hope that H. B. Majesty would interfere and assist in putting a stop to it. Some parts of it we neither could make head nor tail of.

During the time we were engaged in the perusal of the letter, the crew got a blow out of roast pig &c., four of which we were presented with on our departure. On our return to the hall of audience, we found the Yunchang and the other dignitaries seated round a circular table, having divested themselves of most of their insignia of office. They were amusing themselves with one of our boys (who was likewise a good deal taken notice of by several of the mandarins on our journey), and asking him a number of questions such as the following: his name, age, were his father and mother alive, was he fond of the gun? &c. They likewise made him read a page or two of English at which they were highly pleased. He then asked the names of the places from whence the different kinds of opium were brought, and requested us to write them down for him, which I did. On mentioning Turkey, he asked if it did not belong to America? or some part of it? and seemed a good deal astonished on being told that it was nearly 3 months sail distant. During the rest of the time he remained standing, as also did the viceroys &c., and conversing with us with the greatest familiarity, and laughing and joking with his friends about the different parts of the English costume, which he minutely examined. He seemed highly amused with our chief officer, and desired his secretary to show him round, first in one direction and then in another, in order to get a proper view of him, when he put on his spectacles and "hey yad" at a great rate. He lastly informed us that two of us were in readiness to convey us to our countrymen at Toongkoo, to whom he hoped we would give a favourable report of him, which we promising to do, he "chin chimed" us and bade us good bye.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21ST, 1840.

NO. 3.



FOR FREIGHT-OR CHARTER.

THE BARQUE LADY-BOUGHT 425
Tons per Register. Capt. A. HOLTON.
Apply to

Messrs BELL & Co.
or to CHARLES PEARON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship GENERAL KYD at
TONGKOO. CRYLON GOVERNMENT COIR ROPE, of
size, from 1 1/2 to 7 in, a 1/2 of a pound. Apply on board,
or to JOHN A. MERCER, —Macao.

THE Subscription Price will be given for the following
Numbers of the Canton Register for 1839. — Nos.
1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 30, 35, 46, 50.
Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital, 1st Jan'y 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
JOSEPH ASCHEN in our firm, has ceased.
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers have this day established themselves
as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm
of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE.—THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
JOHN G. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.,
and of Mr. ADRIEL A. LOW, in our house, cease this day;
and Mr. WARREN DELANO, Junr., is admitted a partner
therein.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE.—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. of
this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W.
DELANO, Junr. who has hitherto been associated with the
house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing
our pending business.
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Middlemen, & Others
trading to the East and West India, the Eastern
Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony,
having extensive Shipping connections to every part of
the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be
found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable
trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him
for any information they stand in need of on the subject.
Mr. A. has a list of all Ships proceeding to any
part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection
of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to
Equipments and Outfits of every description provided
at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.
Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe
underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. G. ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'clock.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that the interest of
Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firm at home and
abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the
same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT
JAMES FARBRIDGE were admitted to be partners
in our business, which will hereafter be carried on
under the firm of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in
China and Macao, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co.
at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Tongkoo Bay, 25th November, 1839.

WANTED.—A partial Almanac for 1840. Ap-
ply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hos-
pital.

FOR SALE.—A Bill of Exchange drawn by the
Captain, and Partner of the French Indes Yacht
on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for 200,000
francs at 40 days sight. — Please apply to
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton,
or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. DECEASED.
WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ. now in Europe.
JAMES MATHESON, ESQ. now of China
both of the firm of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., and **PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON,**
ESQ. now in Europe, of the firm of MESSRS. TURNER
& Co., having been nominated Executors in the last
will and Testament of **RICHARD TURNER, ESQ.**
late deceased, all persons having claims against the
Estate of the said deceased, are requested to make the
same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are
requested to make immediate payment, to MESSRS.
TURNER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident
Executor.
JAMES MATHESON.
Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for
an English-Speaking Gentleman, being a third of a
house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to
ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.

WANTED.—A Register Thermometer, apply to the
Editor.

WANTED.—A Portuguese and English Dictionary,
apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from
the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible,
a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China,
&c., by John Stode, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR
FOR 1839—with a copious appendix.—Price
\$1.50—do for 1836-37-38 price \$1. Canton Register Of-
fice Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua
do Hospital the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE
CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Dn.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF
EXCHANGE at \$2 per 100. LONDON
PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot
pressed at \$1 1/2 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register
Office, Rua do Hospital.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton
Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange,.... per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Route notes,.... " 1.50
Liquor's Receipts, Reports of Cargoes, &c., " 1.00
Policies, and Falso pages,.... " 5.
Auction Bills,.... " 3.
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

PROSPECTUS.

Of the provisional committee, for forming a British India
Society for bettering the conditions of our fellow-subjects,
the natives of British India.

It is admitted in Great Britain, and known to be but too
true by all who have had personal experience of the real
state of India, that although a commercial intercourse has
existed between that British India and India, for more than
two hundred years, and the government of this empire
now discovers a hundred millions of the inhabitants of the
east, there is nevertheless a general want of information
upon India affairs, and an almost total indifference left
respecting them. It must be obvious to all who reflect
upon these facts that such a state of things contrasts
strangely with the duty we owe to our distant dominions
with the extent, the value and the importance of our
East Indian possessions, and with the many and vast
interests involved in the question.

British India is as remote as large as Europe (exclusive
of Russia) with a population, including tributary states,
of more than one hundred and fifty millions. Over this
empire and people a way is exercised, wholly British,
and consequently, the want of an accurate knowledge of
Indian affairs, and the absence of a proper concern in
the public at large for the welfare of the natives, must
operate prejudicially upon their minds, since they cannot
but feel that their destinies are influenced by the deci-
sions manifested towards them in the East India Company.

From the personal experience of official and other
agents of recent date, it appears that ignorance, poverty,
crime, and dissipation prevail in a deplorable and alarm-
ing extent, throughout the British Indian territories. It
also appears, that during the last twenty years, though a
period of profound peace, there has been a succession of
famines of the most d-olating description. It has been
estimated that the famine of 1837-38 in the upper pro-
vinces of Bengal, swept off more than half a million of
the inhabitants. These calamitous events are rendered
the more mysterious and affecting, when viewed in con-
nexion with the statement, that the soil of India, is a soil
of unequalled fertility, and that a very large portion of it
(by some authorities, computed at one-half) is unap-
propriated, and covered by unimproved jungle.

Information on the subjects has, within the last few
months, been laid before the public in various parts of the
Kingdom. The result has been a deep feeling of com-
passion in the minds of many humane and influential persons,
and the formation of several associations for promoting
the welfare of the natives of India. A strong desire has,
besides, been expressed, for the establishment of a Na-
tional Society for the same objects by whose inquiries
and efforts, the friends of India in other places might be
guided and assisted in their now and benevolent under-
taking.

In consequence of these circumstances, and in accord-
ance also with their own deep feeling of interest in the
subject, the individuals whose names are attached to this
Prospectus, have, after frequent and mature deliberations,
resolved themselves into a provisional committee, for
forming a Society, to be designated 'The British India
Society' for bettering the condition of our fellow subjects
the natives of British India.

In making known to the public, the committee consider it their duty to state very briefly,
but distinctly, their motives and their plans.

The committee have its origin in a regard for the welfare
of the natives of India who, owing allegiance to the
government, are entitled to look for sympathy and suc-
cour from the people of England. The committee desire to
found the proposed society upon the strictest principles
of justice and humanity, upon a basis which will perma-
nently exclude the adoption of party, of sectarian, or
mercenary views. They contemplate the use of those
means only, which are moral, peaceful, and constitutional.
They would suggest, and labour to secure, the delay of
all specific plans of amelioration, until every doubt
respecting the nature and extent of alleged existing evils,
and the necessity of remedying them, is entirely removed.

The primary duty of a British India Society would
be, to obtain from every available source, authen-
tic and impartial information, respecting the present
actual condition of the natives of India; and the circum-
stances of the country; and to give to the information so
obtained, the widest possible circulation. The means of
accomplishing this necessary preliminary object appear to
be, viz.

To bring together, analyse, condense, and diffuse, the
facts already at hand.

To adopt the best means of obtaining regular and
systematic information from all parts of India.

To form a library, embracing the most useful works on
every branch of the subject.

To issue, under proper management, a periodical pub-
lication, containing the most recent, important, and interest-
ing Indian intelligence.

To publish, in whole or in part, such works as may be
calculated to elucidate particular portions of the great
subject.

To employ an active, experienced, and effective agency,
for the organization of Provincial Auxiliary Societies.

The judicious and anxious prosecution of a course, such
as has been now described, would, the committee feel
assured, effectually remove the apathy which at present
exists. That apathy, they believe, may with justice be
ascribed to the difficulty which has hitherto attended the
search after correct and comprehensive information, re-
specting the condition and character of the natives of India,
and the nature and effects of British rule in the east.

The committee entertain no doubts, that when the vast
importance of our Eastern possessions is understood,
when the claims of one hundred millions of British sub-
jects are recognized and felt, and when the enormous
moral obligation of that nation towards them is
considered, a great and generous effort will promptly be
made, to benefit a country, which contains within itself,
the means of returning a hundred-fold into the lapses of
its benefactors, all the blessings they can possibly confer
upon it.

The committee prefer to make their appeal to the just
feelings and Christian feelings of the country. They
do not cherish, however, of the extent to which they
might address themselves to the feelings, the passions,
and the interests of their fellow-countrymen. But they believe
that such an appeal is necessary. They feel convinced
that if an appeal is required, to demonstrate the neces-
sity of the proposed Society, it is necessary to demonstrate the
necessity of the proposed Society.

the foundation between the fostering of the social, moral and industrial condition of the countless millions of India, and the accomplishment of those ends which are sought by the promoters and patrons of legitimate commerce, and the advocates of the honour, the stability, and the prosperity of the British empire, at home and abroad. The committee, having stated the objects, principles, and plans according to which they are about to set on foot the formation of a British India Society, is in a position to receive the hearty support, and co-operation of the British public. They therefore earnestly solicit advice. They especially desire the aid of gentlemen who have resided in India, and who, after perusing this prospectus, feel that they can cordially unite in the work proposed.

Finally, the committee respectfully solicit pecuniary assistance. Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the treasurer, secretary, bankers, and members of the committee.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

With power to add to their number.

Adam, William, Esq., late of Calcutta.
Aldam, William, Esq., Leeds.
Backhouse, Jonathan, Esq., Darlington.
Borring, John, Esq., in E. D.
Briggs, Major General.
Cuthbert, Esq., London.
F. C. Brown, Esq., Tellicherry.
Forbes, Sir Charles, Bart.
Harford, James, Esq., Bristol.
Harford, John, Esq., Bristol.
Hovatt, William, Esq., London.
Pearce, Joseph, Esq., Darlington.
Thompson, George, Esq., London.

Treasurer.

Major General Briggs, 11 York Gate, Regent's Park.

Secretary.

F. C. Brown, Esq., 22, Harley Street.

Bankers.

London and Westminster Bank, 9, Waterloo Place and Lombard.

P. B.—It is the intention of the committee to give due notice of the public formation of the proposed society, and to invite the generous aid, on the occasion, of those friends in different parts of the kingdom, who may have a ready response to the spirit, or who may be desirous of doing so.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph Pearce, Esq. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
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| John Harford, Esq. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Borring | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Addition to Provisional Committee.

Sir Collins Eardley Smith, Bart.
Thomas Clarkson, Esq.
William Thomas Blair, Esq.
Thomas Christie, Esq.

The Calcutta Courier, Sept. 4.

Manners and customs of the Japanese. From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold. No. 1.

[Continued from the Page 1 No. 1.]

"In November 1801, whilst Meer Wardenaar was supercargo, and I warehouseman," says Doest, a small brig was wrecked upon the Goto island, and brought to Nagasaki for examination. "The governor of the city requested the opportunity, together with the secretaries, M. Mak and D. H. Libbe, to attend the examination in the government-house. The brig's crew consisted of a Malay man and wife, a young boy, and two male servants of the same nation, a black Papoe, a Chinese, and a Cochinese. The brig was evidently Portuguese, and the crew unanimously declared that she had sailed from Portuguese Timor, bound for Amoy; but that the captain and all the officers having died upon the voyage, they, the survivors, had found themselves unable to manage the vessel, that they could only let her drive, trust to Providence; and had thus, in the end, run upon the Goto island. Hereupon the governor requested all the Hollanders who were present to withdraw for a moment. They thought this strange; but soon learned from the chief interpreter, that the governor, not knowing these people, was desirous by his orders to make them tamable upon the images; but to avoid given the Hollanders offence, had wished that this should not be done in their presence. The ceremony over, the Hollanders were invited to return. Hence it is manifest that the Japanese respect and respect our religious opinions."

Every wrecked vessel, so, &c. is incapable of sailing; its crew, must be brought to Nagasaki, however distant the scene of its misfortune. This is carried on far, then, were the vessels of Japanese dependence, as of the Loo-Choo Islands, Corea, are conveyed thither for examination, and those detained until they can be sent home.

Further, that they on longer practice such overstrained severity towards others as they did in times past, appears from the account. Although it was clear that the brig's crew were Roman Catholics, the governor, not of compassion for the shipwrecked wrecked, sent the Malays and the Papoe to us, in Desima, confining them, however, in an old house, inclosed with bamboo, and watched by a Japanese guard; whilst the Chinese and Cochinese were similarly confined in the island inhabited by the Chinese factory, there to wait until, according to the commands from court, the latter could be conveyed to China by the junk, and the former in our ship, Matilda Maria, to Batavia, (1802). It there appeared but too certain, that the brig had sailed from Timor for Macao, and that the above-named crew had murdered the captain and other officers, in order to possess themselves of the vessel, which they proved unable to manage. They were thereupon sent to Macao, where they suffered the punishment of their crime."

Having thus imparted all the information that recent authors afford upon this important point, turn we to the forms, flattering or offensive, observed in the official intercourse that takes place between the Dutch and Japanese authorities, culled from the Dutch writers. President Meylan, who was last in Japan in 1811, the late writer, and who seems the least confident of his countrymen as to the honours, paid him, considers it as a profigious privilege, that the chief police officers and the burgomaster of Nagasaki, when they have business with the head of the factory, repair to his house, instead of summoning him to their tribunal in the island; and the proceeds thus to describe this official visit.

"Upon such occasions, the president is bound, in expectation of their arrival, to spread a carpet, to provide liquors and sweetmeats to be offered at the proper time, to await the high dignitary at his own door, and, when the said high dignitary has seated himself, in Japan fashion, on his heels on the carpet, to squat himself down in like manner, bowing his head two or three times to the ground, and thus making his compliment, as it is termed here. In all this I should see nothing, it being the usual mode in which Japanese grandees receive and salute each other; but here, in my mind, lies the offence, that between Japanese this compliment is reciprocal, whilst, at an interview between a Netherlander and a Japanese grandee of the rank of a gobyanyou, the compliment of the former is not returned by the latter, he being esteemed an exceedingly friendly burgomaster or gobyanyou, who even bows his head to the Netherlander in token of approval. All this is the more striking to the Netherlander newly landed at Desima, and not yet used to the custom, because he observes the Japanese to be amongst themselves full of ceremony & demonstrations of politeness, in which the nation yields to no other, not even to the French. Another custom is worth observing. It is, that a Japanese grandee, from the rank of a gobyanyou upwards, never speaks directly to a Netherlander, but always through the medium of an interpreter. This might be supposed an unavoidable inconvenience, the parties being unable otherwise to understand each other; but such cannot be the case. There have been plenty of presidents who, having applied differently to the Japanese language, had acquired sufficient knowledge to express themselves intelligibly. There have even been some who, passing by the interpreters, have directly addressed the high Japanese dignitary, in Japanese; but in vain. The man made as though he understood not, and referred him to the interpreter for what was to be said. I conclude hence, that this custom is a point of Japanese etiquette, not intended to do the highest honour to the Netherlander; and I am confirmed in this suspicion by the increase in the number of intermediary speakers in the president's audiences of the governor. The governor speaks to his secretary, the secretary to the interpreter, the interpreter to the president; and, reverse the order, the president to the interpreter, the interpreter to the secretary, and the secretary again to the governor."

"The supercargo (president) has two audiences every year of the governor of Nagasaki: the one on occasion of presenting the Dutch acknowledgment or tribute, which the Dutch government annually transmits to the emperor; the other on that of the sailing of the ships. This is the regulated dialogue always repeated on those occasions."

[To be continued.]

CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

We trust that a fair view of this question will be taken by the British Public, for the more favourable to us as a Christian community, and the more we are, we will put a parallel case. Suppose that we were a moral, and orderly, community, to which the view of drunkenness was not new, but that we had, having the command of the sea, thought proper to introduce the use of opium, to tempt our people to a more vicious and dissipated life, and spreading for and selling stronger gin, rum, &c. on the scale of opium, and drink."

"All this we have done in China by procuring for a long series of years, in forcing upon the people of that empire a most pernicious drug, of which, but for us, they could have had no taste. We have, for a trade, just as if it, then, been the present to our opium sale;—our merchants have been opium smugglers—

our factories opium depots—and this in spite of laws, representations, remonstrances, and threats, of which we at last see the result. The reports published by the Chinese government upon the frightful mortality caused by the use of opium, are as creditable to them as they are dishonourable to us. We admit the difficulty of dealing with the question. Great interests have grown up under a bad system, but these interests ought not to supersede the higher considerations of justice and right. We have put an end to the slave trade. We must put an end to the opium trade too, or at all events, not pretend to support it by force. We shall revert to this subject next week.—Weekly Chronicle, 4 August.

ASSAM.

In addition to the general interest with which Mr. Bruce's ten report is invested, as descriptive of the present condition of the tea districts, and the very valuable information which it contains relative to the cultivation of that most important article of commerce, it possesses great additional claim to our attention from the observations which it contains relative to the universal prevalence of the use of opium among the wretched inhabitants of Assam, to which, as we believe very justly, Mr. Bruce attributes the present debased character of a people who were once celebrated as a warlike and powerful nation, enjoying all the blessings of civilization and good government—and of a fertile and well cultivated country. If the introduction of the poisonous drug into China were productive of the same effects as it is stated to have had in Assam, we need not wonder at the determination evinced by the emperor to put it down at all hazards, and we cannot sufficiently admire the paternal feeling which actuated him on the occasion, and for which the Chinese nation owe him a debt of immeasurable gratitude.

Mr. Bruce says—"This vile drug has kept and does now keep down the population; the women have fewer children compared with those of other countries, and these children seldom live to be adults, but in general die at childhood; very few old men being seen in this country in comparison with others. Few, but those who have resided long in this unhappy land, know the dreadful and immoral effects, which the use of opium produces on the native. He will steal—sell his property—his children—the mother of his children—and finally commit murder to obtain it. Would it not be the highest of blessings, if our humane and enlightened government would stop these evils by a single dash of the pen?" &c. &c.

We and, we may safely say, all who read this will respond in the affirmative—and we would add, with every feeling of respect for the government, that it is their imperative duty to put down the cultivation of opium in every part of our eastern dominions, and in that respect emulate the conduct of one whom we are pleased to call a barbarian in paternal solicitude for the millions who are injured by its continuance. If it cannot be done, as suggested by Mr. Bruce, by one dash of the pen, we must find some other way, as steps taken for its gradual extinction; and in the case of Assam its cultivation—if cultivated in the country—might be put to a stop, and if not, the importation might be prevented. A large part of this prohibition is not only the dictate of humanity—but that is backed by self-interest—in securing the healthful tone to the inhabitants of the province, increasing the population, and improving their condition, would result incalculable benefits to the state, and which, in every brief space, would make up for the loss the revenue would see arise from the discontinuance of the production of opium.

We would therefore solicit the earnest attention of our government to this most important point. To us it is the question of compensation to the owners of the opium—land by the Chinese—commissioner will fix the situation of all men in our native land upon his destructive and wicked traffic, and whilst the compensation be granted or not, the eyes of the nation will be opened and the continuance of a trade, which is not less horrible in its ultimate effects than the traffic in human flesh, be denounced by all good men, and if not abandoned spontaneously by the governors of this country, the universal voice of England will compel the government at home to interfere for its speedy suppression.—Cal. Courier, 4 Sept.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WRECKED ATLANTA BY FIRE.

We think we are not wrong in saying, destruction, for, at the moment we are now writing, it is obvious, that the whole seaward face of the town, the surface of the waters, and every spin and staple are wrapt in a sheet of lurid light, proceeding from the flames, which are now devouring the Atlanta.

The whole town is at this hour entire, and the outward horizon, and the landscape full of people gazing on this very extraordinary spectacle.

We have not, at present, learned how the fire originated. It seems to be kindled to the other side of the canal, but while we were writing it is fast spreading rapidly and rapidly all over here. We believe, that the galling has now to the shore, in order to burn the engines out of the water in the principal station near making an end of the destruction of the supercargo.

We are very anxiously in our anxious situation. We believe the Atlanta was to have gone on the 20th.

Monday Evening, 14 October.

A CHRISTIAN PARABLE.

Mary Christmas, content Christmas.
William, welcome back once more!
Though, in truth, old boy, thou find'st us
On a cracked, charred ashore.
Thou hast been a year of better.
Dinner, dinner changed its way.
But your heart is still unchanged,
Welcome Christmas—thou art here!

"from the voyage insured arises in an effort to make, after interest, after temptation; and the party who actually 'desires' from the voyage described, seems to give up the policy. But a deviation merely intended, but never carried into effect, is as no deviation, in a frame of that sort, the terms of a policy are not given, but certain and definite."

The above case, and *Wey v. McDonnell*, were afterwards fully discussed in the court of Common Pleas, and the judges held—that that was the tenor of the intended voyage continue the same as those described in the policy, and that the intention to go to an intermediate port, though that intention should be formed previous to the ship's sailing, will not vitiate the insurance till actual deviation.

The case of *Kewley v. Ryan*, 2nd H. Black, R. p. 342, 2nd 473.

The insurance was "at and from Grenada to Liverpool, the ship sailed from Grenada bound for Liverpool, but with a design formed before the commencement of the voyage, as appeared by the clearance, and was admitted on all sides, to touch at Cork in her way, but was totally lost before she arrived at the dividing point. The court decided—That a design to deviate not effected did not vitiate the policy."

Macao, 21st January, 1860.

My Dear Mr. Editor.—Your very interesting paper of the 14th instant, draws passing events before us so clearly, as to induce us to ponder thereon, and in consequence you are here with favored with my cogitations. In addition to the facts mentioned by you, we are informed that an correspondence between the person representing British interests here and the Imperial Commissioner declaring "that for many years of years every captain of a ship leaving Whampoa had signed a discharge for every ship leaving to that ship; therefore the allegation that a single dollar is owing to any foreigner by the co-hong, is false and fanciful." Those who saw Howqua, in the co-hong house about two years ago, distributing dollars to each creditor of Hingqua, will estimate the value of this assertion;—meanwhile, borrowing from friend Sheridan, now no more; we will only say, the Yumchee "is indebted for his facts to his imagination," and as to his wit, being solely confined to the interrogation, *Eh?* and as that falls very fairly on captain Elliot, we have no objection to it; certain it is that the vermilion pencil on paper, beats the goose quill.

Amongst other events rather amusing, is an allegation of your contemporary, the "Press," that the ship "Canden" violated her policies of insurance by an intended deviation. Now, every one the least conversant with the English law, settled by a number of decisions, and supported by the venerable name of Lord Mansfield, knows that no intention to deviate, if unfulfilled, in the least degree, affects a policy of insurance.—I consider this last subject very unfit for newspaper discussion; still as the "Press" has begun it, it must be put to rest!

Wishing you and the public more peaceful times.

I remain, your old correspondent,

The Calcutta Courier appears of late to have adopted different sentiments on the opium trade from those formerly expressed in its columns when under the management of former Editors. In those days, all idea of diminishing the revenue of Bengal, by abandoning the opium monopoly, was scorned, until another source, which would supply the deficit, was discovered.

From the decision of the Bengal government on the several periods of the public sales for 1840, it would appear that the opinions of the Calcutta Courier, albeit it is the government paper, have little weight with the powers that be.

We have, however, extracted the article on the use of opium in Assam; for we consider the more elucidation that can be thrown on this crucial question the sooner will sound and practicable opinions be formed.

But the reasons why the opium monopoly should now be abandoned should be fairly and openly explained. Are they because the high commissioner has spoiled British subjects of 20,283 chests of opium, expelled sixteen British subjects from China, and murdered others, cut off the British trade, &c. &c. &c. et cetera of grievance, under which the subjects of Great Britain have suffered and succumbed for the sake of a quiet and peaceful commerce, ever since its commencement?—are these the reasons that the British

government is to wraken its own financial resources to the end that those of a hostile government may be enriched and strengthened? What has the Chinese government done for England, for the world, that her arrogant requisitions should be enforced by foreign sacrifices and by foreign power? Until China submits to enter the pale of international law—of our common humanity,—she stands in a hostile position, claiming universal domination, and consequently defiling, and punishing, and vilifying, as far as is in her power, by her edicts, the whole civilised world. It does not require a prophet to predict that this unnatural state of things cannot last much longer; China must descend from her pedestal of imaginary supremacy, and mingle in the crowd of nations, which are so fast advancing in all the paths of usefulness.

It is a well known fact that some pseud o-philanthropists some years ago abandoned—or professed to abandon—and argued against the use of sugar, because the sugarcane was grown and the sugar manufactured by the labours of slaves. With as much reason might the use of cotton and tobacco be abandoned, for the largest portions of those staple articles of commerce of the U. S. of North America, are produced by slave labour. The manufacture of tobacco and snuff has always been considered injurious to the health of the artisans engaged in it. In proof of which we select the following extract from the 3rd article, in the Companion to the Almanack for 1839,—headed, "The application of Arithmetic to Medicine."

Again, the manufacture of tobacco has been considered by many authors of celebrity as highly injurious to the health of those employed in it: from Ramazzini to Merat, writers on the diseases of artificers are unanimous as to the pale and yellow complexion, the asthma, headache, and dyspepsia of the manufacturers of tobacco and snuff. Yet if we may trust D'Arcet and Parent-Eugénie, who inquire minutely into the health and longevity of the workmen in all the great tobacco-manufactories of France (amounting to 4,518 persons), there is nothing unhealthy in the trade.—(Parent-Duchâtel, Hygiène Publique, vol. II. p. 555—565.) There is no doubt that the old writers exaggerate the banefulness of this trade, but if it should really turn out that the fumes of an acrid and noxious plant do no more powers are perfectly innocuous, it will certainly be one of the most paradoxical facts in the whole domain of science.

Now, although there is an apparent clashing of opinion between the above-quoted authorities, we ask our readers whether they do not consider excess in smoking tobacco highly injurious to health, and, consequently, that such excess shortens human life as well as excess in smoking opium. And we would also ask whether, even in our small community, individuals have been unknown who have been obliged to leave off the habit of smoking tobacco, in consequence of having seriously injured their health?—Now

—we blame not smoke,

The vile excess we blame.

An appeal is also made on this opium question to our sense of justice, to our spirit of generosity: has not the world long had sufficient and convincing proof of the justice and the generosity of the English character, of the high sense of honour that sways our public councils? Witness the wars we have waged for civil and religious freedom:

Qum carret ora eorum nostris?

Witness our Alms-house, and the strict account with which the pauper's payments of the interest are made; and yet men are found who can recommend England to submit to be bled into an imbecile & suicidal line of financial policy by the predatory acts of a Chinese commissioner—irresponsible to public opinion and to the sentiments of civilised nations—responsible only to his despotic master, who will most probably sacrifice him when he feels that, through the

measures of his commissioner, he will be obliged to treat with foreign states on equal terms.

After the measures pursued by the Chinese government since last March, we confess that we cannot conceive the why—as for the right, we prefer being silent, for we do not understand the meaning of the word as it has been, and often is applied to the relations of foreigners, not foreign states—with China—we say we do not understand the why the British nation, should assume the difficult task of protecting—and that too gratuitously—the penal, financial, and commercial laws of the empire of China: sure are we, that if England does undertake a labour so Quixotic, her best and most strenuous efforts will be contravened by the officers of that government which she seeks to benefit.—A mighty spirit, now eclipsed, a power, passed from day to darkness—Samuel Taylor Coleridge—one of the deepest thinkers of our times, has said.

I have never known a trader in philanthropy, who was not wrong in heart somewhere or other. Individuals so distinguished are usually unhappy in their family relations,—men not benevolent or beneficent to individuals, but almost hostile to them, yet lavishing money, and labour, and time, on the race, the abstract notion. The cosmopolitan which does not spring out of, and blossom upon, the deep-rooted stem of nationality or patriotism, is a spurious and rotten growth.

If these opinions are sound, the ardour with which the late proceedings of the Chinese government have been praised, should be checked; nor should the wrongs that England has long too tamely suffered, nor the immense losses that have fallen on her general commerce, be totally obscured and hidden by the vapour circling round the pipe of the opium smoker.

The extract from the Weekly Chronicle on "China, and the opium trade"—betrays so much ignorance of the real state and conduct of that trade, that we consider it unnecessary of serious notation. The writer threatens to revert next week to the subject,

Now, were we at his elbow we would most seriously advise him to revert to something that he does understand and not to China, and the opium trade, of which he knows nothing. Why, even the great opium-trade-abolitionist, the Reverend A. S. Thelwall, confessed his ignorance of the subject a few weeks before he undertook his mission; but since the reverend preacher has published his book of special pleading against the iniquities of the opium trade, every uneducated penny-a-liner thinks he is equal to discuss the most difficult question that has ever perplexed the policy of a commercial nation.

We have heard that a year or two ago, a print or painting was brought from England, which represented the foreign factories and the square in front, where were laid out tables in long order, at which foreigners and natives were lolling—erecting, as it is called in the West Indies, sitting on a chair and setting your limbs on a table—smoking their opium pipes in complete fraternization; the painted picture and the picture drawn in the Weekly Chronicle, are worthy of the same hand, and of each other.

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AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

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VOL 13.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1840.

NO. 4.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.
THE fast sailing teak built Ship **EARL OF BALCARNAS**, 1488 tons, Capt. JOHN VAZE, will have prompt despatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to **W. S. BOYD.**

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SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the general agents in China.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship **GENERAL KYD** at Tientsin. CRYSTAL GOVERNMENT COIL ROPE, of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 7 in. a 50 lb a peck. Apply on board, or to **JOHN A. MERCER**,—Macao.

THE Subscription Price will be given for the following Numbers of the Canton Register for 1839.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 30, 35, 40, 50. Canton Register Office, Run do Hospital, 1st Jan'y 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of **MA. J. ARCHER** in our firm, has ceased.
WETMORE Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of **ACQUININE HEARD & Co.**
AUGUSTINE HEARD.
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE.—THE interest and responsibility of **MR. JOHN C. GARD**, of **MR. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, JUNR.** and of **MR. ABEL A. GOW** in our house, has this day; and of **MR. WARREN D. JENN**, is admitted a partner therein.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE.—THE firm of **RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.** of this place, is this day dissolved; and **MR. W. HOLLIDAY, JUNR.** who remains here, associated with the house of **Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.**, will attend to closing our pending business.
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 31st Decem'r, 1839.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that the interest of **MR. ROBERT WISE**, in our firm at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the same date **MR. JOHN WISE** and **MR. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE**, were admitted to be partners in our business, which will in future be carried on under the firm of **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** in China and Manila, and **WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co.** at Liverpool and Manchester.
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Tientsin Bay, 28th November, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Bill of Exchange drawn by the Captain, and Power of the French Frigate **Venus** on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for France, 29,232,67 cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to **Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.** of Canton, or **JAMES P. STURGIS**, Macao.
17th December, 1839.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for an English school, gentleman, being a third of a house in the Run do Hospital. Apply to **ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.**

WANTED.—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED.—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—In our Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c. by **John Wade**, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1839.—With a Chinese appendix.—Price 2 1/2.—Can be had for 1/6—31—30—30—30. Canton Register Office, Run do Hospital.

Cessation of the British trade in China.

OPINION OF MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.

MADRAS, 11TH JULY, 1839.

I am desired to state my opinion how for the chief superintendent of the trade of her Majesty's subjects to and from the dominions of China, and of the conduct of those subjects so trading, has (under whatever pressure of circumstances) to stop the legitimate trade between those subjects and the Chinese at the port of Canton or elsewhere.

The question is represented (as indeed is self-evident) to be one involving vast positive interests inasmuch as this stoppage without full notice would necessarily involve the whole or partial loss of immense investments in money and goods intended for the Chinese market, independently of the loss of resultant profits expected from the specific trade and speculations thus already engaged in and subsequently to be abandoned.

This is a question which also involves the mutual interests of two nations; and it naturally arises for consideration how far, under any circumstances, such a right in any individual subject of one nation, not accredited either as the special or plenipotentiary representative of the state, to affect the public interests of another nation can be contended for. It cannot be doubted that, primarily at least, the authority to declare a total cessation of commercial intercourse between the Queen's subjects and those of a foreign nation at the ports of the latter must rest with the respective governments of each country. The just exercise of this authority, and the just mode of its exercise, can only be determined by rules which each country may respectively recognize as the law of nations. I conceive it to be a branch of that law as recognized in England the exercise of this authority to one country to delegate not accredited as the special or plenipotentiary representative of the state according to his own judgment of the occasion. I do not suppose it requisite to detail the grounds of this opinion further than by stating that I conceive each nation may equitably look to a judgment being formed by those exercising the supreme authority itself, and to a decision by that supreme authority, or at least by its representative, upon such judgment, in all matters affecting the mutual interests and well being of the respective countries. As between the two countries, therefore, I consider that any statute, or order of council, delegating to one or more such individual subjects to judge of and determine a total stoppage of the legitimate trade which might otherwise be carried on between them would be in breach of the law of nations and, a fortiori, would be the exercise of any such delegated power.

But the more immediate question I have to deal with is, not the legality, or rather justification, of any measure according to the law of nations and as between one country and another, for such questions are not properly matters of law. The question is this, how far, as between the chief superintendent or those whose agents he is and the other subjects of the Queen, such a stoppage of trade is legal according to the municipal laws and which those subjects live—and how far legal liability to afford redress of any consequent injury attaches to persons enforcing such stoppage. Nevertheless, it is pertinent to consider even with reference to the latter view of the subject how far the law of nations would sanction the measure, in as much as every presumption arises against any supposed attempt to delegate, or any total delegation of, a power contrary to that law which ought to prevail.

The general opinion is, that it is even beyond the prerogative of the crown itself to interfere in the subjects from trading at the port with a foreign nation. As it is sufficient to say that, at all events, whether such an interference can only be effected through an act of parliament or not, it must be clear that of the power of depriving the discretionary exercise of such authority could be assigned to the Crown, or to any other body in the state, except there the supreme sanction is an act of parliament. Such an act would in some degree affect the constitution of the government of England in a very important respect, namely, our national relations with foreign powers. I think, therefore, it would have to be construed very strictly, and no representation should I prevail against any intention of introducing an organic constitutional change in the exercise of the functions of government.

The act which raises the powers and functions which are to be delegated to the chief and other superintendents by her Majesty in council, is that of the 5th William 4th chapter 21. This act does not, in any explicit manner, authorize her Majesty in council, upon any occasion, or in the stoppage of the trade between her subjects and the Chinese at the port of Canton. Still less does it authorize her Majesty in council to stop the trade between the subjects of the Queen and the Chinese at the port of Canton, or to stop the trade between the subjects of the Queen and the Chinese at the port of Canton, or to stop the trade between the subjects of the Queen and the Chinese at the port of Canton.

of the authority and functions to be assigned to the chief and other superintendents, the existence of that trade. The object of appointing such superintendents is expressed to be "the protecting and promoting such trade." Their powers "over and in respect of the trade," which are to be given by order in council under authority of this act, can, under no circumstances whatever, be construed into powers to abrogate the trade altogether. Even the "directions and regulations" touching the said trade and commerce, and for "the government of her Majesty's subjects" are to be "made and issued" by the Queen in Council and not by the superintendents. "I cannot therefore gather from this statute that there was any intention whatever in the legislature (much less can I gather the effecting any such object) of authorizing the privy council to depose the exercise of powers as between nation and nation, and as regards the trade of the Queen's subjects, to any different party or authority from that in which it is given by the constitutional law of England.

Independently of that the law of nations may require it would be most unreasonable and mischievous that such an authority should be so delegated and exercised; one or two individuals apart from the constitutional councils of the nation would become the arbiters of the mutual interests of both countries and might injure those interests, interrupt the amity between them, and even, under a prospective sanction of the executive, and without its cognizance of facts or grounds, give occasion for war. They might deal with the interests and property of their fellow-subjects so as to affect what would be tantamount to a confiscation of them without notice, and they might be placed in the alternative of either assuming to pledge, at their own discretion, the revenues of the British government to recompense such confiscations, or of leaving their fellow subjects uncompensated altogether.

But it may still remain for inquiry whether, legally or otherwise, the privy council has assumed, under authority of the above act, to delegate to the chief superintendent the powers in question. Of this I am of course altogether ignorant. I can but say that, if it has, no man is bound in my opinion, to obey orders emanating from a functionary to whom such an illegal power has been delegated. I do not say this. It would be justifiable that it were advisable to resist by force the exercise of any such assumed power, by a constituted authority, acting professedly and bona fide in the performance of a delegated duty. But I conceive legal redress is open to a party forcibly compelled to abandon a profitable trade, which is neither in contravention of the Chinese or our own municipal laws; and I do not think a party has a legal right to any compensation for being injunctively not attempted to be enforced, which emanate from a party who has not the legal authority to issue them.

Whether indignities or ill usage may be imputable to the Chinese government or its functionaries towards the Queen's functionaries or subjects, I consider that as regards any questions of a consequent stoppage of all commercial intercourse the decision ought to be referred to the consideration of the executive government of England, as much as the decision of any question of war or peace. Moreover in the settlement of any such question I consider that the English government would take all possible precaution to prevent loss and secure existing interests as far as practicable by notices and proclamations.

(Signed) **GEORGE NORTON.**

MADRAS, 12TH JULY, 1839.

CASE, AND OPINION OF MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.

CASE.
The superintendent of British trade in China proposes stopping all British subjects from trading with that country, and intends issuing the proclamation which accompanies this: whether British subjects are bound to obey such orders or not must involve the trade and shipping interest about Canton.

It may so happen that the Chinese themselves may stop the trade, in consequence of some default in the British in complying with the rules and orders of that government, to wit, the delivering up the whole of the 20,000 chests of opium or other other reasons may induce them to do so. In the case before you A. B. charter a ship from London to Madras, Swatow, and Whampoa in China, and agrees to pay in Canton a certain freight for the use of the said ship at 60 days after the safe arrival of the ship at Whampoa.

Suppose the trade is stopped, either by the superintendent of trade or the Chinese, and the ship is prohibited from proceeding to Whampoa by the order of the British government, or the Chinese government.

Let the captain, bound to keep the ship in the port, wait, in wait, of some of his license or discharge of the port, until the dispatch and a license be issued between the two countries are settled and be presented to the port.

be in charge of it or see he, in the event of his not being found, to be sent, without delay, to the first British or other port, and there to be taken care of, or what other course would it be advisable for him to pursue under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned.

The bill of lading binds him to deliver the cargo at Whampoa in Canton, and of course the cargo is to be delivered, and can be in such a case claim the freight as before, and be liable to the same.

And in case the ship is detained in the outer waters for the reasons before stated, the captain is to proceed to another port, in case of these ships, to the port of call, and in any and all circumstances for the time so occupied.

And generally you will understand both the captain of the ship and the charterer, that, under the law, how can it be said to be, and how the law is on the respective points before referred to.

In the event of loading cargo at Macao (to Portuguese settlement) you will be legal according to the charter party, Madrid, 25th July, 1839.

OPINION.

I do not gather from the proclamation advertised to, as intended, any positive assurance of the trade by the superintendent, although, in carrying on the trade, the Chinese authorities, having been bound from their territories certain merchants, and a certain number of vessels, to come to Whampoa. This may be done under circumstances, and I do not directly consider it a violation of the prohibition, and indeed, it is not necessarily acquainted with the course of carrying on trade in the Chinese waters, or the exact meaning of the terms, to know if any trade becomes immediately suspended, the ships are not bound to go, and without other intelligence on the subject, the proclamation, and the other points I have referred to, I do not feel competent to pronounce on the right or not of a supposed proclamation. But I have no hesitation in saying that any prohibition, or the superintendent to the Chinese subjects to trade with the Chinese, such as the Chinese authorities are willing to allow, would be illegal, and not entitled to obedience. I can hardly, however, advise any forcible resistance to forcible measures by the superintendent, should any be attempted, in prevention of such trade after prohibition by him.

Whether the Chinese authorities, or the superintendent, should prevent the free completion of the voyage, or arrival and delivery at Whampoa, no freight is in my opinion earned in case of such prevention, unless, indeed, (which I have no idea to presume) any express stipulation should be made in the charter party as regards payment, or rate of freight, under such circumstances. Moreover, I am of opinion that the captain is not liberated from his engagement to proceed to Whampoa by any temporary suspension of the trade, but would be bound to wait. Even should the stoppage be to all appearance absolute, I think he would not will (he is not bound to do so) in waiting in the outer waters or some neighboring port or anchorage while any reasonable hope remains of earning his freight by completion of his voyage, and at the same time probably of effecting the objects of the charterers. But he will have no right to discharge or exp. etc.

In case of any absolute prevention of the contemplated voyage and delivery of the cargo, I consider the contract dissolved, and each party is entitled to do the best possible for their interests. If the charterer or his agent is present with the captain, and the captain must do so, of the best his judgment for the interest of it is to be done. The captain and his owners may lose both freight outward and freight homeward too, by retaining the goods on board, the charterer on the other hand may by the same course lose all benefit whatever from any portion of the voyage performed outward, or which might be derived from delivery in a "legitimate" port. The mutual interests of both parties, with reference to the making the most by the cargo, appear to me, to suggest the delivery of the cargo at the nearest safe port where least expense is entailed by so doing. If the charterer accepts the goods as delivered, such being in my view, a thing which may be done, all the freight earned, or a reduction, or even according to circumstances. The consent, if they could not agree, would have to be settled by a jury. If the charterer refuses to accept or if there is no such party on the spot competent to accept, I conceive the most prudent course (as apparently the most beneficial) will be to put the goods in (to be the cargo so stored, as above suggested, under pilotage, and then to re-engage homeward for delivery.

But I believe it has been usual, and I think it the most beneficial course, that if the charterer or his agent is on the spot, a mutual arrangement should be come to for the delivery of the cargo at such port or place where it may be most advantageously landed, on terms of paying freight either per ton, or with some reference to the quantity of the substituted port of delivery. Where so much depends on circumstances, and considerations not as yet explained, are probably as yet arising, I feel it impossible to advise any thing conclusively or satisfactorily on every question of the sort of benefit of course.

I can only add that I do not think the captain can protect himself from liability from non-compliance of his charterers under any circumstances, of a legal and binding nature, emanating from the captain's vessel, but which are not attributed to his liability before it. If prevented by such force, as well as the owners to the charterers have their legal remedy against him, personally, and even against any guarantors, under whose orders he may be acting, and who are the claim against government itself.

THE JOURNAL.

GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

China, having appointed Kwang choow too, &c. &c. as the American consul, the merchants that they may be acquainted with and understood.

Whereas, I (the said Kwang choow too) have just received an edict from their excellencies the high commissioner Lin, and viceroy Tang, to the following effect.

Whereas, on the 31st day of the 11th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (29th December, 1839) the American superintendent, Snow, duly petitioned as follows.

"I have just now received the edict of Y. E. dated the 18th day of this moon (18th December, 1839), in which it is said, 'Afterwards if any merchant vessels come to Canton, let him (the said American superintendent) examine clearly whether or not the goods on board are the produce of said (American) country, or whether they are the produce of any English possession, originally shipped on board for the purpose of coming to Canton, and duly petition the Kuan-min too, who will thereupon give a chop and a pilot to the end that the vessel may enter port &c. &c.' Now I, (the said American superintendent) find that any ships coming afterwards to Canton, it will be necessary for me first to examine them and then they will be permitted to enter the port. By this regulation, I shall not be able to escape going backwards and forwards in my own person, which will detain me ten and more days (at a time). I have therefore to beg that afterwards when any ships of any nation come to Canton, the said captain may give the duly prepared bond, that they have brought no opium as ordered by the new law, and that they may request the Kuan-min too to give them their chop and pilot, and first proceed to Whampoa. We will then have arrived at Whampoa when (the American superintendent) will in accordance with the terms of Y. E.'s edict, clearly examine if the said ships have or have not opium on board the Canton waters, being conveyed cargo up for the English ships, when I will give a declaration to that effect under my seal of office to serve as proof."

It is an established rule among all foreign countries, that in bringing goods to any market, as soon as these goods are discharged they pay duty. But our ships go to any place they please, and bring goods or produce, they buy such goods or produce, and as long as they are not prohibited articles, no enquiries whatever are made as to how they came by them. The goods, which my native country produces, are only suitable to the Canton market to a very small extent, therefore it is that our ships go to the ports of all foreign countries, and there purchase goods or produce to bring to Canton, hoping thereby to gain a little profit. Now, however, that we have received the edict of Y. E. "not permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca, and Manila, there to load cargo &c. &c." we merchants from afar cannot profit even in the smallest degree. We therefore sincerely hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit for which we shall feel abundantly grateful &c. &c. &c."

Now this coming before us, the commissioner and viceroy, it behoves us to give the following reply. According to the petition it says, "when the merchant vessels of our said country come to Canton, let them first give the duly prepared bond and then petition the Kuan-min too to grant the chop and pilot that the vessels may proceed to Whampoa, waiting till they arrive there when the said American superintendent will examine clearly in accordance with the terms of our edict, and if the said vessel has not taken on board any goods or English vessels within or without the La-ho islands in the Canton seas to transport them to Canton, then the said American superintendent will give a chop under his seal of office as 'proof of the same.' This proposal of his may indeed be put in force. After this all the vessels of the said country arriving at Whampoa, let them be duly searched and examined by the said superintendent that they are not engaged in the afore mentioned irregularities, and the vessel chop as granted them by the said superintendent, the captains and supercargoes must deliver over to the said merchants to have and to hold, and by virtue of which these may secure their ships. Afterwards it be found out that these ships have been transporting goods (for the English), then ship and cargo will be wholly confiscated and the said American superintendent will find himself involved in very unpleasant circumstances. Just then at this present moment the said action has not these ships visit. Peking (T) Kowloon (T), and Kanton (T) which arrived at Whampoa on the 21st and 22nd of this moon, let them then be duly examined and dealt with in the manner that we have just agreed upon."

As to the products of the said country not being many, and foreign merchants going to the markets of every country, and as they are goods, buying them and bringing them on to Canton to realize, this in itself is not what the law forbids. Only, having come to Canton, they may have clandestine connections with the English, secretly borrowing their own money to say that they secretly transport them and bear your flag and flag of them for them, therefore it is that in the present edict we did not permit you to touch at Singapore, Malacca, Manila, and other places and take on board goods on board. When you have had on board goods, you must, and only you must, if you are engaged in

English vessels, and not meant to apply to those goods or products, which the said (American) merchants may benefit themselves, buy there for the purpose of bringing on to Canton. Such goods as these by themselves must necessarily have original invoices and marks to serve as proof; let the said American superintendent declare the real circumstances of the case, saying that the goods which have arrived were shipped at such or such a place, and let him take the original invoice & deliver it to the merchants who will hand it up to the authorities for inspection and examination. We the commissioner and viceroy, have always the means of distinguishing between the truth or falsehood of the case referring to the goods themselves, saying whether they are old or new—whether they have been laden on board ship for a long time or merely temporarily. The said American superintendent must in his turn show all the foreign merchants that they submit to the laws of our heavenly dynasty, &c. &c. do not blindly scheme after profit thus bringing upon yourselves unnumbered woes! Exert yourselves to avoid them! Expect them if ye disobey!"

We therefore ante the circumstance and issue this our edict, and when it reaches the said Kwang choow too, let him immediately issue the commands to the hongmerchants that they in their turn impress them on the said superintendent Snow, that he obey and act in conformity. Do not oppose!

I, the Kwang choow too, having received the above edict, hereby make it known to the said hongmerchants, that they in their turn impress it on the said superintendent Snow, that he may obey accordingly.

Do not oppose! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 10th year, 11th moon, and 29th day.
Canton, 29th December, 1839.

WAREHOUSING BRITISH GOODS AT MACAO.

Macao, 20th January, 1840.

Sir,—I am desired by the chief superintendent to transmit for the information of the British mercantile community, the enclosed correspondence with his excellency the governor of Macao, and.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
EDWARD ELSLIE,
Secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

To W. SCOTT, Esq.,
Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Her Majesty's ship "Volage,"
Macao roads, 1st January 1840.

The undersigned chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, pressed by the measures of the imperial commissioner and the provincial government, is now driven to ask permission in the name of her Britannic majesty, to deposit the remainder of the British cargoes in the warehouses at Macao, upon the payment of the duties fixed by the regulations of the place. He makes this request, however, with no intention that the goods should pass into consumption by the Chinese against the will of that government, but solely for purposes of safe deposit, to the end that the empty ships may depart.

He need not repeat that he is deeply sensible of your excellency's kindest personal dispositions towards her majesty's subjects, and it is a source of unfeigned satisfaction to him to reflect that your excellency's interference on their behalf in the actual conjuncture cannot fail to conduce to the immense and lasting advantage of the settlement. The time is arrived when it is in your excellency's hand to render Macao the seat of the foreign trade with China, without any violation of existing arrangements with that government.

The undersigned takes this occasion to renew to your excellency the expression of the sentiments of his highest consideration and regard.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

To His excellency,
DON ANTONIO ACCACIO DA SILVA PINTO,
&c. &c. &c.

True copy, EDWARD ELSLIE,
Secretary and treasurer,

(Translation of his excellency's reply)
Macao, 16th January, 1840.

To The most illustrious Sr. Charles Elliot, superintendent of British trade in China.

The undersigned governor of Macao and its dependencies has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch addressed to him by the most illustrious Sr. Charles Elliot, superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, dated on the 1st January, wherein it is proposed that the goods on board the vessels of the British nation, actually anchored at Toonkoo bay, should be introduced into this city, for deposit only, in order that the vessel may be able to take their departure. And the undersigned did not forthwith answer it (as he desired) because he thought he was not sufficiently authorized, according to the laws which govern this settlement, to take of himself any determination whatever upon a subject of such great importance; and he therefore laid the superintendent's despatch before the Loyal Senate, that they might definitively agree to what would be most suitable in the respect. The Loyal Senate took this interesting matter into their most serious consideration, and after mature examination, determined, that it being prohibited by the laws of the settlement to accede to the superintendent's propositions (however vehement their wishes might be to comply with them), the obligations by which they are bound impose upon them the painful but imperative duty of rejecting the superintendent's proposal, feeling more regret that they are obliged to make this refusal, than for the loss of the advantages, which the introduction of the goods in question might be attended with.

The undersigned thinks it unnecessary to explain the reasons which prevent the literal satisfaction of this requisition, as the superintendent, who has lived in China for several years, must be well aware of the engagements that unite the settlement of Macao with the Chinese government, it being the first duty of the government of the said settlement to maintain it for the most faithful majesty, without exposing it to new risks and injuries, of which not a few have been lately suffered.

The undersigned bringing this determination to the superintendent's notice in answer to his before mentioned despatch, avails himself with pleasure of this occasion to reiterate the assurances of his high consideration and respect.

(Signed)

ADRIAO ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.
True copy. EDWARD ELSLIE,
Secretary and treasurer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

SHOAL IN THE MINDORO SEA.

By "Globe."

Toonkoo, January, 15th, 1840.

Dear Sir,—I should feel obliged by your giving insertion in your valuable paper to the particulars of the shoal on which the "Globe" and "Caledon" have been lately lost. It is 13 or 14 miles in extent, of a circular form, and in some parts above water; it lies from Vln N. N. W. 1/4 W. and from S. S. W. by E. 1/4 E. Its centre is in latitude 11° 55' N. and longitude 121° 15' E. by 3 good observations and several observations taken by a Spanish Ministry of the "Francisco" schooner, and captain, Haino late of the Brig "Alma" who was a passenger. As it is of great interest that all such dangers should be known to the good of navigation, I hope you will give it a wide circulation.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

JOSEPH WAGNER.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

JANUARY 25th, 1840.

| LATENT DATES. | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| Portland | 25th Dec. | Singapore | 11th Dec. |
| St. John | 25th July | Yokohama | 25th Nov. |
| Calcutta | 25th Nov. | Manila | 25th Jan. |
| Bombay | 25th Nov. | Austral Asia | 25th August |

ARRIVED.—JANUARY (Sp) Macao, from Manila. PENANG, from Liverpool, 5th of September. BOMBAY CASTLE, Buxton, from Bombay and Batavia; sailed from Bombay 20th October.
PASSENGERS.—Omitted last week. Per L'Asie. Thomas Lortie, Esq. Captain Reule.
SAILED.—JANUARY (Sp) TAYG, BURN SECRO, (Sp) Manila.
UNDER DEPTA CHIE.—Lady Haynes for Manila tomorrow. Sailed, Castle, for Singapore and Bombay, at noon on the 20th instant. BOMBAY CASTLE, for Manila, at noon on the 20th inst. The last Court for London.

• We have received a new English paper of Adm. by the Prince; but none from Bombay, by the Bombay Castle.

• Captain Grillo arrived on board the Volage, off the Bay, on the 17th instant; the blockade was immediately raised.

• There are rumours that the English will be shortly again treated to the now well-known tune of Don Giovanni, turn out, turn out, Don Giovanni, turn out.

The rumours that have been some time current of the commissioner having bought the American ship, Helen Douglas, and the armed British vessel, Cambridge, are confirmed, we are informed, beyond all doubt. It is also reported H. E. has been treating for the purchase of the Alabama, and other American vessels, and the American vice-consul has offered to supply the Helen Douglas with guns.

Our readers will learn from an edict issued by the commissioner and governor, that those worthy functionaries have taboed the two vessels, Dansche Koenge and Norden, under the Danish flag: the history of this strange proceeding is as follows.—The commissioner wished to purchase these two vessels for immediate service, but his terms were not accepted. H. E. then hits upon the accusation as set forth in his edict, of these vessels still being English property, and forthwith issues his decree that they shall be confiscated.

The Norden, we have been told, entered the river before the 6th of December—the day when, by the imperial fiat, the British trade was cut off for ever; and the Dansche Koenge, on or about that day, having previously procured her pilot. Now supposing H. E. could prove—which he cannot do—that the vessels are British property, he would not be the less guilty of fraud and tyranny in first allowing them to enter the port with full confidence, and then confiscating them on no evidence at all but his own assertions and conclusions: how much longer can any foreign commerce be safe under such absolute and irresponsible dictation?

The Taotae, now daily expected, is an officer of higher rank than the Kwangchow foo; he presides in the western districts of this province. The commissioner, in concert with the governor, has proposed to the emperor to place him at Macao, in the residence kept for the hoppo, that he may there manage public affairs; and to remain there a year or two until the foreigners shall be brought into order. Meanwhile, he is to ret. in his present appointment. To this proposal it is supposed the emperor has acceded. The Taotae is represented as a man wise and bold in his own conceit, and anxious to display his prowess and energy. He is to have military authority, and about 300 troops, usually under the command of the Heangshan heep, are to be at his disposal under his immediate control.

The deaths of some of the governors and lieutenant governors of provinces are reported, which have occasioned the following removals. The high commissioner is appointed governor of Kwangse and Kwangse; and the ex-governor, Tang, is removed to the governorship of the province of Yunnan and Kweichow. This is merely an

on dit; but if true, the governor Tang will have the not easy task imposed on him of stopping the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium in those provinces; and the high commissioner—as is just—will have to bear on the field of his glory, the front of coming events, which do not await their shadows before.

The British vessel Mars, from Manila to China, was wrecked on the flats near on the inst. The survivors of the crew drew lots for the possession of the only boat saved. The boat was picked up by the Bombay Castle, captain Buxton. H. M. S. Hyacinth, captain Warren, sailed on the evening of the 25th inst. for the flats, to rescue the crew left on the rock; and to save what can be saved of the cargo, said to be about 600 chests of opium.

It is not generally known that the French vessel, Alexandre, on her protracted voyage to Batavia last autumn, was obliged to put into the harbour at Cape Padaran, in Cochinchina, for supplies of water and provisions; after various deceptive promises, these supplies although liberal payment for them was offered, were continually denied by the officers of the village; clothed in silken robes; and the water was taken from the village well by the crew of the Alexandre. The Alexandre remained at Cape Padaran for several days, vainly negotiating for the required supplies. On the night before her departure, the native boatmen brought off some fowls, excusing the refusal for not coming in the day time from the fear of being punished by the officers.

Confiscation of the two ships Dansche Koenge and Norden, now in Whampoa reach, under the Danish flag.

Lieut. high commissioner &c. &c. and Tang viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, issue this edict to the principal and junior security merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

We, the said commissioner and viceroy, find upon enquiry that every merchant vessel, belonging to no matter what country, should have the name of the vessel, the name of her owner or captain, the name of the country she belongs to, and the name of the port she sails from, written distinctly on her stern; and if any man of any other country should at any time buy another country's ships, so that it be known who the acting and responsible person is, and that the circumstances be known at sight—this is a law current among all countries. Thus, in the case of the ships now lying at anchor at Whampoa, they have all their names written on their sterns and may at once be known. But there is a Danish merchant vessel—Tan sze kwong (Dansche Koenge) that has on her stern board written the English country—and Shikna tihowse Poochit, in foreign characters; and further, the merchant ship Nolan (Norden) has neither got ship's name nor country's name written on her stern. We find that the Dansche Koenge, before that the port was shut, petitioned us clearly that he had bought her from the country (merchant?) Matwan (A); if he had really and truly bought her, there is assuredly no reason why he should not have taken the name and changed it. But having as formerly written the English country's name upon her, quite evident it is that the said ship is still English property, and has not been bought by a Danish subject; there is not the slightest doubt about the matter. As for the vessel Norden, he reported to us that he was proceeding from Manila to Canton, &c., however, we find upon enquiry that he is actually one of the English vessels, that lie at anchor at Chongchuan or Toonkoo, that he clandestinely changed his flag, and availing himself of the confusion petitioned

for a purpose, and with a view to deception proceeded to Whampoa. These two ships then have clearly come from and belong to the same anchorage as the English ships, and we also see their evil intentions through the dark.

We, the said commissioner and viceroy, had already distinctly memorialized the emperor to stop to the English trade hereafter, and published a distinct proclamation, warning the foreigners of all countries that after this they would not be permitted to bring goods into port for the English, or, if they opposed, that both ship and cargo would be confiscated. Now having found out that these two ships have merely borrowed the name of Danish, while in reality they are English ships; although from their having entered the port for some time, and their cargo having been sold off, it would not now be convenient to call it back and confiscate it, yet the ships must not be permitted again to load cargo and leave the port; as this would not sufficiently impress the English with awe, leading them to think that we were not serious in cutting off their trade.

Forasmuch therefore we now issue this our edict; and when it reaches the said security merchants, let them instantly in obedience proceed to Whampoa, and taking the said Danische Koenige and Norden, two ships, detain them at Whampoa, and not permit cargo to be sent down to them; and stop until a Weiyeun shall come down to seal and confiscate them: thus shall we cause all those who shall dare to convey goods or merchandise for the English to fear alike—Hasten, hasten.—A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, and day:

The opinion of Mr. Judge Advocate Norton, dated at Madras, 27th of July, as we understand it, appears to be in favour of compensation for the opium extorted by the high commissioner, and for other claims.

Captain Elliot's public notices of the 19th and 22nd of last May—the former being included in the letter notice—would never have occasioned the cessation of the British trade, if the merchants had not acted with him and supported his measures. Captain Elliot only gave "notice" and "enjoined," but he had no power to enforce his notices or injunctions; any person might have disregarded them on his own responsibility; but all proved themselves willing to attend to capt. Elliot's notices: it would seem, then, that the imputation of having abandoned this trade applies in an equal degree, to the merchants as to captain Elliot, always excepting the sixteen proscribed, whose outlawry released them from keeping any terms with this government.

But Mr. Judge Advocate Norton does not, in our opinion, appear to have grasped the whole question. He talks about international law, which term implies and comprehends in itself a system of rights claimed and granted: this system is utterly unknown to the Chinese government—which has but one law, comprised in its own code and the will of the reigning emperor. To this law, to this will, all foreigners must submit, however unjust the one may be administered by a relentless, vicious, and corrupt magistracy, or however headstrong and inexorable the other, founded on and nourished by great ignorance of the rest of mankind, may be made known and executed. What legal argument, then, can apply to the acts of such a government: claiming supremacy and infallibility—that holds it to be an impossibility, to be a contradiction in terms that they can ever possibly be wrong?

The unfortunate results to the British trade to this country are more justly chargeable on H. M.'s government—even on the people

of England through their house of commons—than on capt. Elliot or the resident merchants.

It is evident, from the petition of the American consul, that the American trade is fast becoming more closely hampered by Chinese trammels. How is it that the American consul allows the right of the provincial government of Canton "not permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca and Manila, there to load cargo," for, from the prayer of the petition that "we, therefore, sincerely hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit, for which we shall feel abundantly grateful, &c."

What will the American Congress say to this act of their officer, voluntarily placing the movements of the vessels of the free citizens of the U. S. under the control of the provincial government of Canton: this control, however, was not sought by the provincial government, and was seen only in the imagination of the Americans; and they, forthwith, hasten, by petition, to confess the right of such control, but to deprecate its consequences.

It is the duty of a consul to admonish and warn his countrymen against carrying on an illicit commerce, to the detriment of the revenues, and in violation of the laws of the country in which he holds his appointment or of his own; but it is no part of a consul's duty to become a searcher of the customs, or a police officer in the service of a foreign state: but it appears both the English and American consuls have a belief of their own on this matter.

We are glad to learn that the translator of the extracts from the joint memorial of the commissioner, governor, and admiral to the emperor, (*vide* Canton Press, 25th January), has, at length, found, in his own opinion, a justifying cause of doubt respecting the honesty of the immaculate commissioner.

The translator now also confesses that "the commissioner has garbled the emperor's chop, keeping out certain parts, not fitted for vulgar eyes to see." But when the high commissioner dares to take these liberties with the productions of the vermilion pencil, what scruple will he have in most remorselessly mangling the communications of the British superintendent, &c? Therefore, we conclude that the new light which has fallen on the Translator and shown to him the short part of the commissioner's character, will also enable him to discover some cause—even if he does not allow it to be a sufficient excuse—for captain Elliot not having been the first to place himself in a ridiculous position by publishing all the documents he has received from the commissioner in reply: for had captain Elliot published those replies officially, they would have been received by the foreign community in China and by the public generally, as being authentic and true to the very letter; but from the sample with which the translator has favoured the public it is evident how grossly the public would be deceived, were they to put implicit faith in the replies of the commissioner.

We do not comprehend why the translator should be so positive as to the authenticity of this document. Having ourselves swam in a gondola, we should put but little faith in a paper, the contents of which appear, under the most charitable surmises,

to have been obtained surreptitiously.

The translator should have explained to the public the grounds of his firm belief that this paper is a true copy of the receipt of the emperor.

We marked this translation for republication in our present number from the Canton Press; but by some mischance it has not been composed, and our columns are already full. It may be possible in the course of a few days to obtain a complete and correct copy of the joint memorial of the commissioner, governor, and admiral on the affair of Chumpo &c., which will be more intelligible to our readers than the disjointed fragments already published.

We take this opportunity of expressing our dissent, *in toto*, from the *leaning* of Britannicus "to the line of argument," that questions the propriety of captain Elliot going to Canton on the 23rd of March last; and also from his statements on capt. Elliot's Public Notice, dated Macao, 23rd of March.

Lastly, With reference to the notice of the 23rd of March, captain Elliot had heard that all foreigners were forcibly detained in Canton; and we perfectly agree with capt. Elliot, that such detention "according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declared war, is at least its immediate preliminary;" and the Netherlands consul, Mr. van Basel, was of the same opinion.

The commissioner had, by this unprecedent and indefensible measure placed himself in a hostile position towards all foreigners: he had made them prisoners, he had robbed them, under threats of instant death to the hongmerchants, of their property; he had, by "the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and others menacing preparations, threatened the lives and the destruction of the property of British subjects. Under these circumstances, what measures were to be kept with the high commissioner, and what would Britannicus, what would the world have said, if capt. Elliot had not taken means to protect British life and property at Hong Kong, or had he not gone to Canton, to join his countrymen, and meet the high commissioner? No one man in Canton—whatever may be his opinion now—but was glad of captain Elliot's arrival in the afternoon of the 24th of March: he was then considered as the lever which alone could move the weighty matters then at issue; and as the commissioner had first sounded the note of defiance, capt. Elliot was perfectly justified in replying by re-hoisting the British flag.

Britannicus damns with faint praise the act of captain Elliot going to Canton; we consider it simply an act of public duty, which to have left undone would have drawn upon captain Elliot unmitigated censure and contempt.

Captain Elliot read the notice extremely well; but Britannicus first censures him for his *impassioned gesture*—the result, probably, of his natural temperament—and then solves his censure with an apology "for the agitation of the moment." But Britannicus should know the Chinese proverb—that a word once uttered four horses cannot overtake it. His insidious representation of the *three cheers* (by no means faint but not *three*) deserves severe censure: so far from capt. Elliot joining in the general cheer—not from the juveniles only—that officer immediately checked that ebullition of joy at his arrival and approval of his public notice; to avoid, as he remarked, irritating the feelings of the Chinese populace in the square; and one of the leading merchants of Canton—indeed, the *facile princeps*, as far as the amount of the after-surrender of property is concerned, returned thanks, in the name

See Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

MACAO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1860.

of the foreign community, for the communication that had been made. We, therefore, feel it to be our duty to direct the indignation of the public to the ungenerous insinuations in Britannicus, second annotation on the manner in which captain Elliot read his public notice, to the insult to the Canton community on the latter Sunday dinner-cheers; & most particularly to the covert slander contained in these words, "We do not mean to affirm that the superintendent himself cheered, or rather think he did not, but we certainly mean to say that his vehement gesticulation elicited those cheers, which a little more coolness and moderation might have prevented." Canton Press, 4th January. We rather think! We have heard of a man who, on being asked if he was married answered—yes I'm rather married. The Editor of the Register was on the opposite side of the table when captain Elliot read his public notice, but he saw no violent gesticulation; captain Elliot read the notice in the most impressive manner; and immediately afterwards addressed the meeting in the following words: now Britannicus must know that gesticulation is part of the art of an orator.

When captain Elliot had finished reading this notice, he addressed the meeting in a few words to nearly the following effect:

"Captain Elliot observed, that he had always been prepared to act in concord with the Chinese government so long as their proceedings were moderate, defensible and just; and it was with these views he had interfered with the opium smuggling at Whampoa. That he had for some months past been expecting a crisis like the present. But as the Chinese government had, by a series of cruel and tyrannical acts, commencing with the intended execution of a Chinese in the square before the factories on the 12th of Dec., and the unhappily and stealthily effected execution of another Chinese in the same square on the 26th of February—shaken all the confidence he was at one time disposed to place in it; he had to inform the meeting that he had taken his ground, and that his course was determined on, and that nothing should induce him to sever from his intended line of conduct as the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in this country. "I will remain with you," exclaimed captain Elliot, "to my last gasp. Thank God we have a British man of war—small indeed she is—outside, commanded by a British officer. I consider that I am doing only my duty when I offer the protection of the British flag to all foreigners now prisoners in Canton. I would also observe that two American frigates are hourly expected, & I confidently rely upon the cordial support & co-operation of their captains in this emergency. (Here an American gentleman observed—"that you may surely do.") I have now only to exhort you to unanimity and moderation; and I exhort you all, as christians men, and as the subjects of your different countries, that it is your duty in this peculiar country to compare yourselves as the subjects of one nation, as your distant interests, as opposed to the tyrannical domination of the government, are one."

And what does Britannicus mean by the question being settled at once by three cheers?—What question, and how did the cheers settle it? And we appeal to any

man of common sense, yet it would appear that Britannicus thinks himself the only one present on that occasion possessed of this vulgar but somewhat rare faculty—whether the cheers were not elicited by the subject-matter of the public notice, and not by the gesticulation of captain Elliot?

But what does Britannicus mean by the assertion "that circumstances compelled lord Napier, virtually to retract his vehement language, and beg for permission to get away—is it founded on the following documents?"

Canton, 14th September 1854.

To W. SNOTT BORN, Esq.

Secretary to the chamber of commerce.

SIR—Having read the translation of the special edict of the date 11th September 1854, forwarded to the yesterday, I find that any further endeavours on my part to reason the excellency the governor into a more becoming line of conduct would be quite superfluous; and whereas it has been stated by the hopo, in his reply of the 7th September 1854, as a petition from Messrs. Whitehead & Co. to open the trade, that the same should take place as soon as I had taken my departure for Macao, I have now to request that you will be pleased to move the proper authorities to order up the British cutter, now at Whampoa, that I may take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to the same.

I beg to remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) NAPIER.

Chief Superintendent.

Canton, 15th September 1854.

Gentlemen,—My letter to Mr. Boyd of yesterday would prepare you for the present. I now beg leave to acquaint you that I cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which you yourselves are made to suffer. I therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide me the means of doing that which all parties must anxiously desire, namely: "to retire and admit the opening of the trade." When I consider that the subject in dispute is not one of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that my interests are not compromised thereby, indulging a hope that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand.

I considered it my duty to use every effort to carry his majesty's instructions into execution, and having done so far without effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized any longer to call on your forbearance.

I hope, gentlemen, soon to see the trade returned to its usual course of activity, and that it may long continue to prosper in your hands is the ardent wish of

Gentlemen.

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) NAPIER.

Chief Superintendent.

To the British merchants of Canton.

Canton, 15th September 1854.

To W. SNOTT BORN, Esq.

Secretary to the chamber of commerce.

SIR—Lord Napier, on finding indignation rendering it desirable that his lordship should not be harassed by a continuance of the negotiation now going on with the Chinese authorities, and

that his departure from Canton should not be delayed, I beg to inform you that I have undertaken, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the requisite arrangements with the long merchants, in reference to the communication which you yesterday received from them.

Your's obediently, T. B. COLLISON,
Surgeon to H. M. superintendent.

Or what retraction did lord Napier offer to the governor of Canton? We never heard of any; and is not this assertion of Britannicus a libel on the memory of lord Napier?

When in Canton we saw a translation of an edict from the hopo, dated the 9th of June (see C. R. 11th of June), in which the commissioner and governor informed the hopo as follows:

"It appears that the English superintendent, Elliot, has petitioned us, saying—that the foreign ships full-taken have left Whampoa, and will ultimately get under weigh to return to their country, &c. &c."

"In reference to what he begs about being permitted to load cargo at Macao, this is still more at variance with the established regulations, and is still more difficult to be permitted."

We could scarcely believe when we first heard of this edict, that capt. Elliot could have thought it so easy a matter to hound the commissioner; to humiliate that man who had said to all the foreign consuls, "after the full completion of the present deliveries let it be as on us requested, I shall be left to you entirely to return to your countries only you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no turning backwards, no inconsistency, whereby investigation, and proceedings thereon will be involved."

That the British superintendent should have thought it possible, that the commissioner would allow the British trade to pass through Macao, after the contumacy evinced by himself and his countrymen—for in such light must the proceedings of the superintendent and the English merchants be viewed by the commissioner—has ever appeared to us most strange—most unaccountable. The attempt at the renewal of the British trade off the port, and the voluntary concessions then made by the British superintendent, only added to our astonishment and wonder; which were increased by the letter to the governor of Macao, signed capt. Elliot must have entirely forgotten the official notice to British subjects in China, dated Macao, 10th Nov. 1854, and signed by himself as secretary, in which notice the two superintendents thus expressed themselves:

"The superintendents have during the last few weeks devoted their serious consideration to the state in which past occurrences have placed H. M. commission in China, and think it due to the British community to afford to them the following succinct statement of their views on the subject."

Any determination in regard to the future, which is many months off, is in his wisdom to adopt the superintendents will not presume to anticipate. It has been their duty humbly to

submit a full detail of all the events which have transpired since the arrival of the commission in China, and did they have faithfully performed. It is proper to add, that in accordance with instructions under the royal sign manual, a transcript of the same report has been forwarded in duplicate to the excellency the right honorable the governor general of India.

Addressing then to the situation in which his majesty's servants have been placed by the denial of the Canton government to acknowledge their public character, or admit them to official communication, they cannot but regret the inconveniences which may result to both English and Chinese from continuing and anomalous state of affairs. It is manifest, that under these circumstances, no efficient exists for the conveyance of an authentic and true expression of the views or wishes of the Chinese government to his majesty's knowledge. The local authorities, after having from the very first arrival of the commission in their shores, persisted in rejecting the only legitimate means of communication: there is no reasonable ground of complaint should their requisition remain unanswered.

The superintendents are led to make the preceding reflections in consequence of it's having come to their knowledge that several papers have been addressed to the private merchants of Canton purporting to emanate from the local government, and containing matter which it is desired may be submitted to his majesty's knowledge. After making every allowance for the strangeness of the Chinese to external relations, it is difficult to believe that the Chinese authorities, who constantly profess to act in conformity to reasonable principles, should have voluntarily placed themselves in a position. To judge by more intrinsic evidence, it might be fairly inferred that the particular papers alluded to were not authentic. Any other conclusion would involve the extravagant belief that the high officers of the Chinese government, enlightened men, and possessed in the proprieties of public business, would place themselves in the helpless position of attempting to convey the wishes of their own sovereign to his majesty the king of England through the incongruous medium of commercial correspondence. Such a course would be at variance with the usual principles of dignity, and a departure from every dictate of reason. It would be to derogate from the majesty of their own sovereign, and to expose themselves to the certainty of preventing their communications from receiving the slightest degree of attention.

Under present circumstances the superintendents must at once declare that they cannot seek the least occasion to open communication with the local authorities.

However much they might have deemed it their duty, if suitably approached, to forward a despatch of communication to his majesty's government, they must repeat that in the actual state of things they consider themselves bound to await in preference the final determination of the king.

During this interval, the superintendents have to submit some few suggestions to his majesty's subjects resident in China, and they do so in a spirit of serious earnestness, and with the conviction that the vast importance of the subject will insure to their remarks the most attentive consideration. They fully count on and upon the king's subjects, each in his own place, and by the influence of his example, to avoid or prevent the chance of affording a plausible ground of complaint to the Chinese, and in return as much as possible from allusions to the present complaints with regard to this future. In order to improve the local government and the people, by the deliberate exertion of their conduct with a proper sense of the confidence reposed in our sovereign's wisdom to conceive and power to execute any measures which may be deemed necessary for the establishment of all things on a sure and permanent foundation.

Would that the formal content to the King's subjects, each in his own place, and by the influence of his example, to avoid or prevent the chance of affording a plausible ground of complaint to the Chinese, and in return as much as possible from allusions to the past or anticipations with regard to the future of 1844—had been observed by the chief superintendant himself in 1839-40. Both himself and his countrymen would then have been spared many humiliations.

We were somewhat surprised at the application made by the British superintendant to the governor of Macao, for permission to land British goods in this settlement, in deposit; and we conclude the application was made merely *pro forma*, in order to avoid censure for neglecting to relieve and protect British interests by all supposed available means. A friend has also suggested to us that the newly arrived ships be placed in a most embarrassing and delicate position; for the authorities will neither receive the goods, nor give their consent for the ships to depart for Manila; this state of affairs was probably another ground for the application in question: and an official refusal having been received from the Lloyd Senate, the captains of British vessels must now be allowed to act according to their own discretion. The organs of the government, the Portuguese in China, appears to be most violently opposed to the measure, and to any friendly accommodation or protection to the English.

retire of the seven vice-consuls.
Yet, happened Canton by imperial appointment, &c. &c. &c. in this district to Hongkong and the other security merchant so that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, these said hong merchants handed up a petition written in the foreign character from the Dutch foreigners, Taidem, which being translated was found to contain the following:

"I, the said foreigners, on the 25th day of the present moon had a ship belonging to my native country called, Leemata (Lantao), which coming to Canton to trade, first, in conformity with the law, gave a duly prepared bond outside the Dutch Taidem, and immediately afterwards proceeded to Whampoa. The said ship had laden on board foreign tin, metal, wood, and silver thread, shawls, muslin and fine blankets, carpets and such like, besides she had a quantity of a new kind of foreign money, which she brought for purposes of trade. But as this was the first time that captain Leemata had ever come to Canton, he was not aware that from this new kind of foreign money must be deducted a price for every dollar (about 12 per cent) to form that people would willing to receive it, and on having to consider the risk of the said new foreign money, and bought with it eight hundred and odd bales of Cotton, which he had put on board and brought up to Whampoa at the same time.

"Having with deep reverence submitted to the new laws of the heavenly dynasty, and not having smuggled or brought any prohibited articles of any description, not daring to oppose or offend, being willing should any irregularity be discovered, to be adjudged to death by the new statute, your petitioner hereby begs that Y. E. will cause the hong merchants to secure his said ship forthwith, that she may speedily open her hatches and having discharged her cargo, take advantage of the moon to spread her sails, and return to her own country, for which your petitioner will feel deeply grateful &c. &c. &c."

Now this coming before me, the hoppo, I find that on the 15th day of the present moon (15th Dec. 1839), I received a joint dispatch from their excellencies, the commissioner and viceroy, to the effect, that henceforward the ships of all and every foreign country, shall not be permitted to land on board the goods and merchandise belonging to the English foreigners, and dispose of the same in China, and that a duly prepared bond by the same time exacted from these said foreigners to that effect, and that the hong merchants be commanded to comply therewith, to have this object may be obtained, and hand up the result of their deliberations for the approval or disapproval of said high officers &c. &c. &c.; which having been duly received, I, the hoppo, at that time in my turn imposed the conditions on the hong merchants, as is on record.

Now, however, it appears that the Dutch foreigner, Taidem, petitions saying, that on the 25th day of the present moon (15th Dec. 1839), he had Leemata's ship which arrived laden with foreign tin and other commodities, and that outside he brought eight hundred and odd bales of cotton which he took on board and brought up to Whampoa all at the same time. Now, having already given the duly prepared bond according to the law, and in return proceeded to Whampoa, this item of cotton, after it was received on board after that the said ship was sent (against the English), yet in the absence of justice is distinctly said that it was done before he had received any authentic document from his office, then first he said hong merchants examine materials and actually loaded the ship, giving up no permission to open or load, that everything be done according to law and custom. But beyond this, the 15th day of the 11th moon (15th Dec. 1839), is to be considered the commencement of his said hong merchants and give implicit obedience to the orders of the edict of their excellencies the commissioner and viceroy, and in real earnest put matters on the footing thereof, not better. Do not oppose or offend? At the same time let every foreign merchant be made acquainted with this! Hence! A special edict.
Toukwang, 18th year, 11th moon, and 15th day.
Canton, 15th December, 1839.

CAPTAIN TOWNES, PETITION.
Ys, by imperial appointment, hoppo of

Canton &c. &c., hereby proclaims to Howqua and the other hong merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, the said hong merchants have just presented to me a foreign petition, written in the Chinese character from the English ship captain Tonglong (Townes) wherein is stated the following:

Several months before, when I was at Macao, I petitioned clearly the K-n-minfoo, and having already given the duly prepared bond according to the new law I got his permission to enter the port. However, being prevented by two war ships, one called Warren, the other called Smith, I could not proceed, and in consequence my ship has been lying at anchor in the outer roads for a long time, which has caused me to lose a great deal of money. At present all the cargo within my ships utterly spoiled, but more especially my foreign rice; it is small in itself, and as the people on board my ship inhale it, it is really to be feared lest it breed a plague among them. Now my said ship having already entered the port several days, I earnestly beg that your excellency will command the hong merchants promptly to secure her, so that I may speedily get rid of my spoiled cargo, for which I shall feel abundantly grateful &c. &c. &c."

Now this coming before me, the hoppo, I find that Townes' ship had already given the duly prepared bond according to law, and obtained permission to enter the port before that the port was shut against her, as I had duly then informed the viceroy, who conjointly with myself gave orders to Howqua to proceed in person to Whampoa, and after clearly examining the vessel, cause one of the hong merchants to petition me and secure her, as is duly recorded.

Only, just at this moment is the time when his excellency the high commissioner has commanded these said hong merchants to deliberate upon and fix certain regulations, to be handed up to his excellency for examination, by which, whenever any foreign ship arrives at Whampoa, the whole of the hong merchants must give a joint bond; and in order to put them all on the same footing, the said Townes' ship ought to be dealt with in like manner. Cause, therefore, as before, that the said Howqua, along with all the other hong merchants, give instant obedience to the commands of his excellency the commissioner, and settle these new laws for giving the bond, which they must hand up to his excellency, and then let them petition me to open the said vessel's hold. Do not delay! Be speedy! A special edict!
Toukwang, 18th year, 12th moon, and 2nd day.
Canton, 10th January, 1840.

Now, 23rd January, 1840.

My dear Mr. Editor—The course of events in this country with respect to British interests has been so extraordinary that even of those who before were strictly engaged in counting dollars are now addressing the public through your columns.

Britain, in a series of excellent letters, has kept the public alive through your contemporary the "Press". He attacks rather than the deeds of the British soldiers in China;—I am at present disposed slightly to differ from Britain;—few of the crowd of loud-voiced men who are now so ready, that instead of deriding the acts of a resident here from Britain, we should apply our whole influence entirely to afford the appointment, or if not so suitably, at least to the great man resident in the great goal of his power to do so. As it is a general law, this power has the power to sympathize over British interests on the spot, to play a diplomatic upon a small scale; and he has not the least influence or physical force sufficient to give protection or to afford relief against the defiance of China. He can command his country by his obligation to pay two millions and a half of pounds sterling for the export Mr. Elliot, his year's work, or more, who have been ruled by the Chinese of many years, or he has complained to the British government the millions of pounds. He cannot prevent our own families, or even his given, which he cannot do for our (and he can prevent almost, but cannot do so;—I therefore do not differ from me that, that it is the interest of the British government, at the distance of 17,000 miles from the scene of action, to provide the aid of the British will, in entirely selfish. In these matters, every man is a source of information is more worthy of a nation than any theory however plausible; and our American friends have shown us that the safest course to adopt, is to have a resident consul, or, at least, a consular agent, and so he cannot afford either, that at least he should have an agent resident in his own country. To conclude: let Britain extend her protection by dispatching a fleet to her colonies in this distant land, or let her entirely cease with the irritating interference of her consuls and agents in her private business.

Would that the formal command to the King's subjects, such in his own place, and by all the influence of his example to avoid or prevent the chance of *offering a plausible ground of complaint to the Chinese, and to refrain as much as possible from allusions to the past or anticipations with regard to the future*—of 1834—had been obeyed by the chief superintendent himself in 1839-40. Both himself and his countrymen would then have been spared many humiliations.

Taishwang 19th year, 11th moon, and 14th day.
 Canton, 19th December, 1898.

Only, just at this moment is the time when his excellency the high commissioner has commanded these said hong merchants to deliberate upon and fix certain regulations; to be handed up to his excellency for examination, by which, whenever any foreign ship arrives at Whampoa, the whole of the hong merchants must give a joint bond, and in order to put them all on the same footing, this said Towns' ship ought to be dealt with in like manner. Cause, therefore, as before, that the said Howqua, along with all the other hong merchants, give instant obedience to the commands of his excellency the commissioner, and settle these new laws for giving the bond, which they must hand up to his excellency, and then let them petition to be allowed the said vessels hold. Do not delay! Be speedy! A special edict!!

Takewang, 10th year, 13th moon, and 2nd day. Canton, 10th January, 1810.

[illegible]

* Printed and Published at the office of the Editor, John Stude, Rue de l'Hopital.

THE

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.

| | |
|---|----|
| Vessels for freight &c..... | \$ |
| Advertisements, each insertion..... | 1 |
| do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents. | |
| do. Continued for 3 months..... | \$ |

NO. 5.

* The whole of tea-plant are far too high, under the ordinary state of the trunk; yet the leaves of upper branches, especially, are informed that the quantity of the prepared extract is it's weight in silver, just for leaf.

"5. As those who may ask for temporary leave of absence for a foreign country cannot, according to the royal order, receive any pay until they

return, the captain-general, don Balduino Espartero, will have them furnished with four months' pay, in virtue of the authority with which he has been invested. This article includes all ranks, from general to ensign.

"6. All the preceding articles apply to all the civil employes who shall present themselves within twelve days after the ratification of this convention.

"7. If the Navarrese and Alavese divisions shall present themselves in the same form as the Castilian, Biscayan, and Guipuscoan divisions, they will be entitled to all the concessions expressed in the foregoing articles.

"8. All parks of artillery, magazines, depots of arms, clothing, and provisions, in the power of lieutenant general Don Rafael Maroto, will be placed at the disposal of captain-general don Balduino Espartero.

"9. The prisoners belonging to the corps of Biscay, Guipuscoa, and of the Castilian division, who shall conform to all the articles of this convention will be enjoy the benefits contained therein; but those who do not conform to the articles will be continued as prisoners.

"10. captain-general don Balduino Espartero will represent to government, for them to lay before the Cortes, the consideration to which may be entitled the widows and orphans of those who have died in the present war, and who belong to the corps comprised in this convention.

"This convention is ratified at the head-quarters of Bergara, 31st of Aug., 1839.

"The Duke de la Victoria.
"Rafael Maroto."

THE UNITED STATES BANK'S BILLA DISHONORABLE.

(From the Morning Post, September 13.)

Extract of a letter from Havre. "This town, or rather the commercial portion of it, is quite in a commotion, in consequence of a circumstance of immense importance which has just occurred in the mercantile world. You are of course aware that Havre is the great entrepot of the products of the New World as far as France is concerned; and that its transactions with the United States of America, carried on by a double line of packet-ships from hence to New York and New Orleans, are, therefore, the transactions of the French nation. In their ambition to rival the manufactures of England, and consequently to displace with them altogether, the commercial capitalists of this country have for the last two years overtraded in cotton. One of the fearful results of this speculation has just fallen on this city like a thunderbolt. This morning a bill of the United States Bank for a sum little short of a million of francs was dishonoured by the house on which it was drawn in Havre, one of the oldest and most opulent commercial establishments in France, and connected with the house of Baring, Brothers and Co., of London. You can hardly conceive the consternation this circumstance has caused here, the injury which is likely to accrue from it to the mercantile community. Many persons say that the act was rash and unadvised, and urge in strong terms the certain solvency of the United States Bank; while others, on the contrary, say that it was a well timed and well managed stroke, &c. &c. to prevent the Americans playing the same trick with France as they did with England in 1857; that is in plain terms, overreaching their too credulous European correspondents. This latter opinion obtains among the majority of men of business in Havre. Be this, however, as it may, the American merchants in this town, as well as those native houses less largely engaged in heavy transactions with the Western Continent, are so well informed as the house in question, are all in utter despair; and the Americans, so long every thing with the French nation, are now as much out of favour as they were before preferred by

them. Since Havre became in the Liverpool of France, never was change in an agitated state as it has been all this day. America is now looked on as a bankrupt once more."—*Englishman*, Nov. 19.

"We learn that the French Agents of the U. S. bank had refused their passports the extent of 10 millions of francs.

Mr. Johnson, the London agent of the bank, had gone to Paris in consequence, and the these bills would be taken up it was considered a death blow to the credit of the bank"—overland intelligence, 16 Sept. 1839.

"YARKUM.—A Kuffs of merchants proceeding through this territory with merchandise, of which a considerable portion was opium, have been seized and cast into prison, and the opium and other merchandise confiscated. This has evidently been done in obedience to Chinese mandates, this state being tributary to the celestial empire."—*Agra Ubbur*, Nov. 9.

PROPOSED SHIP CANAL ACROSS THE Isthmus OF PANAMA.

The following resolution, accompanied by a report and voluminous appendix, interspersed with sundry maps & diagrams, was presented to the house of Representatives on the committee on roads and canals by Mr. Mercer, on Saturday, the 21st inst. The resolution was adopted by the house, and the report, &c. &c. is hereby printed. "Resolved—that the president of the United States be requested to consider the expediency of opening or sustaining negotiations with the governments of other nations, and particularly with those of the territorial jurisdiction of which comprehend the Isthmus that connects north and south America, and to which the United States have accredited ministers or agents, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus; and of securing for ever, by suitable treaty stipulations, the free and equal right of navigation such canals to all nations, on the payment of reasonable tolls."

ALL PAPERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

FEBRUARY 4TH, 1847.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| England | 16th Sept | Singapore | 11th Dec. |
| U. States | | Java | 28th Nov. |
| Calcutta | 25th Nov. | Manila | 18th Jan. |
| Bombay | 8th Nov. | Austral-Asia | 20th August |

ARRIVED.—PRINCE, from Liverpool, 5th September. BLACK JOKER, from Singapore. J. W. Woodrow, Consuelo, (Sp.) from Manila. LONDA, (Am.) from New York.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Amr*, Mrs. Gottschall, two Misses Park. Per *Consuelo*, Sr. Don Halon, Delegado from the government of Manila to investigate the affair of the destruction by fire of the Spanish brig *Elbano*, by the orders of the high commissioner, under the pretence that she was the English vessel, *Viviana*.

SAILED.—HARRISBERG, from Liverpool. LADY HAYES, Patterson, 20th ulto, for Manila. 2nd instant SCALESBY CASTLE, Morgan, for Singapore and Bombay. 3rd inst. BOMBAY CASTLE, Baxter, for Manila.

To day, THOMAS COATES, WARDEN, for London. UNDER DESPATCH.—QUEEN MARY, for Liverpool. THAMES, EARL OF BALCARNAUL, for London. CASTLE HENTLY, for Manila. EARL OF CLARK, CALDWELL, CHARLES FORBES, for Singapore and Bombay. TERNATE, for Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Scablesby Castle*, Mrs. Elliot, child, and servants. H. M. Clarke, Gordon, Maclean, Esqs. Per *Thomas Coates*, Sr. J. J. F. Veiga, Sr. Veiga; two Sr. Veiga, and two Misses Ullman, Doctor.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the use of some Bengal papers received by the *Water Witch*; we have made some extracts, which, although they cannot be new to our local readers, may serve hereafter for the purpose of reference. The intelligence from Spain is particularly interesting.

Our own papers say the *Water Witch* have never been delivered. Dr. Johnson said that the man who would make a pun would pick a pocket; and we said that the man who would peruse the newspapers from distant parts belonging to an Editor, the very pabulum of his existence, would commit sacrilege.

We have been told that the Taoutae has no discretion allowed him in executing the orders of the commissioner; he is imperatively commanded to drive the English out of Macao, and for this purpose it is reported from Canton that two thousand troops are now on their march for that settlement. The Taoutae has returned to Canton, to be present at the departure of H. E. the governor, to take possession of his new appointment, the government of the provinces of Kwichow and Yunnan, which is fixed for the 1st of this month—the 8th inst. The expiration of the commissioner's tyrannical orders against the English, is, in consequence, suspended for five days, after the expiration of which period the taoutae will proceed to act upon them. It is said if the English have not left Macao at the appointed time, his first course will be to order all the Chinese out of the city—time will reveal his next movement. Rather than involve their Portuguese friends in any serious inconveniences or difficulties, we conclude the English must again seek refuge on board their ships.

The boxes of dollars on board the American ships, Ann McKinn, Linton, & Valparaiso, are not, we are informed, yet in the possession of the hoppo, and we think they never will be, for we suppose our American friends will never tamely surrender their own money.

This *hat* deed of the commissioner is a proof of the rigid control to which he intends to subject the trade of all nations with the province under his government. Why, it is only a few years since when the American vessels imported scarcely any thing but dollars.

We much regret that our cotemporary has published the table on the first page of his last number; and we trust he will, for obvious reasons, withdraw it from his next.

The taoutae has begun his career with the usual weapon of Chinese officers—a threatening proclamation. We shall soon learn whether he will put his denunciations in force while H. M. ships *Volage* and *Hyacinth* are in Macao roads.

We do not think it has been before remarked by any writer on the opium question, that during the many discussions between Lord Amherst and the Chinese officers, who escorted the embassy in 1816, no allusion was ever made to the opium trade. The correspondent of the Colonial gazette has the credit of first drawing public attention to this fact, which we think is both singular and important, and we have italicised the remark in the extract from that paper.

From the extract from the *Agra Ubbur*, our readers will learn that opium is introduced into China through Bucharis, by the caravans; thus the confident assertion of Hen Nactie is proved to be false, by the fact of traffic in the drug in a quarter where, probably, it was the least suspected to exist; and which confident assertion the reverend A. S. Thelwall parades in capitals at page 108 of his *inquiries*.

It is reported that Messrs. Wetmore, Dilano, Nye, Ryan, American merchants and Mr. B. A. Barretto, a Portuguese merchant, have been ordered to leave Canton by the commissioner: of the cause of this order we are ignorant.

It was one of these American proscribed who said to an English gentleman, who was lately at Whampoa, where his affairs required his presence—"what do you do here, Mister—regarding our trade, I guess? Eh, but this is rather too capital: why we calculate the Americans will next be managing and commanding the coasted ships, the Dutch koonigs and Norden, against the English had they any thing to do with our confu-

tion? Should such a strange and unnatural event occur, we hope there are not any British-born subjects on board the American vessel at Whampoa; for if they volunteer in the service of China, the chance for the yachtopes will not be a small one. Let this rude, impertinent, insolent, callous, unfeeling, hard-hearted speech be contrasted with the delicate silence and christian forbearance of the Portuguese of Macao, who really have suffered from the present difficult position of the English, whilst to the Americans our misadventures have been only a source of pecuniary advantage, which has been urged in every possible grinding, gripping, reckless, wrenching way.

We may say more on this subject in the coming better times.

It is said, captain Elliot has applied to the Governor of Macao for a guard, to protect his person and the property of the British crown from any attack by the Chinese authorities, and the Governor of Macao has declined complying with captain Elliot's request. It is added, captain Elliot then declared he would land a guard of marines from the *Volage*; but we cannot credit this last report, for surely neither captain Elliot nor captain Smith would attempt to land British troops in Macao—a garrison town—without the consent of the Governor and Loyal Senate, such a proceeding would be contrary to all treaties and stipulations between England and Portugal—as well as a trespass on the rights of an independent nation; and captain Elliot cannot have already forgotten that part of the governor's reply where he says,—"the undersigned thinks it unnecessary to explain the reasons which prevent the literal satisfaction of this requisition, as the superintendent, who has lived in China for several years, must be well aware of the engagements that united the settlement of Macao with the Chinese government, it being the first duty of the government of the said settlement to maintain it for her most faithful majesty, without exposing it to new risks and injuries, of which not a few have been lately suffered." Under the fulfilment of this first duty how it is possible, that the honour of the governor, of a Portuguese officer, can allow the debarkation of British troops in Macao for the purpose required?—The English should hold themselves highly obliged to the Macao government for its tacit consent to their residence in this city; and if captain Elliot considers his person or life in danger from the Chinese authorities, his proper place of safety is on board a British man of war. But it is our opinion that no step affecting either the residence at, or expulsion from, Macao of the English, should be taken by captain Elliot without consulting the general body of his countrymen. As the English trade is stopp'd for ever, are not his duties and office at an end? It may be doubted if Mr. Joseph Hume will not raise the question whether the salaries of the commission should we paid after the 31st of December, if indeed not after the 19th of May—the dates of two wonderful events, of two notorious notices. No commission can be in force in China unless it is acknowledged by the Chinese government: this acknowledgment, this authorization captain Elliot will not now pretend to possess; and if we are again obliged to leave Macao it is the hostile imperial government that is driving matters to utter extremity—that is—and has been since the 19th of March last the date of the hoppo's edict, forbidding foreigners to leave Canton.—waging war against England: and with what barbarity this war has been waged, let the forced committing of a neutral and friendly power to its own policy by the imperial government, the murderous attack and plundering of the *Black Joke* the proclamation of the 31st of August, the burning of the Spanish vessel, and this last threatened seizure of British subjects on neutral ground, testify.

Well—it is just again be "further fortune" be it so. We can raise and fortify either Hoeg Kow, Lintin, or indeed the Bocca

Tigris; there we can raise vegetables, breed domestic animals, procure rice from Manila—or even Formosa—and fish from the sea—and teach the high commissioner that—
—The fleet and cable land
—With all occurrence to its own advantage.

Were we not thus reduced, then we did not know that thus reduced we dare defy them still.
But we repeat that we cannot believe captain Elliot ever made such a declaration: if indeed he did, we recommend the whole British community to address him on the subject, requiring him to retract such declaration, that the British may, in all events, preserve a good understanding with their friends, the Portuguese of Macao.

IN-DEBT TO FOREIGNERS.

Yn. hoppo be imperial appointment, &c. &c. hereby issue this edict to the principal and junior foreign merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

On the 20th day of the 12th moon (24th January 1910.) I received a joint communication from the excellencies the commissioner and viceroys to the following effect.

We have just received a letter from your excellency (the hoppo) of the following tenor.

On the 18th day of the present moon (22nd January 1840.) I, the hoppo, having proceeded in my own person to Whampoa, found that the American ship *Maheon* (An McKinn) had on board 11 cases of foreign wine and 47 boxes of foreign money, that *Amazoa* ship (Lintin) had on board four cases of foreign wine and 47 boxes of foreign money; that *Amazoa* ship (Lintin) had on board four cases of foreign wine and ten boxes of foreign money; that *Sapa's* ship (Valparaiso captain Southwood) had on board 100 cases of foreign wine and 4 boxes of foreign money; upon which we caused the linguists to inquire of them why they had brought such little petty, trifling articles of no intrinsic value, and loading them with small duty; when they answered, saying, "We wished in the first instance to go to Kalapa (or Batavia) and there buy foreign rice to bring to Canton, but this commodity having no value or price here, we have entered the port in our export cargo" and other words to that effect. Then I (the hoppo) again and a third time refused to admit this and still continued to question, yet with an arrow-like tongue they refused to change, and lo! it is very difficult to get proof to believe that is said—and other words to that effect.

We, the commissioner, and viceroys having received this communication from Y. E. the hoppo, find that heretofore whenever any foreign merchant of any country have come to Canton to trade, it has always been on the principle of hating their cargo against cargo; in this case, however, McKinn's and the other two ships having only taken on board a hundred and some tens of cases of wine, this is indeed almost the same thing as coming quite empty! Out of pure indulgence we won't stop to discuss the profit they expect upon their wine, which must be small in the extreme, but as to what they say about having brought foreign money wherewith to buy export cargo, why address it all together, it scarcely exceeds a hundred thousand dollars, and with such a paltry sum, how much export cargo can they buy price? These said foreign merchants have crossed over an intervening ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and have only come to buy one hundred thousand odd dollars' worth of merchandise and then go away again! Conjecturing, guessing, and turning all the circumstances in our mind, truly are we quite unable to account for it! We, the commissioner and viceroys, have already sent persons to Whampoa to search and examine and we find that McKinn's and *Amazoa's* (Lintin) ships have alike not the name of their country in foreign characters on their stern but *Sapa's* (Valparaiso) ship has got no country's name wherewith to identify her, wherefore it is difficult to assure that she may not have borrowed a false name, and be not come in a port clandestinely with intention to deceive and such like. We ought, therefore, (in strict justice) to command the foreign merchants that they hold no commercial dealings with her; and that they take her and her forthwith drive her out of the port, but remembering that the said foreigners have crossed over a boundless sea to come hither, we cannot bear the idea of seeing their labour of no avail, and sending them empty away! Therefore it is that we, the commissioner and viceroys, having duly consulted together hereby request Y. E. the hoppo to command the principal and junior security merchants, that they take the whole of the boxes of money which these ships have brought and discharge them, and pass them thro' the hands of Y. E. the hoppo, that Y. E. may duly watch them, and send a ship to deliver them over to the honest merchants that they be put in the common treasury. Thus let the honest merchants as they go on buying export cargo for their ships distinctly inform Y. E. by petition of their quality, weight, price, value, &c. &c. that Y. E. may examine the same item by item and permit the ships to receive on board just as much export cargo and no more as is the equivalent of their specie, in other words the value of the merchandise exceed that of the money, which will lead to honesty done in the dark! Therefore we, *Sapa's* ship, which be principal security merchants to examine and certify if she be bona fide an American ship or not—
if an American ship—let her be treated exactly in the same way as the two ships, An McKinn and Lintin, but if she be a ship belonging to any other country, and has borrowed a false name under which to enter the port clandestinely, then let her be forthwith communicated to us, that she be forthwith immediately driven out of port. Let her the said foreign merchants be informed that in the common degree of this matter, or possibly undertaken to suffer for the benefit of others?—Y. E. the viceroys from our (the commissioner and viceroys) being of compassion for the men, though, and not what is cracked, to make the most considerate and perfect laws. The foreign merchants and the foreign merchants must also give some comfortable shelter and act with propriety; they may on no account offer a foolish contention! We have in command Y. E. the

hoppo to examine the matter duly, and command the honest merchants that the same be with all sincerity put in force &c. &c. &c.

Now this having been duly received by me, the hoppo, I hereby in conformity issue this my edict for the information of the concerned;—when this edict is received by the honest merchants let them immediately in conformity with the order of the commissioner and viceroys' communication to me, take the An McKinn and Lintin, and discharging the whole of the boxes of foreign money on board, announce the same to me, that I may have them examined and sealed, when they will be stored in the common treasury; and as the said honest merchants go on buying export cargo for these two ships, let them, however that they only at the value of the money they brought; the value of their export cargo must not exceed the amount of their specie, which would lead to clandestine dealings and irregularities. At the same time, let the said principal security merchants and others examine clearly if *Sapa's* ship be bona fide an American ship or not, if an American ship, let her be treated in the same way as the said An McKinn and Lintin, but if the ship of any other nation, let the same forthwith be clearly reported to us, that she be immediately driven out of port! Demand (O ye honest merchants) involve yourselves on this matter, or by seeking to conceal or grant connivance bring fatal consequences upon yourselves! Hasten! Hasten! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, and 21st day.
Canton, 25th January, 1840.

Yn. by imperial appointment, a sub-inspector of the province of Kwangtung, and taoutae (or pingpetao, i. e. a leader of brigades) of the prefectures of Kleanouchow and Tchenchow hereby issues this edict that all may know and understand.

Whereas, I have received a communication from their excellencies the commissioner and viceroys to the effect, that they have already distinctly memorialized the great emperor, that from the 1st day of the 11th moon (6th December) and after, they had stopped the trade of the English nation, and that consequently a single one of that nation should not be permitted to reside at Macao; and that orders have frequently been received from the high officers of government to drive them out, as is recorded. But Elliot came to Macao previously, and brought Young Morrison with him, and lived in a foreign house near the camp gate. The civil and military authorities of Macao have frequently driven him out, but the said Elliot pretends as if he heard it not! This is really playing with us and treating us with contempt!

Now again it appears that the resident civil and military authorities (the Tsoutang and Wangshan Ying) have just communicated to us by petition, that on the 19th day of the present moon (23rd January) the five following English foreigners, namely: Johnston, Thom, Gutzlaff, Heenlesan (Anderson) and Chinnery, bringing with them foreign women, went to different houses, there to reside (permanently). This then looks as if they had a disposition to oppose us, which is a crime of such magnitude as should not properly escape extermination! I, the said Taoutae, have received express orders from the high officers of government, to collect and array soldiers and proceed to Macao, and taking Elliot and the others specified, surround and seize them one by one. And as I enter at a moment's warning, I really fear that the natives and foreigners living at Macao may all and every be filled with fear and dismay, and that thieves and vagabonds may take advantage of the circumstances to create confusion and disorder; and forasmuch therefore I now issue this my edict, which is addressed to all shopkeepers and others, Chinese people dwelling at Macao, as also to all Portuguese and foreigners of every nation, that they may thoroughly know and understand: I, the Taoutae, come hither for the sole purpose of seizing the English and no other; with you, the affair has not a hair's breadth concern. Do ye then every one of you continue to live in peace and quietness, do not be under the slightest alarm; and if any thieves or vagabonds take advantage of circumstances to create confusion, I hereby permit you to point them out by name and duly punish them thereon. I, the said Taoutae, will immediately bring my soldiers, and seize them, and publicly put them to death in the immediate neighbourhood of Macao, that I may thus tranquilize the Chinese people, and set the minds of all good foreigners at rest! Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose! A special proclamation! Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon 28th day.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14TH, 1840.

NO. 2.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE BARQUE LADY NUGENT, 335
Tons per Register. Capt. A. HOLTON.
Apply to
Messrs BELL & Co.
or to CHARLES FARON.
Macao, 14th November, 1839.

THE Subscription Price will be given for the following
Numbers of the Canton Register for 1839.—Nos
2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 30, 35, 49, 50.
Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital, 1st Jan'y 1840.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers have this day established themselves
as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm
of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
AUGUSTINE HEARD.
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE—THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, JUNR.,
and of Mr. ABRAHAM LOW, in our house, cease this day;
and Mr. WARREN DELANE, JUNR., is admitted a partner
therein.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE—THE firm of RUSSELL STURGIS & Co., of
this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W.
DELANE, JUNR. who remains heretofore associated with the
house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing
our pending business.
RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Misses, and Others
going to the East and West India, the Eastern
Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony,
having extensive Shipping connections to every part
of the Globe, respectfully offers his services which will be
found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable
trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him
for any information they stand in need of on the subject.
Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any
part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection
of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to
Equipments and Outfits of every description provided
at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.
Insurance effected at the lowest premium, with safe
seawarriers. For further particulars please apply to
J. G. ANTHONY.
Attendance from 10 till 5 o'clock.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Interest of
Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firm at home and
abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the
same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT
JAMES FARBRIDGE were admitted to be partners
in our business, which will in future be carried on
under the firm of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in
China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co.
at Liverpool and Manchester.
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Trongkoo Bay, 29th November, 1839.

WANTED—A Nautical Almanac for 1840. Ap-
ply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hos-
pital.

FOR SALE—A Bill of Exchange drawn by the
Captain and Purser of the French frigate Venus
on the Ministry of Marine at Paris, for France, 29,232,67
cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton,
or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.
17th December, 1839.

NOTICE.
ESTATE of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. DECEASED.
WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ. now in Europe.
JAMES MATHESON, ESQ. now of China

both of the Firm of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co. and PATRICK FRANKS ROBERTSON,
ESQ. now in Europe, of the Firm of MESSRS. TURNER
& Co. having been nominated Executors in the last
will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ.,
legally deceased, all persons having claims against the
Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the
same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are
requested to make payment, to MESSRS.
TURNER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident
Executor.
JAMES MATHESON.
Macao, 22nd Decr. 1839.

TO LET—For the next six months, apartments for
an English single Gentleman, being a third of a
house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to
ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.

WANTED—A Register Thermometer, apply to the
Editor.

WANTED—A Portuguese and English Dictionary,
apply to the Editor.

NOTICE—THE PRESS, and will be published from
the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible,
a Narrative of the late occurrences and events in China,
&c., by John Shaw, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE—ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR
FOR 1839—with a copious appendix—Price
\$14—do for 1836-37-38 price \$4. Canton Register Of-
fice Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua
do Hospital the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE
CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Ds.

FOR SALE—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF
EXCHANGE at \$2 per 100 LONDON
PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot
pressed at \$11 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register
Office, Rua do Hospital.

NOTICE—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton
Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... per 100 \$1.
Ordinary Order and Receipt notes, ... " 1.50
Liquorist's Receipts, Reports of Cargoes, &c. " 1.50
Police and Police orders, ... " 1.
Auction Bills, ... " 1.
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 words.

Public Notice.

The British ships *Thomas Gais* and
Royal Saxon having entered the Bocca
Tigris, in violation of my public notice to
the serious prejudice of general and per-
manent British interests.

Notice is hereby given that persons ship-
ping produce of this empire on board either
of the said ships for any port in her Britannic
Majesty's dominions, till the British trade
has been declared open under my hand and
seal of office, will expose themselves to
serious inconvenience.

Given under my hand and seal of office
on board her majesty's ship *Volage*, off
Chuenne, this 7th day of January, in the year
of our lord one thousand eight hundred and
forty.

CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent of the trade of
British subjects in China.

Official Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the intended
blockade of the river and port of Canton,
declared in my public notice under date of
15th September 1839, and suspended in my

public notice of the same month and year is
hereby annulled.

Given under my hand on board her ma-
jesty's ship *Volage*, at anchor off Chuenne
this seventh day of January, 1840.

H. SMITH,
Captain, and senior officer of her
Britannic majesty's ships in China.

Official Public Notice.

Whereas, a British subject, seized by the
officers of the Chinese government on the
27th ulto. has been detained in captivity
without cause to this date, notwithstanding
formal demands in her majesty's name:

Notice is hereby given that it is my inten-
tion, at the requisition of the chief superin-
tendent of trade of British subjects in China,
to establish a blockade of the river and port
of Canton on the 15th instant.

Given under my hand on board her ma-
jesty's ship *Volage*, at anchor off Chuenne,
this 8th day of January, 1840.

H. SMITH,
Captain, and senior officer of her
Britannic majesty's ships in China.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

JANUARY 14TH, 1840.

| LATEST DATES. | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| England | 6th Sept. | Singapore |
| U. States | 9th July. | Java |
| Calcutta | 23rd Nov. | Manila |
| Bombay | 8th Nov. | Austral-Asia |
| | | 20th August |

ARRIVED.—ADEL, Possenby, GURACHAN,
from Liverpool. LADY GRANT, Jaconey, from Manila.
SAILED.—None Reported.

The Marquis Camden, captain Read, was totally
wrecked in the Mindoro sea, in the beginning of Dec.
Her passengers and crew were saved by the French
ship *L'Aste*, captain Desse.

By the *Water Witch*, we have received
the *Peking Gazette* of the 16th and 23rd,
and the *Malacca Weekly Register* of the
21st, 28th of November, and 5th of Decem-
ber; but neither our Calcutta nor Singapore
papers by that vessel have as yet been
delivered to us.

We have been requested to inform the
Public; that the *Canton Mail* will be des-
patched by Messrs. Markwick & Smith
on Wednesday and Saturdays, precisely at
2 P. M.

We copy the following letter from the
Malacca Weekly Register of Nov. 28th.
And we would say to those who have charge
of packets arrived in China—go thou and
do likewise.

To J. H. STOCKWELL, Esq.
Proprietor and Editor of the *Englishman*.
General—Sir, I am directed to acknow-
ledge the receipt of your letter
dated 23rd ultimo, requesting, on behalf of
yourself and other Editors of Newspapers, that
on the arrival of Overland Mails the Packets
may be opened at whatever hour of the evening
or night they may reach the General Post Office,
and that Newspapers for the Editors of the

Public Journals may be distributed forthwith.

2. In reply I am directed to state, that a report having been called for from the Post Master General of Bengal, His Honor the President in Council not feeling satisfied with the reasons therein given for delaying the opening of the packets, has ordered the persons in writing of the several Newspaper establishments to be furnished with the Newspapers, addressed to the Editors immediately upon the arrival of the Overland Mails.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

H. T. PRINCE, Secy. to Govt. of India
Council Chamber, the 24 October, 1859.

The letter which we have republished from the Malacca Weekly Register of the 4th of December signed 'A British Subject' is attributed by that Journal to Captain Smith of H. M. ship Volage. As it is evident it is written by one who was present in the engagement with the junks, it is, on that account alone, highly interesting; but its authorship could be fixed on Captain Smith, the interest attaching to it would be greatly increased.

We have copied from the Canton Press the high commissioner's second letter to the Queen of England, more as being a singular curiosity in the correspondence of a Chinese statesman, than as having any important bearing on the subject on which it descends so profusely. Governor Luo was not, by the laws of the celestial dynasty, allowed to correspond with Lord Napier; yet the high imperial commissioner presumes, in his 'pride of place,' to address the sovereign of the British empire!

But the commissioner has pledged himself to put down the opium trade, and he has often boasted that he is equal to the task. Why, then, seek auxiliaries?—were it not too well known, would be it conceivable that such arrogant conceit and such infantine ignorance could be found united in the person of the representative of the emperor of China—as is evinced in the letter to the queen and Mr. Hill's narrative? Are not the Chinese far below the Turks?

With reference to the commissioner's assertions respecting the surrender of the opium, under position from the English merchants, it is needless to say that all Canton knows them to be false; still, with unblushing effrontery, after having deceived his own emperor, he tells the same story to the queen of England; & we cannot but think that he must be convinced the queen will be rightly informed on the whole matter; is not this portion of H. E.'s letter inexplicable?

The ridiculous arrogance of looking light of the English trade is not only ludicrous, but it is quite at variance with H. E.'s secrets on the cessation of that trade, after flourishing existence of more than two hundred years, as expressed in his conversation with Mr. Hill.

We do not give the commissioner credit for the composition of many parts of the letter, particularly of the ethical portions. All that is really Chinese in idea—the ignorance, pride, the vanity, the self conceit, the assumption of national and individual superiority, is to be clearly distinguished from that which is of somewhat higher strain; and for these sentiments we presume he is indebted to his communications, written or verbal, of his foreign friends—probably transmitted through the senior hong merchant.

We were misinformed last week when we said the indignity against the importation of British goods under foreign flags had already become a reality; this impression was made by the report of the American ship, *Heber Douglas*, late Cambridge—

having proceeded to the Bogue deeply laden with cotton. We are now told that the terms of the edict are not strictly observed by the American and other foreign merchants.

We are quite unable to comprehend the meaning, the intention, or the use of Capt. Elliot's notice warning parties shipping goods on the *Thomas Coutts* or *Royal Saxon* for any British port; that they will expose themselves to great inconvenience.

We should understand the intention of the following notice: it was clearly to prevent the supply of tea for the English market from falling into the hands of the Americans and the hong merchants; we believe it had its intended effect at the time in China; but it is extremely questionable whether H. M.'s or the British Indian government will attend to Captain Elliot's suggestion at home or in India; for if a consul can successfully move the British government to suspend all commercial treaties and refuse admittance into the ports of Great Britain of the goods from foreign states entrusted to consignees in Great Britain on the faith of treaties, or peaceable relations, where will soon be the confidence hitherto cherished by all the world in the good faith and honor of the British government?

We have said we could understand the intention of the following notice; but we do not understand the meaning of the words:—"to the serious injury of measures taken for the general security of this trade."

What measures had been taken to this end on the 29th of July? What measures have been taken since? Every step, every measure, every proceeding of Capt. Elliot, since the 27th of March, has only tended to involve a question, sufficiently difficult in its simplest form, in additional and inextricable complexity and confusion.

As for the public notice of the 7th instant, it is a riddle. What purpose can it possibly answer, at a time when the *Thomas Coutts* must have been nearly loaded? But if Captain Elliot sounds his public notice on any advice received from England or India, or on any intended proceedings of H. M.'s senior officer with reference to the two ships, *Thomas Coutts* and *Royal Saxon*, why does not Captain Elliot speak not plainly to the merchants interested in that trade—trade now, alas! no longer—of which he boasts himself the superintendent? Captain Elliot's enigmatical hints may be characterized by the same terms as he applied to those of the high commissioner:—they are of "a dark and dangerous character;" and the British community have a perfect right to demand of Captain Elliot a fuller explanation of the meaning of his notice of the 7th instant.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS
Macao, 29th July, 1859.

Notice is hereby given, that the chief superintendent has moved 475 Majesty's and the British Indian governments to forbid the entrance of tea or other produce from this country, imported by British vessels entering the port of Canton, in violation of his lawful jurisdiction, to the serious injury of measures taken for the general security of this trade.

And that chief superintendent has further intimated, that he has also moved His Majesty's and the British Indian governments to forbid the entrance of opium from this country (till the port of Canton be declared safe for British ships under his hand and seal), except their cargoes be duly signed in his presence.

By order of the chief superintendent,
EDWARD ELSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

There is one point on which the judgment both of Captain Elliot and the British merchants seems to have been at fault, and which may be appropriately quoted now: we allude to the requisition made to Captain Blake, of H. M. S. *Lorne*, and the disappointment expressed at that officer's quitting China, notwithstanding such requisition.

Captain Elliot, in his reply to the British

merchants, dated 2nd March, 1859, observed that—"The period of her (the *Lorne*) further duty must be regulated with careful attention to the orders under which that officer is acting in the further exigencies of the public service, as well as by circumstances on the spot of which I am not yet in a situation to judge."

Captain Blake, in his reply to Captain Elliot, of the 23rd of May, paragraph 3rd says—"I cannot more appropriately express my ideas here, than by referring to your letter of the 2nd of March last, addressed to the firms established in Canton, in reply to their requisition on the same subject, which was enclosed to me in your letter dated the 4th of that month."

It is now known that Admiral Maillard fully approved of the conduct of Capt. Blake in proceeding in further execution of the orders under which he was acting, after having produced his stay for the establishment of a special object, and that object having been secured, he was sent, with his flag, to follow up the execution of the admiral's instructions.

We have instanced these facts to serve as a guide to the British in China; and in order that they may learn to form a truer estimate of their own position from the thoughts and opinions of others at a distance, who view their situation with a perception unclouded by the mists of prejudice, self-interest, and excited feelings occasioned by the barbarous conduct of the Chinese authorities; it is, therefore, to be presumed that minds thus free from all extraneous impressions will arrive at clearer conclusions, and form a more correct judgment on passing events, than those which are harassed by suffering the consequences of those events.

We have always thought it a service of 'forbore hope' in attempt to match the grey goose-quill against the national weapon of China—the pencil; we therefore considered a useless and all but impossible task to give a reply to the imperial edict, received by the commissioner on the 14th, or to the proclamation of H. E. and his colleagues dated on the 15th instant. If a reply were attempted, it would be but little else than a tissue of recrimination, and a point blank denial of the assertions made, the assumptions arrogated, and the questions begged. We, therefore, leave the high commissioner and his pencil at present alone in their glory.

The admission of blockade of the port of Canton, to be enforced from the 15th inst., has been issued in consequence of the seizure of Captain Gribble's vessel, *Wing Wo*, returning from the *Royal Saxon* in a Chinese smuggling boat to Tuenkwan, after having left a gentleman of his establishment (Messrs. Gribble, Ho & Co.) on board the *Royal Saxon* proceeding to Whampoa. Captain Gribble's boat was chased by a large government boat, and it was obliged to run his boat ashore. The Chinese crew escaped over the hills to Tuenkwan bay; but Capt. Gribble, who remained on the beach, was seized by the Chinese officers. Several boats from the fleet in Tuenkwan bay, the intelligence of Captain Gribble's seizure having been communicated by his boatmen who had escaped, chased the government boat, but without success. Captain Gribble was eventually conveyed to Canton and confined in the customs house. His release was demanded by Captain Smith of the H. M. S. *Volage* in five days, or further compliance with such demand, the port would be blockaded. Mr. Huchez addressed a petition to the commissioner requesting Captain Gribble's release; and it is said that Huchez, on the receipt of Mr. Huchez's petition, asserted that Captain Gribble would soon be free.

Proclamation.

Lia, imperial high commissioner, viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, &c. &c.

Tung, a president of the board of war, viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, &c. &c.

E, a vice president of the board of war, lieutenant governor of Kwangtung, &c. &c.

Whereas, in the 19th year of Tuenkwang, 11th moon, 2nd 29th day (14th Jan.), we received an imperial edict to the following effect:—

"The foreigners of the English nation, from and after the time that it was agreed upon to prohibit opium, have been continuing to

'ually shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon) they had the hardi- hood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they begged themselves with ships of war and clandestinely schemed, after revenge and reprisals. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness), yet did we not immediately cut off their commercial inter- course, not deeming (their faults hitherto) worthy of so stern a display of (celestial) dignity. But this time, the foreign ship, Smith (i. e. H. M. S. Volage), having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further, having seized upon (?) a place called Kwanchung (i. e. the neighbourhood of Hongkong) as a stronghold of fastness, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and as- sailable designs in their hearts! Thus even granting that they were at this time to give the duly prepared bond, yet it is difficult to secure that they would not be turning and twisting again, and if, they having so often shown us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy a monarch's consideration—we of the heavenly dynasty cherished these foreigners from afar, with the utmost kind- ness and benevolence, but these said for- eigners know not to feel grateful! They, on the other hand, act the part of the un- filial she bird (which attacks and tries to destroy its mother so soon as hatched):— that they are in the wrong, and we in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the inner land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then the said (English) for- eigners, by their own acts, put themselves out of the pale of the laws, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them? CAUSE THEREFORE, THAT THE TRADE OF THE ENGLISH NATION BE IMMEDIATELY PUT A STOP TO, AND LET EVERY ONE OF THE SHIPS BELONGING TO THE SAID NATION BE FORTHWITH DRIVEN OUT! Cause at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes (of the English) be duly and specifically drawn up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries, showing them how that the English foreigners have cut themselves off from communion with the celestial dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to you, (the good) foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, O all foreigners of all other nations be respect- ful and submissive as hitherto, and you will be permitted to continue your com- mercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English, or clandes- tinely to convey them (for their property) into your harbours, so soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment! &c. &c. Respect this!

We, the commissioner, viceroys and fooyens, having with deep respect received the imperial commands, find that the En- glish superintendent, Elliot, has many times disobeyed and opposed the laws, and been constantly shifting and changing. We (the aforesaid high officers) had already made our clear report to the great emperor, that from the first day of the 11th moon (6th December 1839), we had stopped the En- glish trade, and now we have again respect- fully received a fresh imperial edict, com- manding us to draw up a statement of the (English) nation's crimes, and disseminate it among the foreigners of all other countries, and at the same time to drive out their

ships, not permitting them to cast anchor in the China seas! We ought therefore to give due compliance to the imperial com- mands, in punishing the crimes of the English, and giving them before all men, and forasmuch as we now proclaim the fol- lowing, that ye, the men of all foreign na- tions, may thoroughly know and understand.

Elliot, after having delivered up the opium (May 1839) and gone down to Macao, earnestly entreated that Weiynge (or an- glically appointed officer) might come to Ma- cao for the purpose of deliberating upon, and fixing certain regulations as to the ex- port of the opium (evil). Successively he begged that (export) cargo might be sent down to Macao, and then forthwith opposed and broke with the said Weiynge, and at the same time prevented the whole of the ships of his nation from signing the duly pre- pared bond, and entering the port. These (the English ships) by remaining a long time anchored at Tszun-sha-loo (Hongkong) on the high seas, led to a number of sailors going ashore and raising a riot, when, get- ting drunk, they committed an act of homicide. The said Elliot screened the murderers, and would not deliver him up, and day by day only grew more stupid and obstinate! At first he took up Douglas' merchant vessel (late H. M. S. Cambridge), and falsely disguised (as a man of war) afterwards he begged himself with the two cruisers Smith and Warren (H. M. S. Volage and Flaccinto), and got these to come to Canton (?) to give him assistance. Then these were so bold as to go to Kow- lung, and there were the first to smear the altars with blood! (i. e. to commence the horrors of war!) Next they went to Chuen- ping on the high seas, and fired off their great guns in direct opposition to the im- perial troops! With the same breath they received under their protection the boats of our native bandits, these they placed in the middle of their fleet, and if our govern- ment cruisers came near to examine or seize them, then (the English) forthwith fired off their guns and muskets! This most un- principled procedure of their's showed peo- ple who had no fear before their eyes, and plainly demonstrates that it is the said En- glish who have put themselves out of the pale of the laws!—At this present time then, even were these said English to repent of their crimes, and beg for mercy, and be wil- ling to give the duly prepared bond, yet even then, we, the commissioner, viceroys, and fooyens, could not upon any account memorialize the emperor in their favor! This, then, is all brought about by the said English themselves! They have outlawed themselves, and the case has no reference to any of the foreigners of other countries.

Do ye then, O all ye foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great emperor, and as you receive his foolishly tender and unbounded goodness in per- mitting you to continue your commercial in- tercourse as of old, know that, in order to preserve in safety your persons and prop- erties, ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions! If ye dare, however, clandestinely to give ear to the insidious counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought on in their ships, or dispose of the said goods (for their use), the moment that the such clandestine procedure is dis- covered, will your crime be visited by the severest punishment! We shall also duly memorialize the emperor that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put a stop to! What then will your after- repentance avail you? Let every one trem- ble and obey! Do not oppose!

A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, 1st day.
Canton, 15th January, 1840.

ENGAGEMENT AT CHUMPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

China, 6th November, 1839.

Sir—As the public mind of India must be deeply interested in the present posture of our affairs, relation to the Chinese empire, and matters having been driven, as you will learn, to such extent where supineness can no longer exist, I feel the ideas of one upon the spot, who has no further interests in the matter than the sustenance of his own national honor, and so far as is consistent with that, the maintenance of all international rights—I feel, I say, that such ideas may be entitled to a place in your excellent journal.

A collision has taken place between the force of her Majesty protecting the trade of her sub- jects, in this part of the world, and such power as the local government of this part of China could collect to resist that force.

The public press of the country will inform you, that negotiations had been going on between captain Elliot, her Majesty's chief superintendent of trade here, on the one part, and the high commissioner of the emperor of China on the other. Your will be, by the same medium, moreover informed, that these negotiations had so far advanced on either side, that the British inhabitants had deemed themselves secure in returning to Macao, when the commissioner thought fit to turn round, break from every previous arrangement and require such terms, as honor and humanity should forever forbid us for a moment to listen to, and had accompanied such requisition with threats, which his previous acts clearly point out to us, he wants not the will, however deficient he may be in the power, to enforce. These threats consisted in driving way from neutral territory such British in- habitants as dared to remain there—the Por- tuguese territory of Macao. To fulfil which, 800 Chinese troops were collected and encamped at the bar- rier, separating Macao from the Chinese territory. He required, that a man should be handed over, guilty or not, to be put to death in expiation of an unfortunate homicide which occurred here in July last. He required a recognition on the part of the British government here, of a bond; which it should be necessary that the master and crew of merchant ships trading here should sign—the nature of which bond was, that they, or any of them should be put to death and the vessel and property confiscated, should any particle of opinion be found on board the ship, and that under such terms, they should proceed to Whampoa to trade; having previously submitted to such search as he might order; and in case of non-com- pliance with these orders, he stated, that unless the ships left the country within three days, mea- sures should be taken for their destruction by fire.

Now, surely, these were terms that could not be endured, much less submitted to, though the Thomas Coombs had gone up, signing the bond, and even had expediency pointed out a tempo- rary acquiescence in the signature of such bond, it is with some believed, he only wanted to get within his power sufficient life and property to insist upon the other, and more atrocious con- ditions.

It was on all hands agreed, that no act of the government should place within his power the British lives and shipping.

Well, unless we complied, he had threatened to destroy our fleet. We know well that on the ocean our small force could triumph over all the power that he could collect, but we also knew, that his war junks were passing and re-passing with impunity, and perhaps co-regent- ing in some spot, unknown to us, whence in the darkness and silence of night, they might pour upon our dense and compact fleet, and throw their fire ships on us, with vast destruction of property and life.

Such an idea could not be tolerated, and consequently on the morning of Saturday the 2nd of Nov., her Majesty's ships Volage and Hyacinth, anchored off Chumpee, distant from the Great Tiger, the entrance to the Canton River, about 7 or 8 miles. Captain Elliot, the senior agent of trade, went up in the Volage. A letter was despatched by Capt. Smith of the Volage to the Chinese admiral, with an offer

'nally shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kowloon) they had the hardihood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretences of respect and obedience, they beigned themselves with ships of war and clandestinely schemed, after revenge and reprisals. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness), yet did we not immediately cut off their commercial intercourse, not deeming (their faults hitherto) 'worthy of so stern a display of celestial dignity. But this time, the foreign ship, Smith (i. e. H. M. S. Volage), having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further, having seized upon (?) a place called Kwan-chung (i. e. the neighbourhood of Hong Kong) as a strong hold of fastness, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and unfathomable designs in their hearts! Thus even granting that they were at this time to give the duly prepared bond, yet it is difficult to secure that they would not be turning and twisting again, and if, they having so often shewn us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not 'worthy a monarch's consideration—we of the heavenly dynasty cherished these foreigners from afar, with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners know not to feel grateful! They, on the other hand, act, the part of the 'unfilial she bird (which attacks and tries to destroy its mother as soon as hatched):—that they are in the wrong, and see in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the 'inner land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then these said (English) foreigners, by their own act, put themselves out of the pale of the laws, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them?—CAUSE THEREFORE, THAT THE TRADE OF THE ENGLISH NATION BE IMMEDIATELY PUT AN END TO, AND LET EVERY ONE OF THE SHIPS BELONGING TO THE SAID NATION BE FORTHWITH DRIVEN OUT! Came at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes (of the English) be duly and specifically drawn up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries, shewing them how that the English foreigners have cut themselves off from communion with the 'celestial dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to you, (the good) foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, O all foreigners of all other nations, be respectful and submissive as hitherto; and you will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English, or clandestinely to convey them (or their property?) into our harbours, so soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the 'most severe punishment! &c. &c. Respect

We, the commissioner, viceroys and fooyens, having with deep respect received the imperial commands, and that the English superintendant, Elliot, has many times disobeyed and opposed the laws, and been constantly shifting and chaffing. We (the aforesaid high officers) had already made our clear report to the great emperor, that from the first day of the 11th moon (6th December 1839), we had stopped the English trade, and now we have again respectfully received a fresh imperial edict, commanding us to draw up a statement of the (English) nation's crimes, and disseminate it among the foreigners of all other countries, and at the same time to drive out their

ships, not permitting them to cast anchor in the China seas! We might therefore to give due compliance to the imperial commands, in punishing the crimes of the English, and giving them before all men, and forasmuch as we now proclaim the following, that ye, the men of a foreign nation, may thoroughly know and understand.

Elliot, after having delivered up the opium (May 1839) and gone down to Macao, earnestly entreated that a Weiyune (or specially appointed officer) might come to Macao for the purpose of deliberating upon, and fixing certain regulations as to the cut off the opium (evil). Successively he begged that (export) cargo might be sent down to Macao, and then forthwith opposed and broke with the said Weiyune, and at the same time prevented the whole of the ships of his nation from signing the duly prepared bond, and entering the port. These, (the English ships) by remaining a long time anchored at Tsem-shan-lung (Hong Kong) on the high seas, led to a number of sailors going ashore, and committing a riot, when, getting drunk, they committed an act of homicide. The said Elliot screened the murderer, and would not deliver him up, and day by day only grew more stupid and obstinate! At first he took up Douglas' merchant vessel (late H. M. S. Cambridge), and falsely disguised it as a man of war—afterwards he beigned himself with the two cruisers Smith and Warren (H. M. S. Volage and Hyacinth), and got these to come to Canton (?) to give him assistance. Then these were so bold as to go to Kowloon, and there were the first to smear the altars with blood (i. e. to commence the horrors of war). Next they went to Chuen-poo on the high seas, and fired off their great guns in direct opposition to the imperial troops! With the same breath they received under their protection the boats of our native bandits, these they placed in the middle of their fleet, and if our government cruisers came near to examine or seize them, then (the English) forthwith fired off their guns and muskets! This most unprincipled procedure of their's showed people who had no fear before their eyes, and plainly demonstrates that it is the said English who have put themselves out of the pale of the laws!—At this present time then, even were these said English to repent of their crimes, and beg for mercy, and be willing to give the duly prepared bond, yet even then we, the commissioner, viceroys, and fooyens, could not upon any account memorialize the emperor in their favor! This, then, is all brought about by the said English themselves! They have outlawed themselves, and the case has no reference to any of the foreigners of other countries.

Do ye then, O all ye foreigners of other nations, look up with awe to the great emperor, and as you receive his foolishly tender and unbounded goodness in permitting you to continue your commercial intercourse as of old, know that in order to preserve in safety your persons and properties, ye must reverently observe the laws and prohibitions! If ye dare, however, clandestinely to give ear to the insidious counsels of the English, or convey up the goods brought on in their ships, or dispose of the said goods (for trade), the moment that the such clandestine procedure is discovered, will your crime be visited by the severest punishment! We shall also duly memorialize the emperor that the trade of the said offending nation be in like manner put a stop to! What then will your after-repentance avail you? Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A special proclamation!

Tsook-wang, 19th day, 12th moon, 1st year, Canton, 15th January, 1840.

ENGAGEMENT AT CHUMPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

Canton, 6th November, 1839.

Sir—As the public mind of this must be deeply interested in the present posture of our affairs in relation to the Chinese empire, and matters having been driven, as you will learn, to such extent where supineness can no longer exist, I feel the ideas of one upon the spot, who has no further interests in the matter than the sustenance of his own national honor, and so far as is consistent with that, the maintenance of all international rights—I feel, I say, that such ideas may be entitled to a place in your excellent journal.

A collision has taken place between the force of her Majesty protecting the trade of her subjects, in this part of the world, and such power as the local government of this part of China could collect to resist that force.

The public press of the country will inform you, that negotiations had been going on between captain Elliot, her Majesty's chief superintendent of trade, here, on the one part, and the high commissioner of the emperor of China on the other. Your will be, by the same medium, moreover informed, that these negotiations had so far advanced on either side, that the British inhabitants had deemed themselves secure in returning to Macao, when the commissioner thought fit to turn round, break from every previous arrangement and require such terms, as honor and humanity should for ever forbid us for a moment to listen to, and had accompanied such requisition with threats, which his previous acts clearly point out to us, he wants not the will, however deficient he may be in the power, to enforce. These threats consisted in driving way from neutral territory such British inhabitants as dared to remain there—the Portuguese territory of Macao. To fulfil which, 800 Chinese troops were collected and encamped at the barrier, separating Macao from the Chinese territory. He required, that a man should be handed over, guilty or not, to be put to death in expiation of an unfortunate homicide which occurred here in July last. He required a recognition on the part of the British government, here, of a bond; which it should be necessary that the master and crew of merchant ships, trading here should sign—the nature of which bond was, that they, or any of them, should be put to death and the vessel and property confiscated, should any particle of opium be found on board the ship, and that under such terms, they should proceed to Whampoa to trade; having previously submitted to such search as he might order; and in case of non-compliance with these orders, he stated, that unless the ships left the country within three days, measures should be taken for their destruction by fire.

Now, surely, these were terms that could not be endured, much less submitted to, though the Thomas Coates had gone up, signing the bond, and even had expediency pointed out a temporary acquiescence in the signature of such bond, it is with some belief, he only wanted to get within his power sufficient life and property to insist upon other, and more atrocious conditions.

It was on all hands agreed, that no act of the government should place within his power the British lives and shipping.

Well, unless we complied, he had threatened to destroy our fleet. We know well that on the ocean our small force rode, triumphant over all the power that he could collect, but we also know, that his war junks were pining and repining with impunity, and perhaps congregating in some spot, unknown to us, whence in the darkness and silence of night, they might pour upon our dense and compact fleet, and throw their fire ships on us, with vast destruction of property and life.

Such an idea could not be tolerated, and consequently on the morning of Saturday the 2nd of Nov., her Majesty's ships Volage and Hyacinth, anchored off Chumpee, distant from the Canton River, the entrance to the Canton River, about 7 or 8 miles. Captain Elliot, the superintendent of trade, went up in the Volage. A letter was dispatched by Capt. Smith of the Volage to the Chinese admiral, with an accom-

sure for Lin, the imperial high commissioner, requiring him to withdraw his *Chop* threatening the annihilation of the British fleet, and also to allow the British inhabitants to remain unmolested at Macao, until such time as the two governments might arrange the larger question at issue.

Now surely no one could imagine anything unreasonable in these requests. The letter was taken on board the Admiral's ship, which was lying, between the *Bocca Tigris*, with from 30 to 40 warjunks, by a commissioned officer of the *Volage*, accompanied by Mr. Morrison, first interpreter to the commission. They were received politely by the admiral, who took the letter, and stated that an answer should be sent on the morrow. In the evening a boat approached the ship, and asked permission to come alongside, which was granted, and it proved to contain a Chinese linguist and pilot, who said, they had come from Canton, and that a proper *chop* in reply to capt. Smith's was on board the admiral's ship, and requested that Mr. Morrison should go and fetch it. This of course was not according to the rules, and without further communication they were dismissed, asking if they would be again allowed alongside during the night, which was assented to. They did not however come till the following morning, when they came out in a larger boat, and again from her in a smaller one, to the *Volage*. They now stated the *chop* to be in the larger boat, again requesting it might be sent for, which was again declined. They returned to the boat, finding all to fail, and brought it themselves. They brought it, and what was it? Why the identical despatch which had been sent from the *Volage*, returned apparently as it was sent! While this was going forward we observed the Chinese fleet to be getting under way, and standing towards us, and at the same time the *Royal Saxon* was passing us, apparently going through the *Bocca*, as we had previously learnt was her intention; being an English ship a shot was fired across her bow, on which she hove to, and anchored. The Chinese fleet were still standing towards us, and both the queen's ships rapidly weighed anchor, and were under commanding sail. The messengers were again despatched with the original letter, and as the movement of the fleet could be taken as nothing less than a hostile demonstration, a letter was sent to the admiral peremptorily requiring him to return to his usual anchorage. To this he quickly replied that no terms could be maintained until the homicide was delivered over to the Chinese. This was an awful answer; and an anxious moment. What was then to be done? The junks picked up a berth in line, along the line of coast, stretching to the Southward from *Champs point*. The number of warjunks here anchored were 16; and they had outside of them, that is between themselves and H. M. ships, 13 vessels as fire rafts, each with a black flag flying.

Could the British authorities, with the threat of annihilation before them? Could they, with the recollection of all the wrongs, and the insults and hardships, which, during the last six months, had been indiscriminately heaped upon their fellow subjects?

Could they, in the recollection of the murderous, and piratical act, which but a few weeks before had been committed on the *Black Joke*, under the favour is not the counsel of mandarins, as there is reason to believe?

In the recollection of the burning of the *Sp. brig*, under the impression that she was British! Of the barbarous treatment of her crew, under the same impression!

Could they, I say, under all these circumstances withdraw, to leave the Chinese government to work out its plans for our destruction?

To return to our fleet, with this unnotified, and unhesitated? Surely not. The moment had arrived, that we must either have basely succumbed, and told the fleet they must remove, that we could not protect them; or the dreadful alternative of paying to these people, in the only way they seemed capable of taking a proof, the power of our arms. Every attempt at conciliation had been made, and each in its turn had failed. The latter alternative was only left to us, and the firing began.

The first vessel to receive our fire was one of their fire-rafts, we threw a few shot upon her in passing, and in a few seconds observed

her to settle in the water, and almost immediately go down. One of the war junks was now on the beam of the *Volage*, and fired a couple of guns at her, which passed over. These were immediately returned, several of the shot telling on the junk, and almost instantly we heard an explosion, and on looking round saw through the envelope of the smoke the fragments of the unfortunate junk, floating as it were in the air. She had blown up. When the smoke cleared somewhat off, out of whatever number she might have had on board, we could see but three about the wreck. When blown up she was not distant from the *Volage* more than 50 yards. Pieces of the wreck fell on board, and the cover of the *Pinnace* was set on fire. A boat was sent to save what offered on the wreck—but was fired at by the Chinese, and returned. The *Hycinth* came in astern of the *Volage* passed her, and got among the denser part of the junks. And awful warning they must have had from her, of her force! The firing was now indiscriminate upon any vessel upon which the guns would tell, and the admiral got his full share; more particularly from the *Hycinth*, she being further to the north, and nearer to him. Vast destruction of life not being so much the object, as a wholesome chastisement, the *Volage* kept more to the southward, to prevent the junks escaping in that direction, and drive them back to the anchorage, to which in the morning they had declined to go; but towards which by this time, they were all too good to get, by every means in their power. The first shot or two, was the signal to many of them to be off, but the admiral and a few others kept their station longer, firing with more spirit than we had been generally led to expect. Their guns and powder must have been good from the distance they carried, but not being fitted for elevation or depression, all their shot were too high to have any effect, except on the spars and rigging. The *Volage* got some shot through her sails, and the *Hycinth* was a good deal cut up in her rigging and spars; a 12 pound shot lodged in her mizen-mast, and one went through her main-yard requiring it to be secured. Their wretched gunnery hurt no one. The firing commenced about 12, and at one, they were all sunk, dispersed, or flying. About one, the *Hycinth* was ranging up alongside the admiral, and would soon have sunk him; the chastisement was already severe and she was recalled.

The result of the whole was 3 junks sunk, 1 blown up, many deserted, and the rest flying.

The last that was seen of the admiral's junk, she was standing in for the land, and apparently settling in the water. But those on board would fetch the shore.

It is to be hoped the lesson they have had has not been given in vain.

The ships moved to Macao for the security of the defenceless inhabitants there. On the morning of Monday the *Volage* went on for Hong Kong to the merchant fleet, leaving the *Hycinth* at Macao.

At Cowloon, a neighbouring bay to Hongkong, they have been erecting batteries.

On Sunday evening an attack was made upon some of the officers of the merchant ships—the evening of the day of their chastisement, when they could not have heard of the affair of the *Bocca*, and the mate of the *Savo Allem* was stabbed in two parts of the head.

On the whole we trust that an earnest has been given to them of what we can and may do. Still many rumours are afloat, the truth or untruth of which can only be disclosed by the progress of time. Much might be said on the general state of the empire. But I look upon the late affair as in many points distinct from them, and involving other considerations.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Free Press, 28th November.

THE HIGH IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER'S SECOND LETTER TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Lieut. high imperial commissioner, a president of the board of war, vic. roy of the two Kwang provinces &c. &c.

Yang, a president of the board of war, vic. roy of the two Kwang provinces &c. &c. &c.

E. a vice president of the board of war, lieutenant-governor of Kwansing &c. &c.

I have joyfully acknowledged this public dispatch to the Queen of England for the purpose of giving her clear and distinct information (on the state of affairs) &c. &c.

It is only our high and mighty emperor, who alike supports and cherishes those of the inner land, and those from beyond the sea—who looks upon all mankind with equal benevolence—who, if a source of profit exists anywhere diffuses it over the whole world—who, if the tree of life exists not anywhere, plants it up for the benefit of all nations—who, in a word, hath implanted in his breast that heart (by which beneficent nature herself governs the heaven and the earth!

You, the Queen of your honorable nation, all upon a throne descend from three successive generations by predecessors, all of whom have been styled *respectful & obedient*. Looking over the public documents accompanying the tribute sent (by your predecessors) on various occasions, we find the following:—

"All the people of my (i. e. the king of England's) country, arriving at the neutral land for purposes of trade, have to feel gratified to the great emperor for the most perfect justice, for the kindest treatment, and other words to that effect.

Delighted did we feel that the Kings of your honorable nation, steadily understood the great principles of propriety, and were so deeply grateful for the heavenly goodness (of our emperor);—therefore it was that we of the heavenly dynasty nourished and cherished your people from afar, and bestowed upon them redoubtable proofs of our ability and kindness. It is merely from these circumstances, that your country deriving immense advantage from its commercial intercourse with us, which has endured now two hundred years—has become the rich and flourishing kingdom that it is said to be!

But, during the commercial intercourse which has existed so long, among the numerous foreign merchants residing there, are some bad and some good; and of these the latter are some who, by means of introducing opium by stealth, have seduced our Chinese people, and caused every province of the land to overflow with that poison! To us then known merely to advantage themselves, they care not about injuring others! This is a principle which heaven's providence repudiates! And which mankind conjointly look upon with abhorrence! Moreover, the great emperor hearing of it, actually quivered with indignation; and especially dispatched me, the commissioner, to Canton, that in conjunction with the vic. roy and lieutenant-governor of the province, means might be taken for its suppression!

Every native of the inner land who sells opium, as also all who smoke it, are alike adjudged to death. Were we then to go back and rake up the crimes of the foreigners, who, by selling it for many years have induced dreadful calamity and robbed us of enormous wealth, and punish them with equal severity, our laws could not but award to them absolute annihilation! But, considering that these said foreigners did yet repent of their crime, and with a sincere heart beg for mercy; that they took 20,283 chests of opium piled up in their store-shops, and thro' filial, the superintendent of the trade of your said country, petitioned that they might be delivered up to us, when the same were all utterly destroyed, of which we, the imperial commissioner and colleagues, made a duly prepared memorial to his majesty.—Considering these circumstances, we have happily received a fresh proof of the extraordinary goodness of the great emperor, inasmuch as he who voluntarily comes forward, may yet be deemed a fit subject for mercy, and his crimes be graciously remitted him! But as he who again knowingly violates the laws, difficult indeed will it be thus to go on repeatedly pardoning! He or they shall alike be doomed to the penalties of the new statute! We presume that you, the vic. roy of your honorable nation, on pouring out your heart before the altar of eternal justice, cannot but command all foreigners with the deepest respect to reverence our laws! If we only lay clearly before your eyes, what is profitable and what is destructive, you will then know that the statutes of the heavenly dynasty cannot but be obeyed with fear and trembling!

We find that your country is distant from us about 60 or 70 thousand miles; that your foreign country ships come hither striving the one with the other for our trade, and for the simple reason of their strong desire to reap a profit. Now, out of the wealth of our inner land, if we take a part to bestow upon foreigners from afar, it follows, that the immense wealth which the said foreigners amass, might properly speaking be the portion of our own native Chinese people! By what principle of justice then, should these foreigners send in return a poisonous drug, which involves in destruction those very natives of China? Without meaning to say that the foreigners harbour such destructive intentions in their hearts, we yet positively assert that from their insatiable thirst after gain, they are perfectly careless about the injuries they inflict upon us; and such being the case, we should like

To the original Wang or regular implying that our emperor once found himself to the great emperor. The term Wang, is before an equal, is here used. This means to say that these high officers address our Queen on a footing of equality.

The first extension Wang or regular implies that the people of a superior country, are addressing an inferior country, the tribute to King &c. &c.

Perhaps the King's letter sent per Lord Macartney on Lord Amoy?

L. e. Chinese letters—20 & 23,000 British sterling value.

The commissioner has not studied Adam Smith. Still we ought not to marvel at the ignorance of a Chinese mandarin in matters of trade which he is taught from his infancy to despise 2 or 300 years ago. How far were we ourselves advanced in the science of political economy?

See Supplement.

MACÃO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1940.

9 We have been obliged to guess at the names of some of these places.

This important effect was received on the 9th day of the

Accordingly, after partaking of a hearty breakfast, we went to the Conson house, when we were told that the long merchants had already gone on their way. "Without money," therefore we marshalled ourselves in a mixed manner towards the city, directed by the

linguists and a motley group of attendants. Shortly after entering the city gates we by all the streets lined on both sides with soldiers, present or rather a formidable appearance. We were conducted to a large, old house of timber dedicated to the queen of heaven, distant about 300 yards from the gates, the outer courtyard of which was completely filled with palanquins and horses belonging to the mandarins and some mandarin already in attendance. After waiting for about an hour we were told that the commissioner had come to breakfast with the governor, immediately after which he would visit us. On this the linguists took the opportunity of redoubling their exertions in order to persuade us to board the knees to his highness, which we still persisted in refusing to their great mortification. They said "this not all same one other day. To day Yung-chai all same emperor, all that mandarin have come, all that long merchant, must break foot fifty." About ten o'clock a considerable bustle was observed at the outer gate of the temple, occasioned by the coming of the treasurer and one of the judges, at whose approach the long merchants and linguists simultaneously bent the knee. The tedious waiting so long was somewhat relieved by the conversation of the linguists and their assistants, one of whom appeared a very intelligent young man who had been in London for nearly eight years along with the late Mr. Elphinstone. He speaks English remarkably well, much better, indeed, than any Chinese whom I have ever met. Withal I begin to wish that he did not act as an interpreter with the Yung-chai, as Mr. Atung stammered as much as we feared that would greatly diminish his understanding him. A lady likewise came to present an offering to the queen of heaven, a short account of the ceremony attending which may not be unacceptable to some of our readers. The offering was first placed upon the altar, and consisted of a roasted pig, boiled fowl, pork chops, a plate of crab, 3 plates of mounted cakes, 2 plates oranges, 1 pot sam-hue, 1 pot oil and a quantity of incense paper.

The oil was then poured into a large lamp which is constantly kept burning, where the lady bowed 3 times, knelt 3 times, at the same time kissing the ground under the incense burner, while an attendant beat a gong. She then knelt and kissed the ground 3 times, presented the plate with a cushion of fifty coils, and removed the offering already somewhat diminished by the hands of one of our boys who made love to some of the cakes. About eleven o'clock the firing of cannon, beating of gongs, and shouting of a host of ragged attendants announced the approach of the Yung-chai, upon which the long merchants arranged themselves in a row upon one side, and the linguists with their assistants on the opposite, in readiness to receive him, while the mandarin proceeded to an inner apartment behind the temple. Our party at the same time went inside the temple, where we could conveniently obtain a peep of his highness without being observed. Four palanquins containing the commissioner, governor, lieutenant governor, and hoppers, next proceeded up the courtyard in the order mentioned. The commissioner first made his exit, upon which the long merchants, linguists &c. prostrated themselves for a short time, his highness at the same time bowing most condescendingly. The same ceremony was repeated towards the others in succession, differing only in the length of time during which they remained on their knees, in the latter cases, being only for an instant. In about ten minutes we were informed that his highness was ready to receive us, when we were conducted to the hall of audience situated behind and to the left of the temple, though a good part of the wing range of buildings it consists of a large quadrangular room, having a small room at its upper part, in which were placed two tables covered with books, papers &c. &c. Several mirrors and a few paintings were arranged round the walls, and from the roof five chrysalis chandeliers were suspended at the sides were two tables and a few chairs, and the floor was covered with an English carpet. The Yung-chai was seated at the upper part of the room, having the governor on his right, the lieutenant governor on his left, and the hoppers seated as his right, all seated. The treasurer sat on the right side of the room, and one of the judges on the left. In terms the Yung-chai is rather stout and short, and apparently about 45 years of age, his countenance less rather pleasant expression, with a small dark, and piercing eye, and a fine intellectual forehead. His voice is strong, clear, and sonorous, he was very plainly dressed, while the other dignitaries were invested with

all their insignia of office.

On being conducted into his presence, we in covered, and made a polite bow, which he returned, and immediately after commenced the conversation. He began by stating his regret at our melancholy shipwreck, and hoped that we had been treated kindly by the different mandarins on our journey to Canton. He then asked when we left England and whether any account of the disturbances in China had reached England previous to our departure. When and where did we first hear of them? How many days did it take to get to China? Whether it was usual for vessels to call there on their way to China? What was the nature, and value of our cargo? And whether the vessel had been to China before? He then said that he was very sorry on account of the differences which at present existed between England and China. That for the last 300 years the Chinese and English had been on the most friendly terms, during which time every thing had gone on smoothly for the interest of both. He regretted that these happy days had all at once come to an end, and that they were now at a distance. He then said that the disturbances by delaying the trade, with opinion the importation of which they knew was strictly prohibited by the Chinese law. He then dwelt at considerable length on the injurious effects of the use of opium on the system, the injury of introducing it into China being doubly aggravated from our knowledge of the severe pains to inflict upon those bound, making use of it, or in any way engaged in its trade. He then mentioned the gradual extent to which it had increased of late years, and the determination of the emperor to put a stop to it. That he had been sent down by the emperor for that purpose, and was fully resolved not to return until he had effectually done so. (Here he became very animated.) He was well aware, he said, of the handsome profits made by us upon other articles of merchandise, and why should we not be content with these, but introduce a poisonous drug? He would appeal to our own hearts if it was not a monstrous crime to engage in the opium trade. He was certain that the gods could not approve of it, and that the consequence of any one engaged in it would never allow him to be at peace in this earth. He then instanced the melancholy fate of Mr. M. &c., and said that other similar cases were not uncommon. In order to show us the injury of the opium trade and its increase during the last few years he handed us Mr. Thelwall's pamphlet, and a work upon China from which the following was torn (David I think) a few extracts from which he requested us to read. Several portions of both works were translated into Chinese and passed on the corresponding pages. He also had five or six of the E. I. Company's cards showing the quantity of opium sold during the season. One of them which he handed us was marked Patna opium 12046 (1) chests, March 1839 and signed — LORAIN.

He next adverted to the murder of his countryman, Lin weih, and expressed his great dissatisfaction at the murderer's not having been delivered up. He could not conceive how we were unable to find out the murderer, especially as we knew Sir John who were engaged in the affair, and one of whom he said, ought in justice to be delivered up to a one for the murder. He next alluded to Captain Warren's having come up to Whampoa on the Thomas Coutts, and asked, why others had not done so. His own impression was that Capt. Elliot was afraid of the officers and crews being betrayed, and the property confiscated, which we would perceive was entirely groundless, as we were then completely in his power, and he had not the slightest wish to do us any injury, but on the contrary had the greatest compassion for us, and wished to deliver us in safety to our own countrymen. He would like to see all our vessels at Whampoa, but they could not now be permitted to go up, even although they showed the bond, until he received further orders from Peking. He had not the slightest enmity towards the English, but only towards those of them engaged in the opium trade. No distinction would be made between them and the Chinese, if caught with it in their possession. Hitherto, we had been dealt leniently with, but

now no mercy would be given, as he was determined to put a stop to it at all hazards. He then alluded to Capt. Elliot's conduct, with which he was by no means pleased. "At Macao" he said "Capt. Elliot very proper man, at Canton no proper." He then asked if we had heard any reports in Canton as to the state of his health, as he had been informed that in Toongkoo it was extremely reported of his being in a very bad state of health, and not likely to survive many days, upon which he laughed most immoderately, and asked what we thought of the state of his health when we congratulated him upon his robust appearance, with which he was highly delighted. He then handed us a letter addressed to the queen of England, written in their usual high flowing strain at which we could scarcely command our gravity, which he observing, immediately asked if it was all proper? We said that it was only a few mistakes at which we smiled, whereupon he requested us to take it into an adjoining room and correct any errors we might find in it, and with a pen and red ink he would be sent us. The letter was a pretty long one, and written in a fair legible hand with a hair pencil. The subject of it was principally a lengthened dissertation on the opium trade and its evil effects, and a hope that H. B. Majesty would interfere and assist in putting a stop to it. Some parts of it we neither could make head nor tail of.

During the time we were engaged in the perusal of the letter, the crew got a blow out of roast pig &c., four of which we were presented with on our departure. On our return to the hall of audience, we found the Yung-chai and the other dignitaries seated round a circular table, having divested themselves of most of their insignia of office. They were amusing themselves with one of our boys (who was likewise a good deal taken notice of by several of the mandarins on our journey), and asking him a number of questions such as the following: his name, age, were his father and mother alive, was he fond of the sea? &c. They likewise made him read a poem or two of English, at which they were highly pleased. He then asked the names of the places from whence the different kinds of opium were brought and requested us to write them down for him, which I did. On mentioning Turkey, he asked if it did not belong to America? or some part of it? and seemed a good deal astonished on being told that it was nearly 2 months sail distant. During the rest of the time he remained standing, as also did the viceroys &c., and conversing with us with the greatest familiarity, and laughing and joking with his friends about the different parts of the English costume, which he minutely examined. He seemed highly amused with our chief officer, and desired his secretary to show him round, first in one direction and then in another, in order to get a proper view of him, when he put on his spectacles and "hey-yah" at a great rate. He lastly informed us that he was in readiness to convey us to our countrymen at Toongkoo, in which he hoped we would give a favourable report of him, which we promising to do, he "chin-chinned" us and bade us good bye.

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BY THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

JOHN BLADE,

Rue de Hanoi.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21ST, 1840.

NO. 3.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE BARQUE LADY MUGENT, 525
Tons per Register. Capt. A. HOLTON.
Apply to
Messrs BELL & Co.
or to **CHARLES FEARON.**
Wharfe, 14th November, 1839.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship GENERAL KYD at
YORKDO. CAYLOR GOVERNMENT COIR ROPE, of
size, from 1 1/2 to 7 in. a 90 lb a piece. Apply on board,
or to **JOHN A. MERCER**,—Macao.

THE Subscription Price will be given for the following
Numbers of the Canton Register for 1839.—Nos.
1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 30, 35, 40, 50.
Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital, 1st Jan'y 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
JOSEPH ASHES in our firm, has ceased.
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers have this day established themselves
as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm
of **JOSEPH HEARD & Co.**
AUGUSTINE HEARD.
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE.—THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
JOHN C. GARRA, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.
and of Mr. ARTHUR A. LOW, in our house, cease this day;
and Mr. WARREN DELANO, Junr. is admitted a partner
therein.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE.—THE firm of **RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.**, of
this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W.
DELANO, Junr. who, until now, associated with the
house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing
our pending business.
RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

TO LADIES' Gentlemen, Midshipmen, & Others
going to the East and West India, the Eastern
Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony,
having extensive shipping connections to every part of
the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be
found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable
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for any information they stand in need of on the subject.
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Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to
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at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.
Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe
underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. O. ANTHONY.
Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest of
Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firm at home and
abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the
same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT
JAMES FARBRIDGE were admitted to be partners
in our business, which will hereafter be carried on
under the firm of **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** in
China and Manila, and **WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co.** in
Liverpool and Manchester.
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Tongue Bay, 26th November, 1839.

WANTED.—A cantal Almanac for 1840. Ap-
ply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hos-
pital.
FOR SALE.—A Pair of EXCHANGE drawn by the
Captain, and Partner of the French frigate Vauve
on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for France, 29,237,67
cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton,
or **JAMES P. STURGIS, Messrs.**
17th December, 1839.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. DECEASED.
WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ. now in Europe.
JAMES MATHESON, ESQ. now of China
both of the Firm of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co. and **PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON**
ESQ. now in Europe, of the Firm of MESSRS. TURNER
& Co. having to give notice to the Creditors in the last
will and Testament of **RICHARD TURNER, ESQ.**
deceased, all persons having claims against the
Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the
same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are
requested to make immediate payment, to MESSRS.
TURNER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident
Executor.
JAMES MATHESON.
Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

TO LET.—For the next six months, Apartments for
an English single Gentleman, being a third of a
house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to
ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.

WANTED.—A Register Thermometer, apply to the
Editor.

WANTED.—A Portuguese and English Dictionary,
apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from
the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible,
a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China,
&c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR
FOR 1839—with a copious appendix.—Price
\$1 1/2—do for 1840—2 1/2—33 price \$1. Canton Register Of-
fice Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua
do Hospital the **CANTON REGISTER** and **SP. DR.**
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EXCHANGE at 95 per 100. LONDON
PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid paper, but
prowest at \$1 1/2 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register
Office, Rua do Hospital.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOE FRANKING at the Canton
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Liquor's Reports, Reports of Carriage, &c..... " 3.
Police, and Follie pages..... " 3.
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N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

PREFACE.
*Of the provincial committee, for forming a British India
Society for bettering the conditions of our fellow-subjects,
the natives of British India.*

It is admitted in Great Britain, and known to be but too
true by all who have had personal experience of the real
state of India, that although a commercial intercourse has
existed between that British Isles and India, for more than
two hundred years, and the government of this empire
now rules over a hundred millions of the inhabitants of the
east, there is nevertheless a general want of information
upon India affairs, and an almost total indifference re-
specting them. It is not the intention to all who reflect
upon these facts that such a state of things contrasts
strongly with the duty we owe to a distant dominion
with the extent, the value and the importance of our
East Indian possessions, and with the many and various
interests involved in the question.

British India is an empire as large as Europe (exclusive
of Russia) with a population including tributary states
of more than one hundred and fifty millions. Over this
vast and people a way is exercised, wholly British,
and consequently, the want of an accurate knowledge of
India affairs, and the absence of a proper interest in
the public at large for the welfare of the natives, must
operate prejudicially upon their minds, since they cannot
but feel that their destinies are influenced by the disposition
manifested towards them in the parent country.

From the personal acquaintance of official and other documents
of recent date, it appears that ignorance, poverty,
crime, and dissipation prevail to a distressing and alarm-

ing extent, throughout the British Indian territories. It
also appears, that during the last twenty years, though a
series of profound peace, there has been a succession of
harvests of the most distressing description. It has been
estimated that the famine of 1837-38 in the upper pro-
vinces of Bengal, swept off more than half a million of
the inhabitants. These calamitous events are rendered
the more mysterious and affecting, when viewed in con-
nexion with the statement, that the soil of India, is a soil
of unequalled fertility, and that a very large portion of it
(by some authorities, computed at one-half) is unap-
propriated, and covered by unembarked jungle.

Information on the subjects has, within the last few
months, been laid before the public in various parts of the
kingdom. The result has been a deep feeling of compassion
in the minds of many humane and influential persons,
and the formation of several associations for promoting
the welfare of the natives of India. A strong desire has
been expressed, for the establishment of a Metro-
politan society for the same object; by whose inquiries
and efforts, the friends of India in other places might be
guided and assisted in their own and benevolent under-
taking.

In consequence of these circumstances, and in accord-
ance also with their own deep feeling of interest in the
subject, the individuals whose names are attached to this
Prospectus, have, after frequent and mature deliberations,
resolved themselves into a provincial committee, for
forming a Society, to be designated 'The British India
Society' for bettering the condition of our fellow subjects
the natives of British India.

In making known to the public, the objects and
the objects, we consider it their duty to state very briefly,
but distinctly, their motives and their plans.

The committee have in origin in a regard for the welfare
of the natives of India who, owing allegiance to the
government, are entitled to look for sympathy and suc-
cess from the people of England. The committee desire
to found the proposed society upon the strictest principles
of justice and honesty, upon a basis which will per-
manently exist in the absence of party, of sectarian, or
mercenary views. They contemplate the use of such
means only, which are moral, practical, and constitutional.
They would suggest, and labour to secure, the delay of
all specific plans of amelioration, until every doubt
respecting the nature and extent of alleged existing evils,
and the necessity of remedying them, is entirely removed.

The primary duty of a British India Society would
be to obtain from every available source, authen-
tic and impartial information, respecting the present
actual condition of the natives of India, and the circum-
stances of the country; and to give to the information so
obtained, the widest possible circulation. The means of
accomplishing this necessary preliminary object appear
to be, viz.

To bring together, analyze, condense, and diffuse, the
facts already at hand.

To adopt the best means of obtaining regular and
systematic information from all parts of India.

To form a library, embracing the most useful works on
every branch of the subject.

To issue, under proper management, a periodical pub-
lication, containing the most recent, important, and interest-
ing Indian intelligence.

To reprint, in whole or in part, such works as may be
estimated to elucidate particular portions of the great
subject.

To employ an active, experienced, and effective agency,
for the organization of Provincial Auxiliary Societies.

The judicious and anxious prosecution of a course, such
as has been now described, would, the committee feel
assured, effectually remove the apathy which at present
exists. That apathy, they believe, may with justice be
ascribed to the difficulty which has hitherto attended the
search after correct and comprehensive information, respec-
ting the condition and character of the natives of India,
and the nature and effects of British rule in the east.

The committee entertain no doubt, that when the vast
importance of our Eastern possessions is understood,
when the claims of our hundred millions of British sub-
jects are recognized and felt, and when the responsibility
and moral obligation of this nation towards them are
considered, a great and generous effort will promptly be
made, to bestir a country, which confines within itself,
the means of returning a hundred-fold into the bosom of
its beneficiaries, all the blessings they can possibly justify
upon it.

The committee prefer to make their appeal to the just
principles and Christian feelings of the country. They
are not ignorant, however, of the extent to which the
might selfishness themselves to the loyalty, the patriotism,
and the interests of their fellow-countrymen. But they believe
that such an appeal is unnecessary. They feel that
it is an argument in England, to demonstrate the neces-

Distant is our own loved land;
What kind hearts are beating there!
What a merry time it is now,
Festivities, joyings, gambols rare;
Business-kind—become more business;
To assuage the sufferer's lot;
More acquaintance—warm to friendship;
Enemies are clean forgot.

Does a thought of sadness gather
Over those brows so frank and fair,
Tis the name that crowns the wise cup
Casts that gentle shadow there;
Who would miss that kind host's streamer?
Who would wish that voice more clear?
Though it tins her eye's sweet lacers,
What would you say fair girl's tear?

Happy Christmas—merry Christmas
To all whose thoughts give high;
Not to mar our cheerful songs—
To dream, not to dash our mirth;
Much, friends, we have had to suffer,
Much, we yet may undergo;
But the stars shall rub to unite us,
Ere they lay our spirits low.

Join their hands in friendly circle
Wrinkled thought, old care away!
Honest hearts are mostly merry,
At the feast on Christmas day;
Hail! old Christmas, merry Christmas,
Welcome blithely back once more;
Kind, and true, and brave hearts hail thee,
Even on this cheerful hour.

Tonkoo Bay, 1856.

DIMENSIONS OF THE "QUEEN."

(From the Naval and Military Gazette, May 25.)

Whatever difference of opinion may exist respecting the other ships of Sir William Symonds' construction, there appears to be none regarding that magnificent vessel the *Queen*, of the following dimensions:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Length on the gun deck. | 204 0 |
| Ditto of keel for tonnage. | 166 5 1/2 |
| Breadth extreme. | 60 0 |
| Ditto for tonnage. | 59 2 |
| Depth in hold. | 23 8 |
| Burthen in tons. No. 3000. | |
| Extreme length aloft. | 247 6 |
| Forward. | 56 4 |
| Extreme height. | 50 8 |
| Midships. | 50 8 |
| Aft. | 62 0 |
| Launching drift of water, Forward. | 14 1 |
| Aft. | 19 0 |
| Height from deck to deck, Gundeck. | 7 3 |
| Middle. | 7 0 |
| Maindeck. | 7 0 |

We shall shortly give a more minute description of this confessedly the finest vessel in the British Navy, or in the world, and merely state for the present that she has capacity to stow one-fourth more water, provisions, and stores than the *Calcutta*; that she is six feet clear under the beams on all the decks, swims within a couple of inches of her calculated line of flotation, and will do so precisely when her bulkheads are up. She will bear the complement, masts, yards, &c., of a first-class first-rate, but carry 110 guns only.

EXTRACTS.

FROM CAPTAIN WELSHMAN'S TRAVELS IN
PERHIA AND CACHOIR.

HINT TO MISMANAGERS.

It does not appear to me that any thing else to be done, at the present time, towards the diffusion of Christianity among the Persians, although it is evident that many of their religious prejudices are giving way, and that the diffusion of the gospel has lowered their hold upon the minds of all classes. In my opinion, it is not the duty of the missionaries who have taken the chief obstacle to the introduction of Christianity among them, but the deep and universal corruption of morals which may be to remain before they can receive a religion which requires so much purity and self-denial. The Persians are very fond of entering into religious discussions with Europeans, and readent them not only with great quickness of attention, but not infrequently, with much apparent candour. A missionary should be a thorough master of their language, and of his own subject, before he ventures to engage in a controversy, in which, if failed, his want of success will be attributed to the weakness of his cause, and not to his deficiency in advocating that cause. I have frequently heard Persians boast of having won in argument the well-known missionary

RE-PRODUCTION OF THE PERSIAN AND EUROPEAN OF SPEECH.

A *Wahabism* as so has been established of late years in Tehran, which, in judicious hands, might be made productive of good. At this the past year a newspaper has been printed in the capital, containing libels and a few extracts from Galignani, on subjects of general information; and sometimes health, medicine, a sword or two, and domestic occurrences, such as the arrival or departure of an envoy, the conferring of knighthood upon some Persian officer, or such like matters. It is published once a month; but it is not very regular.

I have often been astonished at the excessive freedom of speech in which the Persians indulge when discussing the conduct of the Shah and his ministers, or the progress not only of their domestic friends, but of strangers and servants. An Eastern despotism, although its acts may be bad, and sometimes are, arbitrary and tyrannical, has at least the advantage over the absolute despots of the west, that it rarely takes notice of its subjects. In Georgia, at a Russian party, I have heard the master of the house check the conversation in the most abrupt manner, because the propriety of some important measure of the government happened to be called in question by one of his guests.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

We were informed by one of the *Gholams* of the emperor, whether any person, which one of the King's orders had just given was likely to be true. "Oh, no," answered the other. "You must not believe a word of it. A courier must have something to tell by the way. You should hear what I tell when I am travelling."

Let us turn to Georgia, and the Roumanian, and begin with a specimen of their reading. The French Consul is only allowed to receive the *Journal des Debats* on the month of not showing it to any Russian subject. Whenever a *Journal* appears which is condemned in Petersburg, it is the number is enclosed in cart-iron paper, and sealed with the seal of the consular agent of political questions. The *Petersburg Gazette* a scanty little sheet, containing no information, is the only paper sold in Georgia. Although this contains so large a Russian population, it possesses no public library, nor indeed even a book-seller's shop. The only publications that I saw exposed for sale were Russian dictionaries, and history of the empires in Turkey, published by *Wahabism*. In only one of the many houses that I was in, did I see any symptoms of a bookcase. Thus deprived from the only rational cause of employing their time, it is to be expected that the Russian officers should fall into those habits of gambling and dissipation so prevalent among them.

THE FISH MAN TO HIS CHILD.

Come away, my boy! let me go on these waters—
Let me part the bright looks that are shading thy brow;
They tell me a hunger, but none of food's creature.
Can heart of a father more than his own? I know I do.
As, come to this house, I shall find that I shall find.
Though weakness be at hand, affliction can move;
Long long my thy child I shall find that I shall find.
Oh, my child, I shall find that I shall find.
"Nath' the same, my boy, where thy mother's health lies,
There are few who would yield thee the body may have,
There are none who will find thee the orphan again!
Young heir to my sorrow! for all I can give thee,
It is a wish I feel at thy death-bed let;
God grant that it may not long after arrive me,
But be with the words of thy father's prayer!
It pains me to gaze on thee eyes that are gleaming,
As I think of thee, and how the tears will be streaming,
And the angels that I shall find that I shall find.
It pains me to think of thee, and how the tears will be streaming,
When the day of death will be coming to thee;
O that my child, I shall find that I shall find.
For he will find that I shall find that I shall find.
Laugh on, these moments of sorrow in mine;
I shall find that I shall find that I shall find.
For though I shall find that I shall find that I shall find,
Thou shalt find that I shall find that I shall find.
My blessing be with thee, my darling!—my own!
Come, sit on my knee, while I tell thee thy name,
Some tale of the land where thy mother has gone,
And we'll drive to forget the old world and its care!
Lamentation. W. J.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.
JANUARY 21ST, 1860.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Edinburgh | 6th Sept | Singapore | 15th Dec. |
| U. States | 13th July | Java | 25th Oct. |
| Calcutta | 23rd Nov. | Manila | 17th Dec. |
| Bombay | 8th Nov. | Amoy-Apis | 20th August |

ARRIVED.—The *Captain*, from Valparaiso in 7 days. *M. Ann*, (Fr.) from Bombay.

SAILED.—*Bellona*, (Port.) Cavallo, EDWARDS, (Port.) G. men, for YOKO, YOKO, (Sp.) Castro, RABALA, (Sp.) Teyre, for Manila. *Comman*, for Liverpool. *Taylor*, for London. *Ann*, for London, touching at the Cape of Good Hope. *Spain*, for Brazil.

PASSENGERS.—For Ann, Mrs. Morgan.

UNDER DESPATCH.—For London, the *Thomas Cordis*, in a few days; for Liverpool, *Queen*, which will sail in a week; *Harb*, in about 10 days; *Thames*, with a Bengal Cavalry Corps in about a week.

The *County* is about to proceed to Manila. The *Realty*, *Catho*, *Earl of Essex*, and *Cheshire* to Bombay, and the *Turkey*, to Calcutta.

By the arrival of the week we have received a file of the *Bombay Gazette* from the 7th of August to the 14th of October. Will our Bombay contemporaries kindly do us the favour to forward as his paper opportunities off-r. and for the sake of our whole as with so many numbers at one forming ponderous folio!

We have copied from the *Calcutta Courier*, the Prospectus of the Provisional Committee for forming a British India Society. This document cannot but be interesting to those connected with China, and especially so at the present time; for on change, either for good or for evil, can take place in British India without being felt in China.

The lines on Christmas should have appeared in the last Register of the year 1856—No. 52, of the 31st of December, which is rendered notorious by the letter of O Espritador. The poetry of a world have proved much more advantageous to the *Canton Register* than the prose of 'The Listener.' We request the indulgence of our poetical correspondent for having so long neglected his friend 'Christmas Carol.' He will observe that we have taken the liberty to alter an epithet in the 2nd line of the last verse.

Our respected correspondent, Delta, has misunderstood the paragraph of the Editor of the *Canton Press*, respecting the policies of insurance on the *Marquis Camden*. The Editor merely said "he understood that an opinion is entertained that the insurance on the cargo of the *Marquis Camden* is vitiated, by that vessel being from Singapore bound for Manila, this latter port not being her contemplated destination on leaving Calcutta, and the risk of going thither being consequently not covered by the policies. We do not pretend to judge of the correctness of such opinion."

But, as our correspondent, Delta, observes, as the question has been mooted, let it be decided and set at rest for ever.

We, therefore, beg leave to introduce to the attentive consideration of our commercial readers the following decided cases on questions of intended deviation, chiefly taken from Judge Park on Insurances.

It is certain that the broaching of such questions, at improper times and in improper places, not only tend to cause a great deal of anxiety to the parties interested, but they must, in some degree, occasion surprise, doubt, and consequent want of confidence. If the cases quoted will serve to dispel such feelings, we may congratulate ourselves on having done a service to the public.

The case of *Potter v. Wilmer*, cited to page 470, was an Insurance from Calcutta to London, and on from thence to Bristol; it appeared the captain had taken in salt, which he was to deliver at Falmouth before he went to Bristol; but the ship was taken in the direct route to both, and before she came to the point, where she would have turned off to Falmouth. It was held that the Insurance was liable; for it is but an intention to deviate, and that was held not sufficient to discharge the underwriter.

The case of *Carter v. Royal Exchange Assurance Company*, page 471.

The Insurance was from Hongkong to London, and a remittance to Amoy; when a loss happened before the cargo to the different ports; but the loss was not paid, for which the Insurance was held liable to pay.

The doctrine laid down in these cases has been frequently recognized in subsequent decisions, and particularly in

The case of *The Insurance v. Ferguson*, page 472, it was held that the goods of a vessel in that case, and that the ship never sailed on the voyage, and that the Insurance was held liable to pay.

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"from the voyage insured arise in an actual loss, after freight, after insurance; and the party who actually 'loses'—the voyage & insured, money to give up the policy. But a deviation merely intended, but never carried into effect, is no deviation. In a loss of that sort, the terms of a policy and of a claim, were certain and definite."

The case of *Kewley v. Ryan*, 3rd H. Black, R. p. 323, Part 473.

The insurance was "at and from Grenada to Liverpool. The ship sailed from Grenada bound for Liverpool, but with a design formed before the commencement of the voyage, as appeared by the circumstances, and was admitted on all sides to touch at Cork in her way, but was actually lost before she arrived at the dividing point. The court decided—That a design to deviate not effected did not vitiate the policy."

Macao, 21st January, 1860.

My Dear Mr. Milner.—Your very interesting paper of date 14th instant, draws passing events before us so clearly as to induce us to ponder thereon, and in consequence you are herewith favored with my opinions. In addition to the facts mentioned by you, we are informed that in a correspondence between the person representing British interests here and themselves, there exists a document called a letter from the Imperial Commissioner declaring "that for many years of years every captain of a ship leaving Whampoa touch has signed a disclaimer for every deviation to that ship; therefore the allegation that a single dealer in a ship to any foreigner by the co-long, is false and 'fanciful.' Those who saw Howqua, in the cocoa house about two years ago, distributing dollars to each creditor of Hing-tse, will estimate the value of this assertion;—meanwhile, borrowing from friend Sheridan, now no more, 'we will only say, the Yenchow is not enhanced for his facts to his imagination,' and as to his wit, being solely confined to the interrogation, 'Eh! and as that fills very fairly on captain Elliot, we have no objection to it; certain it is that the vermilion pencil on paper, lends the goose quill.

Amongst other events rather amusing, is an allegation of your contemporary, the "Press, that the sup-Comander" violated her policies of insurance by an intended deviation. Now, every one the least conversant with the English law, acted by a number of decisions, and supported by the venerable name of Lord Mansfield, knows that no intention to deviate, if fulfilled, in the least degree, affects a policy of insurance.—I consider this last subject very unfit for newspaper discussion; still as the "Press" has begun it, it must be put to rest!

Wishing you and the public more peaceful times.

I remain, your old correspondent,

△

The Calcutta Courier appears of late to have adopted different sentiments on the opium trade from those formerly expressed in its columns when under the management of former Editors. In those days, all idea of diminishing the revenue of Bengal, by abandoning the opium monopoly, was scouted, until another source, which would supply the deficit, was discovered.

From the decision of the Bengal government on the several periods of the public sales for 1840, it would appear that the opinions of the Calcutta Courier, albeit it is the government paper, have little weight with the powers that be.

We have, however, extracted the article on the use of opium in Assam; for we can consider the more elucidation that can be thrown on this crucial question the sooner will sound and practicable opinions be formed.

But the reasons why the opium monopoly should now be abandoned should be fairly and openly explained. Are they because the high commissioner has spoiled British subjects of 20,288 chests of opium, expelled sixteen British subjects from China, and murdered others, cut off the British trade, & a long list of others of grievances, under which the subjects of Great Britain have suffered and succumbed for the sake of a quiet and peaceful commerce, ever since its commencement?—are these the reasons that the British

government is to waken its own financial resources to the aid that those of a hostile government may be enriched and strengthened? What has the Chinese government done for England, for the world, that her extravagant requisitions should be enforced by foreign sacrifices and by foreign power? Until China submits to enter the pale of international law—of our common humanity,—she stands in a hostile position, claiming universal dominion, and consequently defying, and punishing, and vilifying, as far as is in her power, by her edicts, the whole civilized world. It does not require a prophet to predict that this unnatural state of things cannot last much longer; China must descend from her pedestal of imaginary supremacy, and mingle in the crowd of nations, which are so fast advancing in all the paths of usefulness.

It is a well known fact that some pseudo-philanthropists some years ago abandoned—or professed to abandon—and argued against the use of sugar, because the sugarcane was grown and the sugar manufactured by the labours of slaves. With as much reason might the use of cotton and tobacco be abandoned, for the largest portions of these staple articles of commerce of the U. S. of North America, are produced by slave labour. The manufacture of tobacco and snuff has always been considered injurious to the health of the artisans engaged in it. In proof of which we select the following extract from the 3rd article, in the Compendium to the Almanach for 1839,—headed, "The application of Arithmetic to Medicine.

Again, the manufacture of tobacco has been considered by many authors of celebrity as highly injurious to the health of those employed in it: from Bannister to Morel, writers on the diseases of crissaceous constitutions as to the pale and yellow complexion, the asthma, headache, and dyspepsia of the manufacturers of tobacco and snuff. Yet if we may trust D'Aron and Parent-Eugene, who inquired minutely into the health and long-vivacity of the workmen in all the great tobacco-manufactories of France (amounting to 4518 persons), there is nothing unhealthy in the trade. (Parent-Eugene, Hygiene Publique, vol. II, p. 559-606.) There is no doubt that the old writers exaggerated the unhealthiness of this trade, but if it should really turn out that the fumes of an acrid and narcotic poison of so many powers are perfectly innocuous, it will certainly be one of the most paradoxical facts in the whole domain of science.

Now, although there is an apparent clash of opinion between the above-quoted authorities, we ask our readers whether they do not consider excess in smoking tobacco highly injurious to health, and, consequently, that such excess shortens human life as well as excess in smoking opium. And we would also ask whether, even in our small community, individuals have been unknown who have been obliged to leave off the habit of smoking tobacco, in consequence of having seriously injured their health?—Now

we blame not smoke,

The vile excess we blame.

An appeal is also made on this opium question to our sense of justice, to our spirit of generosity: has not the world long had sufficient and convincing proof of the justice and the generosity of the English character, of the high sense of honour that sways our public councils? Witness the wars we have waged for civil and religious freedom:

Que caret ora cetera negotia?

Witness our Alameda debt, and the strict honour with which the principal payments of the interest are made; and yet men are found who can recommend England to submit to be belittled into an imbecile & suicidal line of financial policy by the predatory acts of a Chinese commissioner—irresponsible to public opinion and to the sentiments of civilized nations—responsible only to his despotic master, who will most probably sacrifice him when he finds that, through the

measures of his commission-r, he will be obliged to treat with foreign states on equal terms.

After the measures pursued by the Chinese government since last March, we confess that we cannot conceive the why—as for the right, we prefer being silent, for we do not understand the meaning of the word as it has been, and often is applied to the relations of foreigners, not foreign states—with China—we say we do not understand the why the British nation, should assume the difficult task of protecting—and that too gratuitously—the penal, financial, and commercial laws of the empire of China: sure are we, that if England does undertake a labour so Quixotic, her best and most strenuous efforts will be contravened by the officers of that government which she seeks to benefit.—A mighty spirit, now eclipsed, a power passed from day to darkness—Samuel Taylor Coleridge—one of the deepest thinkers of our times, has said.

I have never known a trader in philanthropy, who was not wrong in heart somewhere or other. Individuals so distinguished are usually unhappy in their family relations,—men not benevolent or beneficent to individuals, but almost hostile to them, yet lavishing money, and labour, and time, on the rare, the abstract notion, The competition which does not spring out of, and blossom upon, the corrupted stem of animosity or patriotism, is a spurious and rotten growth.

If these opinions are sound, the ardour with which the late proceedings of the Chinese government have been praised, should be checked; nor should the wrongs that England has long too tamely suffered, nor the immense losses that have fallen on her general commerce, be totally obscured and hidden by the vapour circling round the pipe of the opium smoker.

The extract from the Weekly Chronicle on "China, and the opium trade"—betrays so much ignorance of the real state and conduct of that trade, that we consider it underserving of serious attention. The writer threatens to revert next week to the subject.

Now, were we at his elbow we would most seriously advise him to revert to something that he does understand and not to China, and the opium trade, of which he knows nothing. Why, even the great opium-trade-abolitionist, the Reverend A. S. Thelwall, confessed his ignorance of the subject a few weeks before he undertook his mission; but since the reverend preacher has published his book of special pleading against the iniquities of the opium trade, every unpledged penny-aligner thinks he is equal to discuss the most difficult question that has ever perplexed the policy of a commercial nation.

We have heard that a year or two ago, a print or painting was brought from England, which represented the foreign factories and the square in front, where were laid out tables in long order, at which foreigners and natives were sitting—erecting, as it is called in the West Indies, sitting on a chair and setting your limbs on a table—smoking their opium pipes in complete fraternization; the painted picture and the picture drawn in the Weekly Chronicle, are worthy of the same hand, and of each other.

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AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

JOHN SLADE,

Rue de Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1840.

NO. 4.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.
THE fast sailing teak built Ship EARL OF BALCARNAS, 1488 tons, Capt. JOHN VALE, will have prompt despatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to
W. S. BOYD.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the general agents in China.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship GENERAL KYD at TONGKOO. CANTON GOVERNMENT COIL ROPE, of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 7 in. a 90¢ a piece. Apply on board, or to JOHN A. MERCER,—Macao.

THE Subscription Price will be given for the following Numbers of the Canton Register for 1839.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 30, 35, 49, 50. Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital, 1st Jan'y 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.
WETMORE Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of **ARGENTINE HEARD & Co.**
AUGUSTINE HEARD.
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE.—THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GRACE, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr., and of Mr. ARTHUR A. GRACE, in our house, ceased this day; and Mr. WARREN D. GRACE, is admitted a partner therein.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE.—THE firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. of this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W. HOLLIDAY, Junr. who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE, in our firm at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our business, which will be future be carried on under the firm of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Tientsin Bay, 28th November, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Bill of Exchange drawn by the Captain, and Power of the French Frigate Venus on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for France, 29,232,67 cents at 60 days sight.—Please apply to
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton,
or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.
17th December, 1839.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for an English and Gentlemen, being a third of a house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to
"ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.

WANTED.—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED.—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Wade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1840.—with a copious appendix.—Price 6¢.—do for 1839—36 price 6¢. Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital.

Cession of the British trade in China.

OPINION OF MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.

MADRAS, 11TH JULY, 1839.

I am desired to state my opinion how far the chief superintendent of the trade of her Majesty's subjects to and from the dominions of China, and of the conduct of those subjects trading, has under whatever pressure of circumstances) to stop the legitimate trade between those subjects and the Chinese at the port of Canton or elsewhere.

The question is represented (as indeed is self-evident) to be one involving vast positive interests inasmuch as this stoppage without full notice would necessarily involve the whole or partial loss of immense investments in money and goods intended for the Chinese market. Independently of the loss of routine profits expected from the specific trade and speculations thus already engaged in and subsequently to be abandoned.

This is a question which also involves the mutual interests of two nations; and it naturally arises for consideration how far, under any circumstances, such a right in any individual subject of one nation, not accredited either as the special or plenipotentiary representative of the state, to affect the public interests of another nation can be contended for. It cannot be doubted that, primarily at least, the authority to declare a total cessation of commercial intercourse between the Queen's subjects and those of a foreign nation at the ports of the latter must rest with the respective governments of each country. The just exercise of this authority, and the just mode of exercising it, can only be determined by rules which each country may respectively recognize as the law of nations. I conceive it to be a breach of that law as recognized in England for the supreme power of one country to delegate the exercise of this authority to any individual subject not accredited as the special or plenipotentiary representative of the state according to his own judgment of the occasion. I do not suppose it requisite to detail the grounds of this opinion further than by stating that I conceive each nation may equitably look to a judgment being formed by those exercising the supreme authority itself, and to a decision by that supreme authority, or at least by its representative, upon such judgment, in all matters affecting the mutual interests and well being of the respective countries. As between the two countries in reference, I consider that on such individual subjects to delegate to one or more such individual subjects to judge of and determine a total stoppage of the legitimate trade which might otherwise be carried on between them would be in breach of the law of nations, and a fortiori, would be the exercise of any such delegated power.

But the more immediate question I have to deal with is, not the legality, or rather justification, of any measure according to the law of nations and as between one country and another, for such questions are not properly matters of law. The question now is, how far, as between the chief superintendent or those whose agent he is and the other subjects of the Queen, such a stoppage of trade is legal according to the municipal laws and to which those subjects live—and how far legal liability to afford redress of any consequent injury attaches to parties enforcing such stoppage. Nevertheless, it is pertinent to consider even with reference to this latter view of the subject how far the law of nations would sanction the measure, in as much as every presumption arises against any supposed attempt to delegate, or any a total delegation of, a power contrary to that law which ought to prevail.

The general opinion is, that it is even beyond the prerogative of the crown itself to interdict its subjects from trading at its pleasure with a foreign nation. As it is sufficient to say that, at all events, whether such an interdict can only be effected through an act of parliament or not, it must be clear that the power of depriving the discretionary exercise of such authority should not be assigned to the crown, or to any body in the state, except that the supreme sanction of an act of parliament. Such an act would in some degree affect the constitution of the government at large in a very important respect, namely, in our national relations with foreign powers. I think, therefore, it would be to be considered very strict, and over-presumption should prevail against any intimation of interdicting on organic constitutional change in the exercise of the functions of government.

Two acts which raise the powers and functions which are to be delegated to the chief and other superintendents by her Majesty in council a that of 3rd and 4th William 4th chapter 21. This act does not, in my opinion, directly authorize her Majesty to council, from any subject, to stop indiscriminately the trade between her Majesty's subjects and the Chinese at the port of Canton. Still it does not seem to be inconsistent with her Majesty's council to delegate the exercise of such power to chief or other superintendents. The act contains, however, in the very basis

of the authority and functions to be assigned to the chief and other superintendents, the existence of that trade. The object of appointing such superintendents is expressed to be "the protecting and promoting such trade." Their powers "over and in respect of the trade," which are to be given by order in council under authority of this act, can, under no circumstances whatever, be construed into powers to abrogate the trade altogether. Even the "directions and regulations" touching the said trade and commerce, and for "the government of her Majesty's subjects" are to be "made and issued" by the Queen in Council and not by the superintendents. I cannot therefore gather from this statute that there was any intention whatever in the legislature (much less can I gather the effecting any such object) of authorizing the privy council to depose the exercise of powers as between nation and nation, and as regards the trade of the Queen's subjects, in any different party or authority from that in which it is given by the constitutional law of England.

Independently of what the law of nations may require it would be most unreasonable and mischievous that such an authority should be so delegated and exercised, one or two individuals apart from the constitutional councils of the nation would become the arbiters of the mutual interests of both countries and might injure those interests, interrupt the amity between them, and even, under a prospective sanction of the executive, and without its cognizance of facts or grounds, give occasion for war. They might deal with the interests and property of their fellow-subjects so as to affect what would be tantamount to a confiscation of them without notice, and they might be placed in the alternative of either assuming to pledge, at their own discretion, the revenues of the British government to recompense such confiscations, or of leaving their fellow subjects uncompensated altogether.

But it may still remain for inquiry whether, legally or otherwise, the privy council has assumed, under authority of the above act, to delegate to the chief superintendent the powers in question. Of this I am of course altogether ignorant. I can but say that, if it has, no man is bound in my opinion, to obey orders emanating from a functionary to whom such a legal power has been delegated. I do not say that it would be justifiable that it were advisable to resist by force the exercise of any such assumed power, by a constituted authority acting professedly and bona fide in the performance of a delegated duty. But I conceive legal redress is open to a party forcibly compelled to abandon a profitable trade, which is neither in contravention of the Chinese or our own municipal laws; and I do not think a party has a legal right to any compensation for obeying injunctions not attempted to be enforced, which emanate from a party who has not the legal authority to issue them.

Whatever indignities or ill usage may be imputable to the Chinese government or its functionaries towards the Queen's functionaries or subjects, I consider that as regards any questions of a consequent stoppage of all commercial intercourse the decision ought to be referred to the deliberation of the executive government of England, as much as the decision of any question of war or peace. Moreover in the settlement of any such question I consider that the English government would take all possible precaution to prevent loss and even avenging interests as far as practicable by notices and proclamations.

(Signed) **GEORGE NORTON.**

MADRAS, 12TH JULY, 1839.

CASE, AND OPINION OF MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The superintendent of British trade in China proposes stopping all British subjects from trading with that country, and interdicting the prohibition which circumstances this; whether British subjects are bound to obey such orders or not must involve the trade and shipping interest most seriously.

It may so happen that the Chinese themselves may stop the trade, in consequence of some default in the British in complying with the rules and orders of that government, to give the determining up the whole of the 20,000 chests of opium or other other reasons may induce them to do so. In the case before you A. S. Johnston a ship from London to Madras, Straits, and Whampoa in China, and agrees to pay in Canton a certain freight for the use of the said ship, at 60 days after the ship arrived at Whampoa.

Suppose the trade is stopped, either by the superintendent of trade or the Chinese, and the ship is prohibited from proceeding to Whampoa by the order of the British superintendent of trade or the Chinese government.

It is obvious, based on the fact that the ship is in the water, to win, at least of its voyage or anchorage at the port, until the dispute and difference between the two countries are settled and can be put at rest to the party.

(Translation of his excellency's reply)

Macao, 16th January, 1840.

To The most illustrious Sr. Charles Elliot, superintendent of British trade in China.

The undersigned governor of Macao and its dependencies has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch addressed to him by the most illustrious Sr. Charles Elliot, superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, dated on the 1st January, wherein it is proposed that the goods on board the vessels of the British nation, actually anchored at Taonkoo bay, should be introduced into this city, for deposit only, in order that the vas is may be able to take their departure. And the undersigned did not forthwith answer: it (as he desired) because he thought he was not sufficiently authorized, according to the laws which govern this settlement, to take of himself any determination whatever upon a subject of such great importance; and he therefore said the superintendent's despatch before the Loyal Senate, that they might definitively agree to what would be most suitable in this respect. The Loyal Senate took this interesting matter into their most serious consideration, and after mature examination, determined, that it being prohibited by the laws of the settlement to accede to the superintendent's propositions (however vehement their wishes might be to comply with them), the obligations by which they are bound impose upon them the painful but imperious duty of rejecting the superintendent's proposal, feeling more regret that they are obliged to make this refusal, than for the loss of the advantages, which the introduction of the goods in question might be attended with.

The undersigned thinks it unnecessary to explain the reasons which prevent the literal satisfaction of this requisition, as the superintendent, who has lived in China for several years, must be well aware of the engagements that unite the settlement of Miaoan with the Chinese government, it being the first duty of the government of the said settlement to maintain it for her most faithful majesty, without exposing it to new risks and injuries; of which not a few have been lately suffered.

The undersigned bringing this determination to the superintendent's notice in answer to his before mentioned despatch, avails himself with pleasure of this occasion to reiterate the assurances of his high consideration and respect.

(Signed)

ADRIAO ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.
True copy. EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and treasurer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

SHOAL IN THE MINDORO SEA.

Brig. "Girofle."

Toonko, January, 15th, 1849.

Dear Sir:—I am indebted to you for giving insertion to my humble appeal to the proprietors of the *Shoal* on which the "Fanny Chambers" and "Camden" have been lately lost.—It is 18 or 17 miles in extent, of a circular form, and in some parts about water; it issues from Ylin N. N. W. 1/4 and from Samaras, N. by E. 1/4. Its center is in latitude 17° 55' N. and longitude 151° 15' E. by 2 good compasses and several observations taken on the 10th inst. by the *U. S. S. Albatross*, and confirmed. Hence late, of the *Strig* or "Alone" who was a passenger. As it is of great interest that all such dangers should be known for the good of navigation, I hope you will give it a wide circulation.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

John A. WRIGHT.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

JANUARY 29TH, 1848.

LATEST DATA

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| England | 6th Sept. | Singapore | 11th Dec. |
| U. States | 9th July. | Java | 24th Nov. |
| Calcutta | 23rd Nov. | Malak | 9th Jan'y. |
| Bombay | 8th Nov. | Australasia | 20th August |

ARRIVED.—*Isma* (4p) Mavender, from Manila.
Penang, ——— from Liverpool, 5th of September.
Bombay Castle, *Buster*, from Bombay and Batavia;
Isid from Hongkong, 29th October.

PASSENGERS.—Omitted last week. Per L'Asie.
Thomas Larkin, Esq. Captain Reade.

SAILED KAFAMA, (Sp) Tying, BURN SCISSOR,
(SK) for Manila

UNDER ESPA CH.—Lady Hayes, for Manila, tomorrow. S. S. C. A. S. for Singapore and Bombay, at noon on the 30th inst. B. S. S. Castle, for Manila, at noon on the 30th inst. The new Court for London.

* We have received a few English papers of Adalat by the Penang; but none from Bombay, by the Bombay Castle.

Captain Gribble arrived on board the Volage, off the Bogus, on the 17th instant; the blockade was immediately raised.

There are rumors that the English will be shortly again treated to the now well-known tune of

The rumors that have been so long current of the commissioner having bought the American ship, *Helen Douglas*—the armed British vessel *Cambridge*—are confirmed, we are informed, beyond all doubt. It is also reported H. E. has been treating for the purchase of the *Alabama*, and other American vessels, and the American vice-consul has offered to supply the *Helen Douglas* with guns.

Our readers will learn from an edict issued by the commissioner and governor, that these worthy functionaries have taken *ed* the two vessels, "Dansche Koenige and Norden, under the Danish flag: the history of this strange proceeding is as follows.—The commissioner wished to purchase these two vessels for *immediate service*, but his terms were not accepted. H. E. then hits upon the accusation as set forth in his edict, of these vessels still being English property, and forthwith issues his decree that they shall be confiscated.

The Nordon, we have been told, entered the river before the 6th of December—the day when, by the imperial fiat, the British trade was cut off for ever; and the Danescho Koenge, on or about that day, having previously procured her pilot. Now supposing H. E. could prove—which he cannot do—that the vessels are British property, he would not be the less guilty of fraud and tyranny in first allowing them to enter the port with full confidence, and then confiscating them on no evidence at all, but his own assertions and conclusions: how much longer can any foreign commerce be safe under such absolute and irresponsible dictation?

The *Taotae*, now daily expected, is an officer of higher rank than the Kwang-show foo; he presides in the western districts of this province. The commissioner, in concert with the governor, has proposed to the emperor to place him at Macao, in the residence kept for the hoppo, that he may there manage public affairs; and to remain there a year or two until the foreigners shall be brought into order. Meanwhile, he is to ret- in his present appointment. To this proposal it is supposed the emperor has acceded. The *Taotae* is represented as a man wise and bold in his own conceit, and anxious to display his prowess and energy. He is to have military authority, and about 300 troops, usually under the command of the Hengshan hopo, are to be under his immediate control.

The deaths of some of the governors and lieutenant governors of provinces are reported, which have occasioned the following removals. The high commissioner is appointed governor of Kwangtung & Kwang-se; and the ex-governor, Tang, is removed to the governorship of the province of Yunnan and Kweichow. This is merely

on dit: but if true, the governor-General will have the no easy task imposed on him of stopping the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium in those provinces: and the high commissioner—as it just—will have to bear on the shield of his glory, the blunt of coming events, which do not cast their shadows before.

The British vessel *Mars*, from Manila to China, was wrecked on the *Pinta* shoal on the inst. The survivors of the crew drew lots for the possession of the only boat saved. The boat was picked up by the *Bombay Castle*, captain Baxter. H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, captain Warren, sailed on the evening of the 25th inst. for the *Pinta* shoal to rescue the crew left on the rock, and to save what can be saved of the cargo, said to be about 600 chests of opium.

It is not generally known that the French vessel, *Alexandre*, on her protracted voyage to Bateria last autumn, was obliged to put into the harbour at cape Padaran, in Cochinchina, for supplies of water and provisions; after various deceptive promises, these supplies, although liberal payment for them was offered, were charitably denied by the officers of the village; clothed in silken robes, and the water was taken from the village well by the crew of the *Alexandre*. The *Alexandre* remained at cape Padaran for several days, vainly negotiating for the required supplies. On the night before her departure, the native boatmen brought off some sails, excusing themselves for not coming in the day time from the fear of being punished by the officers.

Confiscation of the two ships Dunsche Koenge and Nor len, now in Whampoa reach, under the Danish flag.

Lts, high commissioner &c. &c., and Tong viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, issue this edict to the principal and junior security merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand:

We, the said commissioner and viceroy, find upon enquiry that every merchant vessel, belonging to no matter what country, should have the name of the vessel, the name of her owner or captain, the name of the country she belongs to, and the name of the port she sails from, written distinctly on her stern; and if any man of any other country should at any time buy another country's ships, so that it be known who the acting and responsible person is, and that the circumstances be known at sight—this is a law current among all countries. Thus, in the case of the ships now lying at anchor at Whampoa, they have all their names written on their sterns and may at once be known. But there is a Danish merchant vessel—Tan sze kwong (Danche Koenge) that has on her stern board written the English country—and Shikataihwas Possib, in foreign characters; and further, the merchant ship Nolan (Norden) has neither got ship's name nor country's name written on her stern. We find that the Danche Koenge, before that the port was shut, petitioned us clearly that he had bought her from the country (merchant? Matwas (?); if he had really and truly bought her, there is assuredly no reason why he should not have taken the name and changed it. But having as formerly written the English country's name upon her quite evident it is that the said ship is still English property, and has not been bought by a Danish subject; there is not the slightest doubt about the matter. As for the vessel, Norden, he reported to us that he was proceeding from Manila to Canton; now, however, we find upon enquiry that he is actually one of the English vessels, that he is at anchor at Ch'oughwan or Tientsin, that he clandestinely changed his flag and availing himself of the common petition

for a purpose, and with a view to deception proceeded to Whampoa. These two ships then have clearly come from and belong to the same anchorage as the English ships, and we also see their evil intentions through the dark.

Yet the said commissioner and viceroy, had already distinctly memorialized the emperor to stop the English trade hereafter, and published a distinct proclamation, warning the foreigners of all countries that after this they would not be permitted to bring goods into port for the English, or, if they opposed, that both ship and cargo would be confiscated. Now having found out that these two ships have merely borrowed the name of Danish, while in reality they are English ships; although from their having entered the port for some time, and their cargo having been sold off, it would not now be convenient to call it back and confiscate it, yet the ships must not be permitted again to load cargo and leave the port; as this would not sufficiently impress the English, with awe, leading them to think that we were not serious in cutting off their trade.

Forasmuch therefore we now issue this our edict; and when it reaches the said security merchants, let them instantly in obedience proceed to Whampoa, and taking the said Danische Koerge and Norden, two ships, detain them at Whampoa, and not permit cargo to be sent down to them; and stop until a Weiyeun shall come down to seal and confiscate them: thus shall we cause all those who shall dare to convey goods or merchandise for the English to fear alike—Hasten, hasten.—A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, and day.

The opinion of Mr. Judge Advocate Norton, dated at Madras, 27th of July, as we understand it, appears to be in favour of compensation for the opium extorted by the high commissioner, and for other claims.

Captain Elliot's public notices of the 19th and 22nd of last May—the former being included in the letter notice—would never have occasioned the cessation of the British trade, if the merchants had not acted with him and supported his measures. Captain Elliot only gave "notice" and "enjoined," but he had no power to enforce his notices or enjoinders; any person might have disregarded them on his own responsibility; but all proved themselves willing to attend to capt. Elliot's notices: it would seem, then, that the imputation of having abandoned this trade applies, in an equal degree, to the merchants as to captain Elliot, always excepting the sixteen proscribed, whose outlawry released them from keeping any terms with this government.

But Mr. Judge Advocate Norton does not, in our opinion, appear to have grasped the whole question. He talks about international law, which term implies and comprehends in itself a system of rights claimed and granted: this system is utterly unknown to the Chinese government—which has but one law, comprised in its own code and the will of the reigning emperor. To this law, to this will, all foreigners must submit, however unjustly the one may be administered by a relentless, vicious, and corrupt magistracy, or how-ever headstrong and inexorable the other, founded on and nourished by great ignorance of the rest of mankind, may be made known and executed. What legal argument, then, can apply to the acts of such a government: claiming supremacy and infallibility—that holds it to be an impossibility, to be a contradiction in terms that they can ever possibly be wrong?

The unfortunate results to the British trade to this country are more justly chargeable on H. M.'s government—even on the people

of England through their house of commons—than on capt. Elliot or the resident merchants.

It is evident, from the petition of the American consul, that the American trade is fast becoming more closely hampered by Chinese trammels. How is it that the American consul allows the right of the provincial government of Canton "not permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca and Manila, there to load cargo;" for, from the prayer of the petition that "we, therefore, sincerely hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit, for which we shall feel abundantly grateful, &c."

What will the American Congress say to this act of their officer, voluntarily placing the movements of the vessels of the free citizens of the U. S. under the control of the provincial government of Canton: this control, however, was not sought by the provincial government, and was seen only in the imagination of the Americans; and they, forthwith, hasten, by petition, to confess the right of such control, but to deprecate its consequences.

It is the duty of a consul to admonish and warn his countrymen against carrying on an illicit commerce, to the detriment of the revenues, and in violation of the laws of the country in which he holds his appointment or of his own; but it is no part of a consul's duty to become a searcher of the custom's, or a police officer in the service of a foreign state: but it appears both the English and American consuls have a belief of their own on this matter.

We are glad to learn that the translator of the extracts from the joint memorial of the commissioner, governor, and admiral, to the emperor, (*vide* Canton Press, 25th January), has, at length, found, in his own opinion, a justifying cause of doubt respecting the honesty of the immaculate commissioner.

The translator now also confesses that "the commissioner has garbled the emperor's chop, keeping out certain parts, not fitted for vulgar eyes to see." But when the high commissioner dares to take these liberties with the productions of the vermillion pencil, what scruple will he have in most remorselessly mangling the communications of the British superintendent, eh? Therefore, we conclude that the new light which has fallen on the Translator and shown to him the short part of the commissioner's character, will also enable him to discover some cause—even if he does not allow it to be a sufficient excuse—for captain Elliot not having been the first to place himself in a ridiculous position by publishing all the documents: he has received from the commissioner in reply; for had captain Elliot published those replies officially, they would have been received by the foreign community in China and by the public generally, as being authentic and true to the very letter; but from the sample with which the translator has favoured the public it is evident how grossly the public would be deceived, were they to put implicit faith in the replies of the commissioner.

We do not comprehend why the translator should be so positive as to the authenticity of this document. Having ourselves swam in a gondola, we should put but little faith in a paper, the contents of which appear, under the most charitable surmises,

to have been obtained surreptitiously.

The translator should have explained to the public the grounds of his firm belief that this paper is a true copy of the rescript of the emperor.

We marked this translation for republication in our present number from the Canton Press; but by some mischance it has not been composed, and our columns are already full. It may be possible in the course of a few days to obtain a complete and correct copy of the joint memorial of the commissioner, governor, and admiral on the affair of Chumpe &c., which will be more intelligible to our readers than the disjointed fragments already published.

We take this opportunity of expressing our dissent, *in toto*, from the *paning* of Britannicus to the line of argument, that questions the propriety of captain Elliot going to Canton on the 23rd of March last; and also from his strictures on capt. Elliot's Public Notice, dated Macao, 23rd of March.

Lastly, With reference to the notice of the 23rd of March, captain Elliot had heard that all foreigners were forcibly detained in Canton; and we perfectly agree with capt. Elliot, that such detention "according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declared war, is at least its immediate preliminary;" and the Netherlands consul, Mr. van Basel, was of the same opinion.

The commissioner had, by this unprecedented and indefensible measure placed himself in a hostile position towards all foreigners: he had made them prisoners, he had robbed them, under threats of instant death to the hongmerchants, of their property; he had, by "the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and others menacing preparations, threatened the lives and the destruction of the property of British subjects. Under these circumstances, what measures were to be kept with the high commissioner, and what would Britannicus, what would the world have said, if capt. Elliot had not taken means to protect British life and property at Hong Kong, or had he not gone to Canton, to join his countrymen, and meet the high commissioner? No one man in Canton—whatever may be his opinion now—but was glad of captain Elliot's arrival in the afternoon of the 24th of March: he was then considered as the lever which alone could move the weighty matters then at issue; and as the commissioner had first sounded the note of defiance, capt. Elliot was perfectly justified in replying by reboining the British flag.

Britannicus damns with faint praise the act of captain Elliot going to Canton; we consider it simply an act of public duty, which to have left undone would have drawn upon captain Elliot unmitigated censure and contempt.

Captain Elliot read the notice extremely well; but Britannicus first censures him for his *impassioned gesture*—the result, probably, of his natural temperament—and then solves his censure with an apology "for the agitation of the moment." But Britannicus should know the Chinese proverb—that a word once uttered four horses cannot overtake it. His insidious representation of the three cheers (*no means faint but not three*) deserves severe censure: so far from capt. Elliot joining in the general cheer—not from the juveniles only—that officer immediately checked that ebullition of joy at his arrival and approval of his public notice; to avoid, as he remarked, irritating the feelings of the Chinese populace in the square; and one of the leading merchants of Canton—indeed, the *facile princeps*, as far as the amount of the offer-surrender of property is concerned, returned thanks, in the name

& See Supplement.

CANTON REGISTER.

MACAO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1860.

of the foreign community, for the communication that had been made. We, therefore, feel it to be our duty to direct the indignation of the public to the ungenerous insinuations in Britannicus, second annotation on the manner in which captain Elliot read his public notice, to the insult to the Canton community on the latter Sunday's dinner-cheers; & most particularly to the covert slander contained in the words, "We do not mean to affirm that the superintendent himself cheered, we rather think he did not, but we certainly mean to say that his vehement exaltation elicited those cheers, which a little more coolness and moderation might have prevented." Canton Press, 4th January. We rather think! We have heard of a man who, on being asked if he was married answered—"as I'm rather married."

The Editor of the Register was on the opposite side of the table when captain Elliot read his public notice, but he saw no violent gesticulation; captain Elliot read the notice in the most impressive manner; and immediately afterwards addressed the meeting in the following words: now Britannicus must know that gesture is part of the art of an orator.

When captain Elliot had finished reading this notice, he addressed the meeting in a few words to nearly the following effect:

Captain Elliot observed that he had always been prepared to act in concert with the Chinese government so long as their proceedings were moderate, defensible and just; and it was with these views he had interfered with the opium smuggling at Whampoa. That he had for some months past been expecting a crisis like the present. But as the Chinese government had, by a series of cruel and tyrannical acts, commencing with the intended execution of a Chinese in the square before the factories on the 12th of Dec., and the unhumanly and stealthily effected execution of another Chinese in the same square on the 26th of February—shaken all the confidence he was at one time disposed to place in it; he had informed the meeting that he had taken his ground, and that his course was determined on, and that nothing should induce him to sever from his intended line of conduct as the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in this country. "I will remain with you," exclaimed captain Elliot, "to my last gasp. Thank God we have a British man of war—small indeed she is—outside, commanded by a British officer. I consider that I am doing only my duty when I offer the protection of the British flag to all foreigners now present in Canton. I would also observe that two American frigates are hourly expected, & I confidently rely upon the moral support, & co-operation of their captains in this emergency." (Here an American gentleman observed—"that you may surely do.") I have now only to exhort you all, to unanimity and moderation; and I exhort you all, as christians men, and as the subjects of your different countries, that it is your duty in this peculiar country to consider yourselves as the subjects of one nation, as your different interests, as opposed to the tyrannical domination of the government, are one.

And what does Britannicus mean by the question being settled at once by three cheers?—What question, and how did the cheers settle it? And we appeal to any

man of common sense;—yet it would appear that Britannicus thinks himself the only one present on that occasion possessed of this vulgar but somewhat rare faculty—whether the cheers were not elicited by the subject-matter of the public notice, and not by the gratitude of captain Elliot?

But what does Britannicus mean by the assertion "that circumstances compelled lord Napier, virtually to retract his vehement language, and beg for permission to get away"—is it founded on the following documents?

Canton, 14th September 1854.

To W. SPOFFORD BOYD, Esq.

Secretary to the chamber of commerce.

SIR—Having read the translation of the special edict of the date 11th September, 1854, forwarded to me yesterday, I find that any further endeavours on my part to reason or exhort the governor into a more becoming line of conduct would be quite superfluous; and whereas it has been stated by the hopps, in his reply of the 7th September 1854, to a petition from Messrs. Whitman & Co. to open the trade, that the same should take place as soon as I had taken my departure from Macao, I have now to request that you will be pleased to move the proper authorities to order up the British cutter, now at Whampoa, that I may take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to the same.

I beg to remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) NAPIER.

Chief Superintendent.

Canton, 16th September 1854.

Gentlemen,—My letter to Mr. Boyd of yesterday would prepare you for the present. I now beg leave to acquaint you that I cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which you yourselves are made to suffer. I therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide me the means of doing that which all parties most seriously desire, namely: "to retire and admit the opening of the trade." When I consider that the subject in dispute is not one of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your interests are not compromised thereby, indulging a hope that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand.

I considered it my duty in the every effort to carry his majesty's instructions into execution, and having done so far without effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized any longer to call on your forbearance.

I hope, gentlemen, soon to see the trade restored to its usual course of activity, and that it may long continue to prosper in your hands in the ardent wish of

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) NAPIER.

Chief Superintendent.

To the British merchants of Canton.

Canton, 16th September 1854.

To W. SPOFFORD BOYD, Esq.

Secretary to the chamber of commerce.

SIR—Lord Napier continued indisposition rendering it desirable that his lordship should not be harassed by a continuance of the negotiation now going on with the Chinese authorities, and

that his departure from Canton should not be delayed, I beg to inform you that I have undertaken, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the requisite arrangements with the long merchants, in reference to the communication which you yesterday received from them.

Yours obediently, T. R. COLLESON.

Surgeon to H. M. superintendent.

Or what retraction did lord Napier offer to the governor of Canton? We never heard of any; and is not this assertion of Britannicus a libel on the memory of lord Napier?

When in Canton we saw a translation of an edict from the hopps, dated the 9th of June (see C. R. 11th of June), in which the commissioner and governor informed the hopps as follows:

It appears that the English superintendent, Elliot, has petitioned us, saying—that the foreign ships full laden have left Whampoa, and will immediately get under weigh to return to their country, &c. &c.

"In reference to what he begs about being permitted to load cargo at Macao, this is still more at variance with the established regulations, and is still more difficult to be permitted."

We could scarcely believe when we first heard of this edict, that capt. Elliot could have thought it so easy a matter to hand-wink the commissioner; to humiliate that man who had said to all the foreign consuls, "after the full completion of the present deliveries let it be as an requestor, it shall be left to you entirely to return to your countries only you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no turning backwards, no inconsistency, whereby investigation, and proceedings thereon will be involved."

That the British superintendent should have thought it possible that the commissioner would allow the British trade to pass through Macao after the contumacy evinced by himself and his countrymen—for in such light must the proceedings of the superintendent and the English merchants be viewed by the commissioner—has ever appeared to us most strange—most unaccountable. The attempt at the renewal of the British trade outside the port, and the voluntary concessions then made by the British superintendent, only added to our astonishment and wonder; which were increased by the letter to the governor of Macao, signed by captain Elliot, must have entirely forgotten the official notice to British subjects in China, dated Macao, 10th Nov. 1854, and signed by himself as secretary, in which notice the superintendent thus expressed themselves:

"The superintendents have during the last few weeks devoted their serious consideration to the state in which past occurrences have placed H. M. commission in China, and think it due to the British community to afford to them the following succinct statement of their views on the subject."

Any determination in regard to the future, which it may seem to his majesty in his wisdom to adopt, the superintendents will not presume to anticipate. It has been their duty humbly to

submit a full detail of all the events which have transpired since the arrival of the commission in China, and that they have faithfully performed. It is proper to add, that in accordance with instructions under the royal sign manual, a transcript of the same report has been forwarded in duplicate to the excellency the right honorable the Governor General of India.

Addressing then to the situation in which his majesty's servants have been placed by the denial of the Canton government to acknowledge their public character, or admit them to official communication, they cannot but regret the inconvenience which may result to both English and Chinese from continuance and anomalous state of affairs. It is the object, that under these circumstances, no clerical exists for the conveyance of the views or wishes of the Chinese government to his majesty's knowledge. The local authorities, after having from the very first arrival of the commission on their shores, persisted in rejecting the only legitimate means of communication, there is reasonable ground of complaint should their requisition remain unanswered.

The superintendents are led in make the preceding reflexion in consequence of it's having come to their knowledge that several papers have been addressed to the private merchants of Canton purporting to emanate from the local government, and containing matter which it is desired may be submitted to his majesty's knowledge. After making every allowance for the strangeness of the Chinese to external relations, it is difficult to believe that the Chinese authorities, who constantly profess to act in conformity to reasonable principles, should have voluntarily placed themselves in a position. To judge by more intrinsic evidence, it might be fairly inferred that the particular papers alluded to were not authentic. Any other conclusion would involve the extravagant belief that the high officers of the Chinese government, enlightened men, and practised in the properties of public business, would place themselves in the helpless position of attempting to convey the wishes of their own sovereign to his majesty the king of England through the incongruous medium of commercial correspondence. Such a course would be at variance with all the maxims of dignity, and a departure from every dictate of reason. It would be to derogate from the majesty of their own sovereign, and to expose themselves to the certainty of preventing their communications from receiving the slightest degree of attention.

Under present circumstances the superintendents must at once declare that they cannot, and the least occasion to open communication with the local authorities.

However much they might have deemed it their duty, if suitably approached, to forward a deputation, communication to his majesty's government, they must repeat that in the actual state of things they consider themselves bound to await in perfect silence the just determination of the king.

During this interval, the superintendents have to submit some few suggestions to his majesty's subjects resident in China, and they do so in a spirit of serious earnestness, and with the conviction that the vast importance of the subject will insure to their remarks the most attentive consideration. They fitly counsel and exhort the king's subjects, each in his own place; and by all the influence of his example, to avoid or prevent the chance of affording a plausible ground of complaint to the Chinese, and to refrain as much as possible from allusions to the past or anticipations with regard to the future—of 1834—had been observed by the chief superintendent himself in 1839-40. Both himself and his countrymen would then have been spared many humiliations.

We were somewhat surprised at the application made by the British superintendent to the governor of Macao, for permission to land British goods in this settlement, in deposit; and we conclude the application was made merely *pro forma*, in order to avoid censure for neglecting to relieve and protect British interests by all supposed available means. A friend has advanced a case to us that the newly arrived ships are placed in a most embarrassing and delicate position; that the goods will neither remain on the goods, nor give their consent for the ships to depart for Manila; this state of affairs was probably another ground for the application in question; and an official refusal having been received from the local Senate, the captains of British vessels must now be allowed to act according to their own discretion. The organ of the government, the Portuguese in China, appears to be most violently opposed to the measure, and to any friendly accommodation or protection to the English.

PETITION OF THE DUTCH FOREIGNER.

Has happened at Canton by Imperial appointment, denials, &c. &c. upon this subject to the Dutch foreigner, Teismond, which being translated was found to contain the following—

I, the said foreigner, on the 15th day of the present moon had a ship belonging to my native country called, *Loon-wan-tai*, which coming to Canton to trade, first, in conformity with the law, gave a duly prepared bond outside of Whampoa, and immediately afterwards proceeded to Whampoa. The said ship had laden on board foreign iron and steel goods and silver thread, shikha muslin and fine shikha, carpets and much like, besides also had a quantity of a new kind of foreign money, which she brought for purposes of trade. But as this was the first time that captain Loon-wan-tai had ever come to Canton, he was not aware that from this new kind of foreign money must be deducted a price of every dollar (about 12 per cent) for duty that people were willing to receive it, and on having no resource, he took this said new foreign money, and bought with it eight hundred and odd bags of Cotton, which he had put on board and brought up to Whampoa at the same time.

Having with deep reverence submitted to the new laws of the heavenly dynasty, and not having smuggled or brought any prohibited articles of any description, not daring to oppose or offend, being willing should any irregularity be discovered to be adjudged to death by the new statute, your petitioner hereby begs that Y. E. will cause the *Loon-wan-tai* to secure his said ship forthwith that she may speedily open her hatches and having discharged her cargo, take advantage of the moment to spread her sails, and return to her own country, for which your petitioner will feel deeply grateful &c. &c. &c.

Now this coming before me, the hoppo, I find that on the 15th day of the present moon (15th Dec. 1839), I received a joint despatch from their excellencies, the commissioner and viceroy, to the effect, that henceforward the ship of all and every foreign country, shall not be permitted to land on board the goods and merchandise belonging to the English foreigners, and dispose of the same for their, and that a duly prepared bond be at the same time exacted from these said foreigners to that effect, and that the foreigners be recommended to submit themselves to have this object may be obtained, and hand up the result of their deliberations for the approval or disapproval of said high officers &c. &c. &c.; which being then duly received, I, the hoppo, at that time in my turn imposed on command, on the foreigners, as is on record.

Now, however, it appears that the Dutch foreigner, Teismond, petitions, saying, that on the 15th day of the present moon (15th Dec. 1839), he had *Loon-wan-tai*'s ship which arrived laden with foreign tin and other commodities, and that outside he bought eight hundred and odd bags of cotton, which he took on board and brought up to Whampoa at the same time. Now, having already given the duly prepared bond according to the law, and then proceeded to Whampoa, this item of cotton, after it was received on board after that the said ship had been (against the English), yet in the afternoon, that it is distinctly said that it was done before he had received any authentic document to that effect, then five let the said foreigner submit evidence and petition, and the ship being of our permission to open her hatches, and everything in, done according to the law and custom. But beyond this, the 14th day of the 11th moon (10th Dec. 1839), it is to be considered the commissioner and the viceroy, and in their various past matters on the floating therein set forth? Do not suppose device? At the same time let every foreign merchant be made acquainted with this? Haste! Haste! A special edict. Taoukwang 15th year, 11th moon, and 14th day. Canton, 10th December, 1839.

CAPTAIN TOWNES' PETITION.
Yo, by imperial appointment, hoppo of

Canton &c. &c., hereby proclaims to Howqua and the other long merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, the said long merchants have just presented to me a foreign petition, written in the Chinese character from the English ship captain Tonglong (Townes) wherein is stated the following—

Several months before, when I was at Macao, I petitioned clearly the K-naminfoo, and having already given the duly prepared bond according to the new law I got his permission to enter the port. However, being prevented by two war ships, one called Warren, the other called Smith, I could not proceed, and in consequence my ship has been lying at anchor in the outer sea for a long time, which has caused me to lose a great deal of money. At present all the cargo within my ships utterly spoiled, but more especially my foreign rice, it is small in number, and as the people on board my ship inhale it, it is really to be feared let it breed a plague among them. Now my said ship having already entered the port several days, I earnestly beg that your excellency will command the long merchants promptly to secure her, so that I may speedily get rid of my spoiled cargo, for which I shall feel abundantly grateful &c. &c.

Now this coming before me, the hoppo, I find that Townes' ship had already given the duly prepared bond according to law, and obtained permission to enter the port before that the port was shut against her, as I had duly then informed the viceroys, who conjointly with myself gave orders to Howqua to proceed in person to Whampoa, and after clearly examining the vessel, cause one of the long merchants to petition me and secure her, as is duly recorded.

Only, just at this moment is the time when his excellency the high commissioner has commanded these said long merchants to deliberate upon and fix certain regulations, to be handed up to his excellency for examination, by which, whenever any foreign ship arrives at Whampoa, the whole of the long merchants must give a joint bond, and in order to put them all on the same footing, this said Townes' ship ought to be dealt with in like manner. Cause, therefore, as before, that the said Howqua, along with all the other long merchants, give instant obedience to the commands of his excellency the commissioner, and settle these new laws for giving the bond, which they must hand up to his excellency, and then let them petition me to open the said vessel's hold. Do not delay! Be speedy! A special edict! Taoukwang, 10th year, 11th moon, and 12th day. Canton, 16th January, 1840.

Macao, 23rd January, 1840.

My Dear Mr. Editor—The course of events in this country with respect to British interests has been so extraordinary that even of those who believe very strictly engaged in collecting dollars are now addressing the public through your columns.

Britain is, in a series of excellent letters, how hard the task is alive through your contemporary the "Press". The attacks rather happily try the limits of the British reader's patience. I am at present disposed slightly to differ from Mr. Editor's view of the case and to add a few more to show you and your readers, that instead of deriving the acts of a resident here from Britain, she should apply and while influence entirely to shield the appointment—or if not, at least to be able to shield the appointment here and to be able to shield the power to do so. As it is a very serious matter, I shall try to play a digression upon the British interest in this matter, and the long inferiority of the British interest, to give protection to it, or to shield it against the demands of China. Her own country has a duty to pay two millions and a half of pounds sterling to the extent Mr. Editor, all your pocket of money, as he has been told by the Chinese of many cases, as he has suggested the British government for millions of pounds. He would not give and would not give, and he can give you local position for your goods. Yet he can proceed although he cannot shield them; it does appear to be that, that it is the interest of the British government, at the distance of 17,000 miles from the scene of action, to remedy the act, or to shield it, is entirely absurd. In this matter, experience is a source of information more worthy of a nation than any theory however plausible; and our American friends have shown us that the safest course to adopt, is to have a resident commissioner, as only a resident commissioner, and as he cannot afford either, that at least in such short time from aggression against his own countrymen. To conclude, let Britain extend her protection by shield, and cover and force to her agents in this distant land, or for her countrymen with the following information, of protected to provide their private business. Yours faithfully,

CANTON REGISTER

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1940.

NO. 5.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
The Ship **CHARLES FORBES**, Capt. THOMAS WILLS, will be despatched on the 15th inst. For freight apply to **BURROUGHS MANCKEE**, and **HORNIDGE FRAMJEE**, 31st January, 1940.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.
The fast sailing ship **EARL OF BALCARNAS**, 1600 tons, Capt. JOHN VAZ, will have prompt despatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to **W. S. BOYD**.

WANTED.—A Compositor in the Canton Register Office. Wages \$20 a month.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1937, on application to the general agents in China.

FOR SALE.—The vessel the **SHIP GENERAL KYD** at TONGKONG. CEYLON GOVERNMENT COAST ROVER, of 1100 tons, 11 to 12 in. a good speed. Apply on board, or to **JOHN A. MENCKE**,—Macao.

THE Subscription Price will be given for the following Numbers of the Canton Register for 1939.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 30, 35, 40, 50. Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital, 1st Jan 1940.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES ARCHES in our firm, has ceased.

WETMORE Co.

Canton, 4th January, 1940.

NOTICE.—Business men may this day establish themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of **AGGUSINE HEARD & Co.**

AGGUSINE HEARD.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1940.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, JUNR., and of Mr. ARTHUR A. LOW, in our house, ceases this day, and Mr. WARREN DELANEY, JUNR., is admitted partner thereto.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, December 31st, 1939.

NOTICE.—The firm of **RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.**, of this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W. DELANEY, JUNR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. **RUSSELL & Co.**, will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 31st Decemr, 1939.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that the income of **MR. ROBERT WISE** in our firm at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July 1939, and that on the same date **MR. JOHN WISE** and **MR. ROBERT JAMES FARRIDGE**, were admitted to be partners in our business, which will in future be carried on under the firm of **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** in China and Manila, and **WISE, FARRIDGE & Co.** at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Tongkook Bay, 28th November, 1939.

FOR SALE.—A Bill of Exchange drawn by the Captain, and Master of the French frigate **Venus** on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for **FRANCS, 25,321.67** cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to **Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.** of Canton, or **JAMES P. STURGIS**, Macao.

17th December, 1939.

WANTED.—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED.—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

THE CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

[From a Correspondent of the Colonial Gazette.]

This is, and ever has been, a subject of great interest and importance. With the advantage of having been conversant from familiar with this branch of commerce, we shall therefore endeavour to render some account of it.

Opium has been used by the Chinese for three centuries during which Europeans have been acquainted with them—and even a great deal longer, for it was conveyed to them from Arabia and India, before they were the first of Europeans. Down to the year 1790 its importation was a legitimate branch of commerce in China; the drug being sold on the payment of a duty, like other commodities. In that year it was prohibited, and from the same moment down to the present, and the commencement of the century,

and most extensive system of contraband trade which the world ever saw. In 1790, the whole consumption of China was 1,000 chests. In 1816, it was 3,210; and its value less than a million and a half sterling. At this time commenced the influx of European capital through the free trade,—the general peace, and the acquisition of new provinces producing opium on the part of the British government of India. In four years' time the consumption of China rose to 4,700 chests, and the value to 1,750,000. In 1836, the quantity was upwards of 27,000 chests, and the value upwards of 5,700,000. In 1837, the consumption is computed at 34,000 chests, while the value exceeded 4,000,000. In the last years a fresh cause contributed to the augmentation—the freedom of the China trade. Instead of taking twenty-five or thirty millions of pounds of tea from the Chinese we had done before, we now took from forty to forty-five millions; and instead of fifty or eighty thousand, we have taken at least a million and a half pounds of raw silk. This is enough to show the history of the trade.

Turn now to the effect on the vast consumption alluded to on the Chinese people. We are bound at once to enter upon the subject by saying, that here there has been pointed on the public a greater mass of downright exaggeration, and of palpable ignorance, than we have ever known disseminated upon any similar topic. The essence of these is contained in a volume of 178 pages, very largely distributed, and compiled by a Master of Arts of Cambridge; who admits that he never saw India, or China, or an opium pipe, and indeed, for that matter, that he never heard of such a thing as the opium trade, until a few months before he was requested by friends to write a book on the subject. "I desired," he tells us, "to consider calmly the facts of the case," says this reverend gentleman, and then he makes his claspnet title page and his claspnet running title "The Impurities of the opium trade." A man in such a temper of mind and in such a state of real ignorance, was unquestionably not in a condition to offer even an opinion, still less to dictate on any one branch of the subject, commercial, political, or moral. We shall proceed to point out a few examples of ignorance, or misrepresentation—certainly we believe not wilful, but arising out of want of familiarity and thorough acquaintance with the topics which those parts have ventured to deal with.

For the effects produced on the human constitution by the use of opium, they quote the reports of travellers in Turkey, and of travellers and missionaries in China and Java. The first example is on the authority of Russell; who states that one Mustapha Pasha was in the habit of eating three drachms of crude opium daily, and could not leave himself from his bed without first swallowing half a drachm. The said Mustapha thus took what was equal to one hundred and eighty doses for an adult in this country, while his morning dram was equal to the full allowance of a hospital ward with thirty full-grown patients, all requiring a suppository! According to Meade n, the usual dose in Turkey is from three grains up to a drachm, and from the allowance of three grown men on to that of six. Ponserville says that the opium-eaters, who begin at the age of twenty, can scarcely expect to live above ten or at the utmost sixteen years. His full dose is also a drachm, or a dose for sixty full-grown Englishmen. The effort in all these cases was of course, terrible. Dr. Ponserville is so much at a loss for words to describe it, that he says it "can be compared to nothing but itself." Macnab's *Anatomy of Drunkenness* is also quoted, which represents the opium-eater as "the victim of an almost perpetual misery"—"provided sufficient doses are taken." The descriptions of Mr. Meade n, the Chinese Missionary, are still more sweeping. In one place, he is of opinion that the twenty thousand chests, consumed in China when he wrote, are sufficient to demoralize "nearly three millions of persons." The same writer ventures to assert that this pernicious drug annually destroys myriads of individuals. He even refers to statistics on the subject, and very curious statistics they are. "And if it be true," says he, "that the Chinese increased at the rate of three per cent. per annum before the commencement of the trade, and at the rate of one per cent. per annum since, it would be well for them to consider whether the drug is not to be attributed in some degree to the decline of the giant held at the door of those who have been instrumental in inducing it." With the perversion of China according to the census taken some years back, the Chinese increased by the number Missionary, in this case amounts to cutting off 7,000,000 a week per annum! Mathews and others have supposed the population of China to be wholly stationary.

This is not strictly true, but certainly there are few people who advance more slowly; yet here our statisticians upon his illustration for a rate of increase which would be double that of Great Britain for the first number indicated, and greater than that of France for the second. So much for "the facts of the case," which are requested before a "calm consideration." It is curious to contrast with these European exaggerations the opinions of a Chinese statesman, the Vice-president of the judicial court. "It will be found," says he, "on examination, that the smokers of opium are idle, lazy vagrants, having no useful purpose before them, and are unworthy of regard or even contempt. And though there are numbers to be found who have overstepped the threshold of age, yet they do not attain to the long life of other men. But new births are daily increasing the population of the empire, and there is no cause to apprehend a diminution therein."

In every one of the cases alluded to here, it is not the only, but the enormous abuse of opium which is described; and the very same thing might be said, with slight change of difference, respecting the abuse of alcohol, gin, brandy, or port wine, or claret; there is not one of these which, taken in moderation, may not be used with impunity, or even advantage, whereas there is not one of them also, of which the excess will not make a man a beast, disfigure his person, and shorten his life. A man may take two glasses of brandy a day with impunity, but not a hundred and twenty glasses. A coalheaver will take six quarts of porter a day, but the coalheaver who takes sixty quarts must reckon upon a fate at least as deplorable as an excessive eater of opium in Turkey, or smoker of it in China.

To the extent of exaggeration which has been so piously poured forth, we oppose the opinion of the late Mr. Marsden, author of the History of Sumatra, and Secretary to the Admiralty. After describing the mode of preparing the drug, he thus states its effects. "The use of opium among these people, (the Samatras,) like that of intoxicating liquors among other nations, is a species of luxury which all ranks adopt according to their ability, and which, when once become habitual, it is almost impossible to shake off. Being, however, like other luxuries, expensive, few only among the lower or middle class of people can consume the regular quantity of it, even when its use is not restrained. That the practice of smoking opium must be, in some degree, prejudicial to the health, is highly probable; yet I am inclined to think that effects have been attributed to it much more pernicious to the constitution than it is in reality causes. The British soldiers and others in the Malay States, when we are most attached to it, and who use it to excess, commonly appear emaciated; but there are in other respects abandoned and debauched. The Lings and Bataks, two gold-diggers, on the contrary, who are an active, laborious class of men, but yet indulge as freely in opium as any others whatever, are notwithstanding the most healthy and vigorous people to be met with on the island." These are the sentiments of a man who had ten years' experience on the spot, and who, before repeating the passage just quoted, had lived thirty years to mature his opinion, and who was moreover the very model of dispassionate and impartial inquiry. It is strange enough, that with all the groping of our abolitionists, they never hit upon this passage.

On the extent to which the use of opium is carried in China, there is also a great deal of exaggeration. During the last ten years, the average price of opium has not been under 5000, 7 per chest, paid to the importer, and in this ought to be added the charges for the risk of smuggling, the profit of the first purchaser, the charges of transport throughout a vast country, the charges of preparing the drug, and the profit of retailing it. Altogether, it is impossible to suppose that the consumer can have been paying, throughout, less for his indulgence than at the rate of 5000, per chest. Opium, then, is a luxury which most, of necessity, he confined to a small number. Mr. Marsden is right—it is too costly to be enjoyed save only by a very few. We have, indeed, the direct testimony to this effect of the illustrious Choong-Tsun, a member of the Privy Council and of the Board of Rites—a profound admirer of the wisdom of his ancestors—a conservative of the first water. "The great majority," says he, in his memorial to the emperor, "of those who at present smoke opium, are the soldiers and dependants of the officers of government, whose example has extended to the practice in the mercantile classes, and has gradually contaminated the inferior officers, the military, and the scholars. Those who do not smoke are the common people of the villages and hamlets." This is quite conclusive. The official smokers are the offending party—the very men who are to be reformed.

* The writer here assumes the proportion of the Chinese empire, to be 370,000,000, and the increased W. H. Mathews' estimate of two per cent in the population gives the writer's result of 7,400,000. Ed. C. R.

* The writer of this article has not been able, under the ordinary state of the trade, to get the price of opium stated—approximately, we are informed, that the price of the prepared extract is its weight in silver, but the fact,

pres smuggling and uphold morality; and the body of the people are untouched.

of China. (The Chinese, with their constitutional aversion to the Christian religion, are surrounded with a variety of extraordinary charges, which it appears to be very little understood, and which are easily confuted by reference to facts well known to all the world except the people making them.) It is desired, for example to be the great barrier to the introduction of Christianity in China, — although Christianity was introduced there two thousand years to the "Yellow," without any bad effects, but, I think, with great benefit, and little war. What is still more extraordinary, there is a disposition to suppress the opium trade of China, with failure to convert the natives; who, with the exception of a very small number of individuals directly interested in the matter, are as ignorant of the existence of such a branch of commerce as the Riverist Mr. Trawl says he was three months before he wrote his book. "May it not," says this gentleman, "be — it is not conceivable — that it is the first legacy of the opium trade which has been left to the Chinese people?" The following is a full and candid pronouncement in the *Rev. Holy One of Israel*: "For our part, we cannot so hardly think such language, and such utterances, founded upon the wild and conjecture, as those upon such a subject."

The next charge is, that the opium trade is the cause of all restraints under which our general commerce with China is placed, and the chief barrier to their removal. The restraints in question have existed for a hundred odd fifty years, and have been rather relaxed than straitened since the opium trade sprang up. An imperial mission was sent from this country to remove them while the opium trade was yet legal and trifling in amount; but totally failed. Another was sent after the trade had acquired considerable activity; and that also failed, although the opium trade was never one alluded to during the whole discussion. Next, the opium trade is charged with producing as much misery and death as the African slave trade—middle passage, cart-whip, executions and all. It is not necessary to comment on such extravagance.

The next charge is, that the use of opium leads to running mucks, and committing murder. This does not, however, apply to the Chinese, who are too well known not to run a muck, but to the Malays, Javanese, and others. "Mucks do not occur," says Mr. Marsden, speaking of the Malays, "from any intoxication except that of their own unruly passions." He takes some pains to refute the idle and vulgar opinion; which was hardly worth his while, when it is considered that a man who is drowsy or half asleep from an opiate, or in that state of debility in which an excessive use of it leaves him, is more fit for his bed or his grave, than for an act of desperate physical exertion.

We shall produce a few examples of gross and flagrant blunders in mere statements of facts on the part of the denouncers of the opium trade, which are enough to deprive them of all credit as careful and correct observers. The author of the *iniquities* informs us, that the heathen and Mohamedan subjects of Queen Victoria in Hindostan are not fewer in number than 120,000,000. The largest estimate that we have encountered, any rational inquirer will make is 80,000,000. He adds, that according to those under British influence and protection their number is not less than 220,000,000; which approaches to double the highest estimate of the whole population of Hindostan! Mr. Medhurst, who has been in China, tells us that the four millions paid for opium are equal in value to what we give for our tea. They are of nearly twice that value and would buy all the tea and all the raw silk purchased by us in China, leaving a balance of at least half a million of taels.

One more blunder, and we have done. An abolitionist writer, quoted with approbation in the *iniquities of the opium trade*, assures us, that "many thousands of acres, with millions of the inhabitants, are employed in the cultivation of the poppy." If he had not written with random ignorance, he would have said that "thousands of inhabitants" were employed in the cultivation

of "millions of acres," seeing that one man can cultivate several acres, but that it never requires a thousand men to cultivate *one* acre! The entire population of the countries producing opium, in India, does not exceed eight millions, and as the whole quantity of land under the poppy does not in all districts exceed 50,000 acres, (about the size of some English estates,) the actual number of labourers employed in the cultivation of opium would be largely estimated at 25,000, instead of "millions." To this mistake is appended another, that the culture of the poppy requiring fertile land, displaces that which might be employed for more valuable produce. The poppy is but four months on the ground, and, displacing nothing more valuable than itself, leaves the land free, according to the husbandry of India and other warm climates, for a spring crop. In fact, it is a *green crop*, and like our vetches or turnips, a useful preparation for one of corn. Such are specimens of the instruction of the men who set themselves up as our guides in commerce, politics, and statistics. *(To be continued.)*

SPAIN.

(From the Spectator, September 14.)

The Spanish intelligence continues to be very interesting. Every day brings account of fresh desertions from the pretender's army, and additional successes of the Queen's commanders. The whole of Biscay and Guipuscoa have declared for the Queen; Espartero having at length guaranteed, in his treaty with Maroto, the preservation of their fueros, or exclusive privileges; the unwise abrogation of which by liberals first enabled Don Carlos to raise the flag of rebellion in the Northern provinces. The troops of Maroto and Espartero, on learning that the treaty had been concluded, piled up their arms together at Bergara, and a general "fraternization" took place: while the two commanders embraced each other in the presence of the men. It was said that the Navarrese battalions would remain faithful to Don Carlos; but according to the latest account, two, stationed at Vera, had refused to join him; three others had made overtures to Espartero, and the remainder were chiefly employed in pillaging the country.

The Queen regent of Spain opened the session of the Cortes on Sunday the 1st instant. The day was fine; the royal cortege unusually brilliant; the populace in excellent temper; and the speech from the throne, though uninteresting, except to Spaniards, exhibited attention to the various interests of the kingdom and its dependencies. A cheerful view of the war was taken, but the news of Maroto's desertion and the rapid progress of the Queen's arms had not then reached Madrid. On the 3rd instant, the deputies were summoned by extraordinary notice at their house, to hear Espartero's despatch. The joy of the whole body was unbounded. It had been feared that on the question of granting the fueros, some dissatisfaction would have been elicited: nothing of the kind appeared.

loud and frequent explosions of applause burst from the deputies and from the crowded galleries, with shouts of "Isabella for ever!" The rejoicings throughout Madrid were continued till midnight, amidst bonfires and ringing of bells. The Queen Regent and her daughter were obliged to show themselves again and again to the populace from the windows of the palace.

SEP. 9.—The French papers contain the following telegraphic despatch:—
"Don Carlos has dismissed the whole of his court and his ministers. He has returned to Lecumbery. MM. de la Piscina, Erro, &c. have taken refuge in France. The Navarrese battalions commit every species of excess. General Moreno was shot yesterday at Urdax."

SEP. 10.—The following is a copy of the convention entered into between Espadero and Maroto:—

4. The captain-general don Bal-domino Espartero will warmly recom-mend to the government to carry into effect their formal engagement, to propose to the Cortes of the kingdom the concession or modification of the fueros.

"2. The employments, rank, and military decorations of the general-officers and other individuals of the army under the command of Lieutenant-general don Rafael Maroto will be recognised, on his presenting lists expressing the branches to which they belong, leaving it to their choice either to continue serving and defending the constitution of 1837, the throne of Isabella Seconda, and the regency of our august mother, or to retire to their homes.

"3. Those who shall adopt the first course, and continue in the service, will be drafted into the corps of the army as effective, or supernumeraries, according to their seniority in the scale of the instructions of the army to which they may belong.

"4. Those who shall prefer to return to their homes will, if generals or brigadiers, obtain their half-pay according to the regulations of the service, at whatever place they may prefer; if officers under the grade of brigadier, they will obtain unlimited leave of absence, or half-pay, according to the regulations: if any of them should desire temporary leave of absence they will demand it through their inspectors, and it will be granted to them, excepting only those applying for leave to quit the country, in which case the application is to be made through the captain-general, don Baldomero Espartero, who will grant them passports and forward their applications, recommending them to the approval of her Majesty.

"5. As those who may ask for temporary leave of absence for a foreign country cannot, according to the royal order, receive any pay until they

return, the captain-general, don Balduino Espartero, will have them furnished with four months pay, in virtue of the authority with which he has been invested. This article includes all ranks, from general to ensign.

"6. All the preceding articles apply to all the civil employes who shall present themselves within twelve days after the ratification of this convention.

"7. If the Navarrese and Alaves divisions shall present themselves in the same form as the Castilian, Biscayan, and Guipuscoan divisions, they will be entitled to all the concessions expressed in the foregoing articles.

"8. All parks of artillery, magazines, depots of arms, clothing, and provisions, in the power of lieutenant general Don Rafael Maroto, will be placed at the disposal of captain-general don Balduino Espartero.

"9. The prisoners belonging to the corps of Biscay, Guipuscoa, and of the Castilian division, who shall conform to all the articles of this convention will be enjoy the benefits contained therein; but those who do not conform to the articles will be continued as prisoners.

"10. captain-general don Balduino Espartero will represent to government, for them to lay before the Cortes, the consideration to which may be entitled the widows and orphans of those who have died in the present war, and who belong to the corps comprised in this convention.

"This convention is ratified at the headquarters of Bergara, 31st of Aug., 1839.

"The Duke de la Victoria.
"Rafael Maroto."

THE UNITED STATES BANK'S BILLA DISHONORED.

(From the Morning Post, September 13.)

Extract of a letter from Havre. "This town, or rather the commercial portion of it, is quite in a commotion, in consequence of a circumstance of immense importance which has just occurred in the mercantile world. You are of course aware that Havre is the great entrepot of the products of the New World as far as France is concerned; and that its transactions with the United States of America, carried on by a double line of packet-ships from hence to New York and New Orleans, are, therefore, the transactions of the French nation. In their ambition to rival the manufacturers of England, and consequently to dispose with them altogether, the commercial capitalists of this country have for the last two years overtraded in cotton. One of the fatal results of this speculation has just fallen on this city like a thunderbolt. This morning a bill of the United States Bank for a sum little short of a million of francs was dishonoured by the house on which it was drawn in Havre, one of the oldest and most opulent commercial establishments in France, and came end with the house of Baring Brothers and Co., of London. You can hardly conceive the consternation this circumstance has caused here as the injury which is likely to accrue from it to the mercantile community. Many persons say that the act was rash and unwarranted, and urge in strong terms the certain solvency of the United States Bank; while others, on the contrary, say that it was a gross mistake and well managed for a purpose to prevent the Americans playing the same trick with France as they did with England in 1837; that is in plain terms, overreaching their too credulous European correspondents. This latter opinion obtains among the majority of men of business in Havre. Be this, however, as it may, the American merchants in this town, as well as those native houses less largely engaged in heavy transactions with the Western Continent, are all in utter despair; and the Americans, on long every thing with the French nation, are now as much out of favour as they were before preferred by

them. Since Havre became the Liverpool of France, never was Change so regarded as it has been all this day. America is now looked on as a bankrupt once more."—*Englishman*, Nov. 19.

"We learn that the French Agents of the U. S. bank had refused their papers to the extent of 10 millions of francs.

Mr. J. J. de la Roche, the London agent of the bank, had gone down to Paris in consequence, and the bills would be taken up. It was considered a death blow to the credit of the bank"—*overland intelligence*, 16 Sept. 1839.

"YAKUMA.—A Kettle of merchants proceeding through this territory, with merchandise of which a considerable portion was opium, have been seized and cast into prison, and the opium and other merchandise confiscated. This has evidently been done in obedience to Chinese mandate, this state being tributary to the celestial empire."—*Agra Ukbar*, Nov. 9.

"COASTED SHIPS CAMEL ACROSS THE Isthmus OF PANAMA." The following resolution, accompanied by a report and voluminous appendix, interspersed with sundry maps and diagrams, was presented to the house of Representatives from the committee on roads and canals by Mr. Meyer, on Saturday, the 21st inst. The resolution was adopted by the house, and the report, &c. were laid on the table. "Resolved—that the president of the United States be requested to consider the expediency of opening or obtaining negotiations with the governments of other nations, and particularly with those of the territorial jurisdiction of which comprehends the Isthmus that connects north and south America, and to which the United States have accredited ministers or agents, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus; and of securing for every such navigable route, the free and equal right of navigation, such canals to all nations, on the payment of reasonable tolls."

ALL CARGOES MUST BE PAID.

CHINA.

FEBRUARY 4TH, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| England | 10th Sept. | Singapore | 11th Dec. |
| U. States | | Java | 29th Nov. |
| Calcutta | 25th Nov. | Manila | 18th Jan. |
| Bombay | 8th Nov. | Austral-Asia | 20th August |

ARRIVED.—PENANG.—from Liverpool, 5th September. BLACK JOKER, from Singapore. LARA, WOODROW, GONZALEZ (Sp.), from Manila. LONDA, (Am), from New York.

PASSENGERS.—Per LYRA, Mrs. Gutzlaff, two Misses Park. Per CONSUELO, Sr. Don Halcón. Delegado from the government of Manila to investigate the affair of the destruction by fire of the Spanish brig Balmio, by the orders of the high commissioner, under the pretence that she was the English vessel, Virginia.

SAILED.—HAMBURG.—for Liverpool, LADY HAYES, PETERSON, 20th ult., for Manila. 2nd instant SCALBY CASTLE, MORGAN, for Singapore and Bombay. 3rd inst. BOMBAY CASTLE, BAKER, for Manila.

To day, THOMAS COOPER, WATSON, for London. UNDER DESPATCH.—QUEEN MARY, for Liverpool. THAMES, EARL OF BALCARNAIR, for London. CASTLE HUNTLY, for Manila. EARL OF CLARK, CALDWELL, CHARLES FORBES, for Singapore and Bombay. THAMES, for Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Per Bombay Castle, Mrs. Elliot, child, and servants. H. M. Clarke, Gordon, Maclean, Esqs. Per Thomas Castle, Sr. J. J. F. Veiga, Sr. Veiga; two Mrs. Veiga, and two Misses Ullman, Doctor.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the use of some Bengal papers received by the Water Witch; we have made some extracts, which, although they cannot be new to our local readers, may serve hereafter for the purpose of reference. The intelligence from Spain is particularly interesting.

Our own paper, the Water Witch, have never been delivered. Dr. Johnson said that the man who would make a penny would pick a pocket; and we add that the man who would pilfer the newspapers from distant parts belonging to an Editor, the very pilfering of his existence—would commit sacrilege.

We have been told that the Taotae has no discretion allowed him in executing the orders of the commissioner; he is unconditionally commanded to drive the English out of Macao, and for this purpose it is reported from Canton that two thousand troops are now on their march for that settlement.—The Taotae has returned to Canton, to be present at the departure of H. E. the governor, to take possession of his new appointment, the government of the provinces of Kwichow and Yun-nan, which is fixed for the 1st of his moon—the 8th inst. The execution of the commissioner's tyrannical orders against the English, is, in consequence, suspended for five days, after the expiration of which period the taotae will proceed to act upon them. It is said if the English have not left Macao at the appointed time, his first course will be to order all the Chinese out of the city—time will reveal his next movement. Rather than involve their Portuguese friends in any serious inconveniences or difficulties, we conclude the English must again seek refuge on board their ships.

The boxes of dollars on board the American ships, Ann McKinn, Linton, & Valparaiso, are not, we are informed, yet in the possession of the taotae, and we think they never will be, for we suppose our American friends will never tamely surrender their own money.

This has, deed of the commissioner is a proof of the rigid control to which he intends to subject the trade of all nations with the province under his government. Why, it is only a few years since when the American vessels imported scarcely any thing but dollars.

We much regret that our cotemporary has published the table on the first page of his last number; and we trust he will, for obvious reasons, withdraw it from his next.

The taotae has begun his career with the usual weapon of Chinese officers—a threatening proclamation. We shall soon learn whether he will put his denunciations in force while H. M. ships Volage and Hyacinth are in Macao roads.

We do not think it has been before remarked by any writer on the opium question, that during the many discussions between Lord Amherst and the Chinese officers, who escorted the embassy in 1816, no allusion was ever made to the opium trade. The correspondent of the Colonial gazette has the credit of first drawing public attention to this fact, which we think is both singular and important, and we have italicised the remark in the extract from that paper.

From the extract from the Agra Ukbar, our readers will learn that opium is introduced into China through Bucharia, by the caravans; thus the confident assertion of Hen Naefie is proved to be false, by the fact of traffic in the drug in a quarter where, probably, it was the least suspected to exist; and which confident assertion the reverend A. S. Thielwall parades in capitals at page 108 of his iniquities.

It is reported that Messrs. Wetmore, Dulano, Nye, Ryan, American merchants and Mr. B. A. Barretto, a Portuguese merchant, have been ordered to leave Canton by the commissioner: of the cause of this order we are ignorant.

It was one of these American proscribed who said to an English gentleman, who was lately at Whampoa, whose affairs required his presence—"what do you do here, Mister—regarding our trade, I guess? Enquire but this is rather too capital: why we calculate the Americans will next be managing and commanding the confiscated ships, be Duncker, Kosmoe and Norden, against the English had they any thing to do with their confis-

tion 1. Should such a strange and unnatural event occur, we hope there are not any British-born subjects on board the American vessel at Macao: for if they volunteer in the service of China, the chance for the yachpore will not be a small one. Let this rude, impertinent, insolent, callous, unfeeling, hard hearted speech be contrasted with the delicate silence and Christian forbearance of the Portuguese of Macao, who really have suffered from the present difficult position of the English, whilst to the Americans our misfortunes have been only a source of pecuniary advantage, which has been urged in every possible grinding, gripping, reckless, wrenching way.

We may say more on this subject in the coming better times.

It is said, captain Elliot has applied to the Governor of Macao for a guard, to protect his person and the property of the British crown from any attack by the Chinese authorities, and the Governor of Macao has declined complying with captain Elliot's request. It is added, captain Elliot then declared he would land a guard of marines from the *Yolage*; but we cannot credit this last report, for surely neither captain Elliot nor captain Smith would attempt to land British troops in Macao—a garrison town—without the consent of the Governor and Loyal Senate; such a proceeding would be contrary to all treaties and stipulations between England, and Portugal—as well as a trespass on the rights of an independent nation; and captain Elliot cannot have already forgotten that part of the governor's reply where he says,—“the undersigned thinks it unnecessary to explain the reasons which prevent the literal satisfaction of this requisition, as the superintendent, who has lived in China for several years, must be well aware of the engagements that united the settlement of Macao with the Chinese government, it being the first duty of the government of the said settlement to maintain it for her most faithful majesty, without exposing it to new risks and injuries, of which not a few have been lately suffered.” Under the fulfilment of this first duty how it is possible, hat the honour of the governor, of a Portuguese officer, can allow the debarkation of British troops in Macao for the purpose required?—The English should hold themselves highly obliged to the Macao government for its tacit consent to their residence in this city; and if captain Elliot consider his person or life in danger from the Chinese authorities, his proper place of safety is on board a British man of war. But it is our opinion that no step affecting either the residence at, or expulsion from, Macao of the English, should be taken by captain Elliot without consulting the general body of his countrymen. As the English trade is stopp'd for ever, are not his duties and office at an end? It may be doubted if Mr. Joseph Hume will not raise the question whether the salaries of the commission should we paid after the 6th of December, if indeed, not after the 19th of May—the dates of two wonderful events, of two notorious notices. No commission can be in force in China unless it is acknowledged by the Chinese government: this acknowledgment, this authorization captain Elliot will not now pretend to possess; and if we are again obliged to leave Macao it is the hostile imperial government that is driving matters to utter extremity—that is—and has been since the 19th of March last, the date of the hoppo's edict, forbidding foreigners to leave Canton,—waging war against England: and with what barbarity this war has been waged, let the forced committing of a neutral and friendly power to its own peril by the imperial government, the murder in attack and plundering of the *Black Joke*, the proclamation of the 31st of August, the burning of the Spanish vessel, and announced this last threatened seizure of British subjects on neutral ground, testify.

Well—it must again be "furth fortune" if it so. We can seize and fortify either long Kowloon, Lintin, or indeed the Bocca

Tigris; there we can raise vegetables, breed domestic animals, procure rice from Manila—or even Formosa—and fish from the sea—and teach the high commissioner that

—The fixed and noble mind
Turns all occurrence to its own advantage.
Were we not thus reduced, thou wouldst not know
That thus reduced we dare defy thee still.

But we repeat that we cannot believe Captain Elliot ever made such declaration: if indeed he did, we recommend the whole British community to address him on the subject, requiring him to retract such declaration, that the British may, in all events, be served a good understanding with their friends, the Portuguese of Macao.

IMPORTANT TO FOREIGNERS.

Yu. hopes by imperial appointment, &c. &c. hereby issues this edict to the principal and junior security merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

On the 20th day of the 12th moon (24th January 1940.) I received a joint communication from the excellencies the commissioner and viceroys to the following effect:-

We have just received a letter from your excellency (the honours) of the following tenor.

On the 15th day of the present month (22nd January 1846), I, the Supra, having proceeded to my own port in Whamoa, found that the American ship Makoon (A-n-McKinn) had on board 11 casks of foreign wine and 47 boxes of foreign money, that Amavea's ship (Liotin?) had on board four casks of foreign wine and 47 boxes of foreign money; that Amavea's ship (Liotin) had on board four casks of foreign wine and two boxes of foreign money; that Soua-whiti (Vahine) had on board 10 casks of foreign wine and 100 casks of foreign money and 4 boxes of foreign money; and that the crew of the Liotinists inquired of those men who they had brought such little pretty, filling articles of no intrinsic value, and yielding such a very small duty; when they answered, saying, "We wished in the first instance to go to Kalapa (of Batavia) and there buy foreign rice to bring to Canton, but this commodity having no value or price here, we have entered the port in our export cargo" and other words to that effect. The 1st (the Supra) again and a third time refused to take on board a still smaller quantity, yet with an arrow-like look they refused to change, and I said it is very difficult to get proof to believe what is said; I said other words to that effect.

We, the commissioners, and viceroys having received this communication from Y. E. the hopper, said that heretofore whenever any foreign merchants of any country have come to Canton to trade, it has always been on the principle of bawling cargo against cargo; in this case, however, McKinn's and the other two ships having only taken on board a hundred and some tens of cases of wine, this is indeed almost the same thing as coming quite empty! Out of pure indulgence we won't stop to discuss the profit they expect upon their wine, which, must be small in the extreme, but as to what they say about having brought aboard a few cases of wine to buy export cargo, why do they tell it all together? If it is so, why send a thousand dollars, and with such a paltry cargo? And how can export cargo can they buy priv? This said foreign merchant has come over on an interesting ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and have only come to buy one hundred thousand and odd dollars' worth of merchandise and then go away again! Conjecturing, guessing, and turning all the circumstances in our mind, truly we are quite unable to account for it! We, the commissioners and viceroys, have already sent persons to Whampoa to search and examine, and we find that McKinn's and Amato's (Latin) ship have alike but the name of their country (America) upon their stern, but Koon's (Valparaiso) ship has no name at all, whether to identify her, therefore it is difficult to ascertain if they may not have borrowed a false name, and not come in so lawfully with intention to deceive and such like. We ought therefore, (so strict justice) to command the Hong merchants that they hold no commercial dealings with her; and that they take her and forthwith drive her out of the port, but remembering that the said foreigners have crossed over a boundless sea to come hither, we cannot bear the idea of sending their labour of so small, and sending them empty away! Therefore it is that we, the commissioners and viceroys, having fully consulted together hereby request Y. E. the hopper, to command the principal and junior viceroys merchants, that they take the whole of the boxes of money which these ships have brought and discharge them, and pass them thro' the hands of Y. E. the hopper, that Y. E. may duly weigh them, and send them up and then deliver them over to the Hong merchants that they be put in the common treasury. Thus let the Hong merchants as they go on buying export cargo for their ships distinctly inform Y. E. by petition of their quality, weight, price, value, &c. &c., that Y. E. may examine the same item by item and permit the ships to receive on account just a great exchange, and no more as is the custom of the port, but to let the value of the merchandise exceed that of the cargo, which will lead to business done in the dark! We, the commissioners and viceroys, bid principal viceroys merchants to be wary and circumspect if who have found an American ship or not— if an American ship—let her be treated exactly in the same way as the two ships, Ann McKinn and Latin, but if she be a ship belonging to any other country, and has borrowed a false name under which to enter the port clandestinely, then she shall be forthwith communicated to us, that she be immediately driven out of port! Let her be immediately ordered to leave themselves in the smallest degree in this matter! And let the viceroys merchants be the first of others! This is done! Viceroys from our side, and viceroys from the other side, shall be sent to the men from us, and out of what is cooked, in the usual common and perfect law! The Hong merchants and the foreign merchants must alike give satisfaction, otherwise we are not proprietary; they may on no account fail for a foolish opposition! We are to request Y. E. the

happen to examine the matter duly, and command the hong merchants that the same be with all sincerity put in force
Ag. As. Se.

Now this is being done daily created by me, the hopes, I have in in conformity with the law, which is the subject of the motion of the congress—when this effort is received by the house merchants, let it be immediately in conformity with the terms of the commissioner and witness's recommendation to me, take the Ann McKinn and Linton, and discharging the whole of the loss of foreign money on board, announce the same to me, that I may have them examined and sealed—when they will be stored in the warehouse; and let the said house merchants go on paying duties; and the said ship, let them, however that it only get the value of the goods brought to the value of their export value must not exceed the value of these goods, which would be in fraudulent dealing and irregularities. At the same time, let the said principal security merchants and others examine closely if any ship is found to be an American ship or not, if any American ship, let her be treated in the same way as the Ann McKinn and Linton, but if the ship of any other nation, let the same be forthwith if clearly reported to me, that she be immediately stored in the warehouse, and if being irregularities, I involve punishment in this matter, and the merchant concerned or grant committals being fatal consequences upon your selves; Heave a heart! A special order.

Tauuk wing, 19th year, 12th moon, and 21st day.
Canton, 25th January, 1840.

Yin, by imperial appointment, a sub-inspector of the province of Kwangtung, and taotae (or pingpetao, i. e. a leader of brigades) of the prefectures of Kieouchow and Tschow hereby issues this edict that all may know and understand.

Whereas, I have received a communication from their excellencies the commissioner and viceroy to the effect, that they have already distinctly memorialized the great emperor, that from the 1st day of the 11th moon (6th December) and after, they had stopped the trade of the English nation, and that consequently a single one of that nation should not be permitted to reside at Macao; and that orders have frequently been received from the high officers of government to drive them out, as is recorded. But Elliot came to Macao previously, and brought Young Morrison with him, and lived in a foreign house near the campo gate. The civil and military authorities of Macao have frequently driven him out, but the said Elliot pretends as if he heard it not! this is really playing with us and treating us with contempt!

Now again it appears that the resident civil and military authorities (the Tsoutang and Wongsan Ying) have just communicated to me by petition, that on the 19th day of the present moon (23rd January) the five following English foreigners, namely: Johnston, Thom, Gutzlaff, Heenleesan (Anderson?) and Chinnery, bringing with them foreign women, went to different houses, there to reside (permanently). This then looks as if they had a disposition to oppose us, which is a crime of such magnitude as should not properly escape extermination! I, the said Tsoutang, have received express orders from the high officers of government, to collect and array soldiers and proceed to Macao, and taking Elliot and the others specified, surround and seize them one by one. And as I enter at a moment's warning, I really fear that the natives and foreigners living at Macao may all and every be filled with fear and dismay, and that thieves and vagabonds may take advantage of the circumstances to create confusion and disorder; and forasmuch therefore I now issue this my edict, which is addressed to all shopkeepers and others, Chinese people dwelling at Macao, as also to all Portuguese and foreigners of every nation, that they may thoroughly know and understand: I, the Tsoutang, come hither for the sole purpose of seizing the English and no other: with you, the affair has not a hair's breadth concern. Do ye then every one of you continue to live in peace and quietness, do not be under the slightest alarm: and if any thieves or vagabonds take advantage of circumstances to create confusion, I hereby permit you to point them out by name and duly petition we thereant. I, the said Tsoutang, will immediately bring my soldiers, and seize them, and publicly put them to death in the immediate neighbourhood of Macao, that I may thus tranquilize the Chinese people, and set the minds of all good foreigners at rest! Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose! Special proclamation! Tsoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon 28th day, 1st February, 1840.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1840.

NO. 6.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the premises between J. V. Jorge's, Esquire, and Saint Joseph's College. MAXWELL and BARR, beg to intimate to, and invite the attention of, the public that on Tuesday next, the 11th instant, they will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, the residue of the household property, and fixtures; viz: one English mahogany, arched chairs, &c. belonging to Joaquim Jose Ferreira Velaz Esquire house; viz:

Three large and substantial 4 post bedsteads, with one ticking, and one spring mattress; painted do.; 8 and 12 light lanterns; one handsome and powerful toned square piano forte; one old cottage do. By Stoddart; plated and gilt table lights; 2 and 4, light patent hanging lamps; wall clocks, with brackets; vase lamps; India shades; dining table, in seven pieces, on tripod feet and casters; break fast, card, toilet and other tables; lacquered and mahogany damask covered sofas; lacquered arm and dining room chairs; 4 oak cases; a variety of well finished clothes presses; one splendid and large oval glass; carpets; scarlet, window, curtains, with black velvet elegance, and gilt valances; telescopes; rich cut decanters, small dessert service, tumblers, champagne, wine, champagne, and silver glasses; monoliths; spare lamp shades; plated soup tureens; one chocolate colored large and handsome set of crockery ware; a few pictures; a few sets of paper hangings, with borders, of very tastefully executed designs; shower bath; office desk; large and small paper presses; one large shiffting office screen, lined with green silk, and on go h's stands; wrought and cast iron treasure chests; a few baskets of Seltzer water; godown furniture, &c. &c.

Terms—cash. The sale will commence at 10 A. M. Macao, 9th February, 1840.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class ship **ROYAL SAXON**, of 509 tons burthen, R. TOWSE master, having been compelled to discharge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa in consequence of a notice from Captain Ellis to the ship's crew, will be clear of the same and ready to receive cargo on Wednesday the 13th instant. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Toonhook, or to JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 10th February, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship **CHARLES FORBES**, Capt. THOMAS WILLS, will be dispatched on the 15th Proximo. For freight apply to BURCHARD MANAI KEE, and HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.

31st January, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE fast sailing teak built ship **EAL OF HALCARRAS**, 1629 tons, Capt. JOHN VALE, will have prompt despatch, and great part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to W. S. BOYD.

6th Feb 1840.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the general agents in China.

FOR SALE—In board the ship **GENERAL KYD** at Toonhook. CANTON GOVERNMENT COKE ROPE, of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 9 1/2 inch. Apply on board, or to JOHN A. MERCER—Macao.

THE Subscription Price will be given for the following Numbers at the Canton Register for 1839.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 25, 29, 30, Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital, 1st Jan 1840.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES ARCHER in our firm, has ceased. WETMORE & CO.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE—Subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD, JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.
 Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of our House, COOLIDGE, JUNR. and Mr. ARIEL A. LOW, in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANE, JUNR. is admitted a partner therein. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. of this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W. DELANE, JUNR. who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
 Canton, 31st December, 1839.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firm at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our business, which will in future be carried on under the firm of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila; and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Toonhook Bay, 28th November, 1839.

Official Correspondence.

H. M. S. Volage, Macao Roads,
 4th February, 1840.

SIR,—I shall not attempt to conceal from Y. E. that the atrocious edict, lately promulgated by the Chinese authorities, and posted on the walls of Macao, has caused considerable anxiety and alarm to the British community residing there and as you are well aware that I am charged under heavy responsibilities with the protection of the lives and property of her Britannic majesty's subjects, I have felt it incumbent on me at this momentous crisis to move one of her majesty ships into the inner harbour, a position as will not only afford full protection to them, but a place of refuge in case of emergency.

As her majesty ship enters the harbour with no hostile intention, I feel assured that this measure will strengthen Y. E.'s hands in maintaining a strict neutrality, which I am convinced you are most desirous to do, and with the greatest respect, I have the honor to remain,

Y. E.'s most obedient humble servant,
 H. SMITH.

Captain of H. M. ship Volage and Senior Officer in China.

To His Excellency
 Don Adrian Accacio da Silveira Pinto.
 &c. &c. &c.

Answer to the 1st letter of Captain Smith.

Illustratus Sir,—Before I call the Senate to meet, which conjointly with me is the legal authority to decide on all political matters, I declare to you, that I cannot but look upon the entrance of the sloop of war under your orders into the port of Macao, as an act of declared hostility to the government of Her Most Faithful majesty, because such entrance has ever been prohibited, nor can you have instructions from your government to attack well known and most ancient rights, no ship of war, even in admiral Drury's time, having ever entered the port of Macao. I therefore protest against you, as regards the consequences that may result from this step taken by you without justifiable motive, since your views were very different in Nov. last, as I shall make known to the respective governments of Great Britain and Her Most Faithful Majesty. My God protect you.

Macao, 4th February, 1840.

ADRIAN ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.
 To Captain H. Smith, &c.

Commander of H. M. Naval forces in these seas.

H. M. S. Volage, Macao Roads,
 4th February, 1840.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and I beg leave to put it plainly to Y. E. whether you are inclined to give protection to her Britannic majesty's subjects now residing under the flag of Portugal, or whether you will permit them to be harassed in the manner they have been during the last six months.

Y. E. will have the goodness to say at once that you cannot afford the required protection.

and wish the British community to withdraw from Macao, her majesty's ship shall immediately leave the harbour, and I shall lose no time in making your sentiments known to my countrymen.

I have &c.
 H. SMITH,
 Captain of H. M. ship Volage and Senior Officer in China.

To His Excellency
 Don Adrian Accacio da Silveira Pinto,
 &c. &c. &c.

Answer to the second note from Captain Smith.

Illustratus Sir,—With the clearness which it becomes the representative of Her Most Faithful Majesty's government in this country, I shall answer the questions you put in your second note of this day.

This establishment is very different from all other possessions of H. M. F. M.; it is only under peculiar circumstances that it can admit strangers, and their simple toleration cannot furnish you with an excuse to expose that establishment to the horrible consequences that threaten it. Have not the English on various occasions of trouble gone on board their ships and done this notwithstanding the decided protection which, according to my means, I was ready to afford them? This is most certain, and no gentleman will deny it; for on one occasion they did so under the recommendation of the British superintendent of commerce, and on another occasion by your own recommendation, proceeding no doubt from an exact knowledge of the peculiar situation of this establishment, where very thing must perish if the Chinese were to withdraw our means of subsistence; nor need I mention the treaties entered into between the Chinese government, and that of H. M. F. M., treaties well known to you, so much so indeed that no vessel of your nation ever entered the port except for necessary repairs.

I therefore require, as representative of H. M. F. M.'s government, that you will cause forthwith the sloop Hincathi under your orders to leave the port, and with the assurance that I shall afford to H. E. M.'s subjects such protection as I am able, I shall not insist on their remaining in this city should they not think it efficient. (and this besides would be very necessary for the quiet of the city) for I cannot consent to the treaties which bind us to the Chinese empire being violated, in order to observe the strict neutrality of which you speak in your first note. The circumstances are delicate, and upon you will fall the weight of the enormous responsibility which must accompany the precipitate step you have taken in opposition to the laws of this establishment.

This is written in the Senate, where I am in session with the members that compose it. You point out the hardships suffered by the few British subjects resident here, and do not weigh the heavy losses and great sufferings which have fallen upon 5000 Portuguese inhabitants, to maintain their friendship with the English. Their commerce completely stagnated since the return of the superintendent, and the heavy duty that has fallen to the Portuguese soldiers to watch over the safety of the English, tends to deprive some consideration on your part. Indeed you do not remember expressions uttered formerly by truth. This government will make known to the whole world whatever has occurred within the last nine months, and it is certain that the whole world will do it that justice which it deserves.

However, we have abundance of large stores. The reformer had proposed that the cultivation of the poppy in China should not be discontinued, and suggested that it might even be produced in such quantity as to diminish the importation of the foreign drug. "If all the rich and the middle class," says the conservative, "for planting the poppy, and if the people, looking for a large profit, were to plant it in its cultivation, where will the silk and the mulberry-tree be cultivated, or what and rice be planted?" It is pretty clear from this specimen, that Chao's knowledge of husbandry and of political economy is upon a level with that of the Manchurian and the Tibetan; and the extent of their we have before us.

Chao's memorial, however, is well worth perusing, for the evidence which it affords of the revolution which has begun to effect in China, and which, if his opinions can be relied upon, is far greater than we should have expected. "At the present moment, throughout the empire," he observes, "the minds of men are in constant danger: the more foolish being seduced by teachers of false doctrine, are sunk in vain superstitions, and cannot be aroused; and the more intelligent, being intoxicated by opium, are carried away in a whirlpool, and beyond recovery." His apprehension of foreign invasion is, of course, intense. "Is it then," says he, "forgetful, that it is natural to the common people to judge things heard of only by the ear, and to undervalue those things which are before their eyes—so that by those things which are near at hand, and to seek after those things are after off; and though they have a thing in their own hand, yet to esteem more highly such as come from them from beyond the seas? Thus, in Kiangnan, Chekoo, Hokkien, and Kwangtung, they will not quickly be guided by the laws of the empire, but must needs make use of foreign money though of an inferior standard; and this foreign money is nevertheless exchanged by them at a higher rate than the native silver, which is pure. And although money is cast in China after exactly the same pattern under the names of Keang-soo pieces, Hokkien pieces, and native or Canton pieces, yet this money has not been able to gain currency among the people." That also, the silk and cotton goods of China are not sufficient in quantity, and yet the broad-cloths, and camlets, and cotton goods of the barbarians from beyond the pale of the empire, are in constant request. Taking men generally, the minds of all are equally unsound in this respect, so that all men prize what is strange and undervalue what is ordinary."

The "right honorable gentlemen" or the "noble lord" proceeds next to narrate, from the history of Formosa, what turns out to be a cock-and-bull story—how opium was first of all cultivated in Java (where it has never been cultivated at all) how a certain redoubtable nation (the Dutch) taught the natives the use of it, for the express purpose of destroying their military virtues; how they accomplished their object; and how, in consequence, they completely subjugated the whole island. "Now," says he, arguing from these premises, "the Fanlians are of the race of foreign men called Hung moon, or men with red hair. In introducing opium into this country, their purpose has been to weaken and enfeeble the colonial empire. If not early argued to a sense of our danger, we shall find ourselves ago long on the last step towards ruin. The repeated instances within a few years, of the barbarians in question having assumed an attitude of outrageous disobedience, and the stealthy entrance of their ships into the provinces of Fuhken, Chekoo, Kiangnan, and Shantung, even to Teentsie—to what motives are these to be attributed? Is man truly unable to answer the inquiry, but, prising the sacred instructions of your majesty's all-wise progenitor, surmised the inevitable? (Kaugh.) I find the following remark by him, dated the 18th month of the 55th year of his reign (1717): "There is cause for apprehension, lest in centuries or millenniums to come, China may be endangered by the various nations of the west, who come sailing from beyond the seas." I look upwards and downwards, contemplating the glorious consideration of that all-wise progenitor, and taking thought for the concerns of barbarians beyond the empire, and giving the distant future a place in his divine and all-pervading forethought. And now, within a period of two centuries, we actually see the commencement of that danger which he apprehended. Though it is not practicable to put a sudden and entire stop to their commercial intercourse, yet the danger should be duly considered and provided against: the ports of the several provinces should be guarded with all strictness, and some prohibition should be administered as to a warning and forbade what may be anticipated."

Throughout the whole statement of the Chinese functionaries, there is one opinion which seems to be universal—viz. that gold and silver, the counters by which wealth is reckoned, are themselves the only substantial wealth of a nation. One cannot much blame this error, seeing that it was our own, and that of the other nations of Europe, not many years back. "Formerly," says even Hsu Hsiao, the reformer, "the barbarians brought foreign money to China, which being paid in exchange for goods, was a source of pecuniary advantage to the people of all the seaboard provinces. But lately, the barbarian merchants have been lecturing on the money, which has rendered it necessary for them to export foreign silver. Thus, foreign money has been going out of the country, while our own comes into it. Right is it that yellow gold be deemed as the best." He then proceeds to state some facts tending to show that the value of the precious metals

had risen. Formerly, a tael of pure silver (about 65.84) was exchanged for about one thousand of the small silver coin, which Europeans call cash, each of which is equal to the value of one third part of a farthing. Now he tells us, that from 1,200 to 1,300 cash are required to purchase a tael of silver; which shows an increase in the value of the latter of from 25 to 30 per cent. Half of the augmented value is, probably, owing to the diminished productivity of the American mines of late a few years; but that there has been a rise in the value of silver in China besides, there can be no doubt, when we consider that foreign silver was always imported under the old system of trade, and never exported, and that for the last twenty years, silver, both foreign and native, has incessantly been exported in larger quantity than imported. That this must have produced considerable drawback in the transactions of the people, is obvious enough. The functionary just quoted gives a remarkable example. The consumers of salt, who receive it at a fixed price, invariably pay for it in the coin called cash, at the standard rate of 1000 to a tael; but the farmers of the salt monopoly are obliged, on the other hand, to make their payments in silver. The necessary consequence is obvious: "the salt merchants," says Hsu Hsiao, "have all become involved, and the existing state of salt-trade in every province is subject to the same." How is this occasioned, but by the undervaluing of salt of pure silver. If the salt-exhaustive stores of the central spring go to fill up the wide and shallow salt-pans of the outer sea, gradually pouring themselves out from day to day, and from month to month, we shall shortly be reduced to a state of which I cannot bear to speak."

There is not one of the Chinese documents in which the export of silver, especially native, is not coupled with the grievance of the importation of opium; and it is hard to know upon which most stress is laid. The opinion overruns the people; and according to the statement of one officer, (exaggerated of course), the annual loss to the empire in silver amounts to twenty millions of taels, or between six and seven millions sterling;—for all that is exported is put down as a dead and irretrievable loss, as much as if it had been stolen from the public treasury. It is obvious enough how this exportation of bullion now takes place, and why it did not happen in former times. We formerly took away more merchandise from China than we carried into it; and now, in an augmented quantity of opium, woolens, cottons, and metals, we import far more than our increased exports of tea, raw silk, and other Chinese commodities will counterbalance. The balance in both cases, of course, is paid in bullion; and our drain of bullion of late from China is in a single year, we believe, amounted to two millions sterling. Of the prejudice of the Chinese upon this subject it is wholly impossible to dissuade them, and it has unquestionably had a large share in hindering the present crisis. The Chinese are currency-dealers of a particular stamp, and it hardly becomes us to blame them for their errors, while similar ones are so frequent among ourselves.

One striking fact, and to us a novel one, is made known through the recently published Chinese documents—the extensive culture of the poppy, and manufacture of opium, in China itself. This is a proof, which it is impossible to get over, that the mere importation of the foreign drug is not the principal grievance; and affords at the same time, evidence of the extraordinary corruption of the Chinese officers, for so species of culture is more conspicuous than a field of white poppies, more quickly detected, or more easily destroyed. "From Fuhken, Kwangtung, Chekoo, Shantung, Yunnan, and Kwichow," says the councillor Choo-tsun, "memorials have been presented by the censors and other officers, requesting that prohibitions should be enacted against the cultivation of the poppy, and against the preparation of opium; but, while originally prohibited, the cultivation of it has not been stopped in those places. Of any of those provinces except Yunnan I do not presume to speak; but of that portion of the country I have it in my power to say, that the poppy is cultivated all over the hills, and in the open champagne, and that the quantity of opium annually produced there cannot be less than several hundred thousand. And yet we do not see any diminution in the quantity of silver exported, as compared with any previous period; while on the other hand, the lack of the metal in Yunnan is double in degree to what it formerly was. To what cause is this to be ascribed? To what, but that the commerce of the drug are very many and that those who are choice and dainty with regard to its quality always prefer the foreign article."

How we have opium grown in no fewer than six of the Chinese provinces, at opposite extremities of the empire, "Several thousand chests" cannot, it is presumed, mean less than four or five thousand. The smallest of these quantities exceeds the whole foreign opium imported into China three-and-twenty years ago; and if we take only half this quantity for the other five provinces, the whole production of native opium will equal the foreign importations nine years ago.

Will the use of opium cease, then, because the Chinese have burnt twenty thousand chests of the foreign drug, and destroyed two millions sterling worth of foreign property, in a trade carried on for three hundred years? We are clearly of opinion that it will not. The inferior article manufactured by the Chinese will be enhanced in price, by the destruction of so large a quantity of the foreign drug; the price of the foreign drug itself will be enhanced in China, and appreciated (depreciated) elsewhere, giving every inducement to smuggling; and in due time, the foreign trade will be re-established, although perhaps in a modified

and worse form than before. The Chinese have already allowed it, will insure the process of re-establishment. "At Canton," says one of the memorials, "the merchants of the drug who are called dealers. These pay the price of the drug into the hands of the resident foreigners, who give them orders for the delivery of the opium from the re-colouring ships. There are carrying boats on the river, and these are vulgarly called 'floats' and 'floating dragons.' They are well armed with guns and other weapons, and are manned with some scores of desperadoes, who ply their oars as if they were wings to fly with. All the customs and military posts which they pass are throughly searched. They happen to encounter any of the soldiers, or customs, they are as anxious as to resist, and slaughter and carnage ensue." The smugglers are as resolute to evade the law as the officers are ready to be bribed. "This punishment," says the governor and lieutenant-governor of Canton, "has been gradually increased in transportation, and death by strangling. The law is by no means deficient in severity; but the people are not so much influenced by the fear of the laws as by the desire of gain. Hence, from the time that the prohibition was passed, the petty schemes and devices of evil men have daily multiplied."

Thus, what at first a common article of no value in the market, either for smoking or eating, and also of a moderate price, has with the increase in the severity of the regulations increased in demand, and been clandestinely and largely imported; annually drawing away from the pecuniary resources of the inner land, while it has done nothing to enrich it. This proceeding of the Chinese government may remind some of our readers of the attempt made in the year 1760, on the recommendation of the English clergy, to put a total stop to gin-drinking, by making the duty prohibitory, and which was followed by an increase of smuggling, drunkenness, and crime, that compelled a speedy retreat. The councillor just quoted, who is acting in the very spirit of the preamble of the English act of parliament, dictated by the bishops and peers of the reign of George the second, "Whereas," said the wise men, "the drinking of spirituous liquors, or strong wine, is become very common, especially among people of low and inferior rank, the constant and excessive use of which tends greatly to the destruction of their health, rendering them unfit for useful labour and business, debauching their morals, and inciting them to perpetrate all vices; and the ill consequences of the excessive use of such liquors are not confined to the present generation, but extend to future ages, and tend to the destruction and ruin of this kingdom." Substituting "opium" for "gin," and omitting the ruin of the realm from the expostulation of silver, which the English legislators of the time would certainly have included had their thoughts been directed against brandy instead of "the ruin," here we have the virtuous and indignant Choo-tsun all over.

Such as we have now described them, are, we believe, the real facts of the Chinese opium-trade; and if we do not deceive ourselves, our view of it is the first rational account which has as yet been laid before the public. Meanwhile, we beg to remind the missionaries and capitalists, who have so often this topic for their special labours, that no cause can be served by negligent statement or exaggeration, and that there is enough of false religion and immorality abroad for their labours, to make it quite unnecessary to fall foul of their countrymen in India, embracing every considerable merchant that has been in that country for half a century, and a commerce deemed all the while as legitimate and creditable as the English trade in wine, or brandy, or tobacco.

(Canton Gazette, 14 and 21 August.)

Loss of the English ship Marx, captain Gardner.—This vessel left Manila on the 7th January, bound for China; she experienced during three days very blowing weather, and on the 13th January at 9.30 p. m. struck on the northeastern part of the Prata shoal, whilst in stays; the current had set her about 25 miles to the southward, which accounts for the misfortune. Immediately after the vessel struck, with a very high sea running and breaking over the vessel, the rudder having been unshipped, and the wheel damaged, she fell off and took on the larboard bilge. The ship continuing to strike hard, the crew were ordered to cut away the lee bulwark to launch the boat, but were obliged to lift the boat over all. On lowering the sternboat she filled and broke her bows. The ship filling fast, the crew got into the longboat which also soon got on the rocks to leeward of the wreck, and the crew were obliged to carry her over the coral rocks as far as they could; it being very dark they remained in the boat on the rocks all night, and two days more, when, their provisions being exhausted, they resolved to attempt reaching the wreck, which they accomplished by the second mate swimming on board, and throwing a rope. On the 15th they left the wreck and made for the island, which though not visible from the wreck, they reached in the evening. Here they remained two days, after which, the gale having subsided, the boat was despatched to the wreck to obtain

* The Chinese, with the exception of small bits of silver used as ornaments, have the government, perceiving the advantage of it, been of late begun to coin silver pieces in imitation of the Columbia or other Spanish dollars. This coinage, however, is without all official sanction, and is badly received, the people refusing to take it as an equivalent for the true Columbia, which is now in very scarce circulation.

1. In 1831-32, the bullion exported to China and Hongkong, exclusive of England and other places, amounted to £2,352,968; and in 1837-38 to Hongkong alone, it was £1,137,000. In the six years ending with 1837-38, thus extending the two last for California, of which we have no statement, the whole amount of bullion exported to the two places amounted to £2,352,968.

what provisions they could, and returned two days later. Sufficient food having been obtained to last part of the crew about a month, Capt. Gardner volunteered to leave in the boat (which was a very small one) in the hope of reaching China or of being picked up at sea, when relief would be sent to those left on the island, and lots were drawn for who was to accompany him. The boat with seven hands in all, leaving six on the island, put off on the 23rd January, and after much difficulty and danger in clearing the reef, and experiencing blowing weather, they were fortunate enough, just when in sight of Pedra Branca, on the 25th, to be picked up, much exhausted, by the Bombay Castle, on board of which vessel they met with the kind treatment, and arrived at Tungko on the 26th. Immediately on hearing of this disaster H. M. S. Hyacinth went to the relief of the six men left on Prata Island, and we are happy to say that she has been successful, having returned to Tungko with the men on Thursday last. (Canton Press, 1st Feby.)

The Ship Royal Saxon.

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir.—On my arrival at this anchorage I find a report in circulation which I feel myself called upon to contradict, and trust you will, obliging me by laying the following statement of facts before the public, in order that they may be able to form a proper judgment—how far I have deserved the atrocious calumny which it appears has been so freely discussed throughout the fleet, and doubtless believed by many.

It is not necessary for me to relate all the particulars of my case, which has already been before the public, namely: my signing the bond, and being twice prevented by captain Elliot from entering the river.

It will be remembered in the commissioner's final edict, cutting off the British trade "for ever," he therein made an exception of the two ships "Thomas Coote" and "Royal Saxon" forbidding all other English vessels from trading with the Chinese empire.

Thus finding myself so advantageously situated, I naturally became anxious to avail myself of it; particularly as my doing so could have no influence over others, they being prevented by the Chinese, and in my opinion not at all affecting the public interest.

On the 23d of December H. M. S. Volage arrived from Macao. Having business to transact which concerned both captain Smith and captain Elliot, I went on board, but found that the latter gentleman had not returned from Macao. During my private interview with capt. Smith on this occasion I mentioned the peculiarity of my situation, and the great advantage I should derive were I permitted to proceed to Whampoa; not that I expected captain Elliot's permission, but did he, captain Smith, think there would be any particular objection on the part of captain Elliot. He, captain Smith, frankly replied he thought captain Elliot would prevent me; at the same time kindly tendered the use H. M.'s cutter to convey that evening any communication I had for captain Elliot, which I thankfully accepted, at the same time assuring captain Smith that nothing should induce me to attempt such a step, until I heard from or saw captain Elliot. By the cutter the same evening I wrote to captain Elliot, pointing out the peculiarity of my situation, and the advantages offering for my going on; concluding my letter with the remark, that "I considered myself under much stronger bonds than official documents, otherwise I should have been out of his reach long ere this."

On the morning of the 24th captain Elliot arrived in the cutter, and in obedience to his request went on board, when a long conversation took place, in which captain Elliot endeavoured to convince me of the

danger and folly in attempting to enter the river, but to which I could not agree, and plainly told captain Elliot that under all circumstances, and considering the duty I owed to others as well as myself, "I should feel myself bound to make another attempt;" when captain Elliot immediately replied, "they would use all the means in their power to prevent me." I then said to captain Elliot, "in that case I should be compelled to make a bond *fide* surrender of the vessel to them, as she would no longer be of service to me." Captain Elliot replied, "he could not help it;" "at the same time assuring me that the moment I entered the Bogue that moment my prospects of gain should be defeated."

The above is in substance and as near in words as I can possibly recollect. If I have in any way mistated or withheld anything, I call upon the parties concerned to correct it.

I could, and probably may, say a great deal more upon the subject of capt. Elliot's interference since my arrival in these seas, but for the present I forbear saying more than I regret exceedingly having been compelled to say so much; as nothing but the vindication of my character should have induced me to repeat what may be considered as partly private.

In conclusion, I humbly submit the subject for the consideration and judgment of the public, relying upon that voice with fearless confidence, to say how far I have forfeited my word or pledge with captain Elliot; and I beg to assure that gentleman I have as great a regard for that sacred pledge as he ever felt. I have &c.,
Toonkoo, 3d Feby, 1840. • R. TOWNS.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

FEBRUARY 11TH, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| England | 10th Sept. | Singapore | 3rd Jan. |
| " States | 20th Sept. | Java | 25th Nov. |
| Calcutta | 25th Nov. | Manila | 15th Jan. |
| Bombay | 6th Nov. | Austral-Asia | 30th August |

ARRIVED.—DUBLIN (Am.) — from Boston, 29th Sept. HARRIS, Hall, from Manila. THE, Scher. — from Singapore 3rd of January. 10th inst. VESPER (Am.) Fleming, JOHN GILPIN (Am.) — from Valparaiso; with English dates to the 15th of September.

SAILED.—PRINCE LOUISA (Pr.) for Hamburg. N. B. This vessel was despatched without any previous notice: a neglect and contemptuous treatment of the public highly deserving severe reprobation.

The Niantic which sailed hence in the beginning of May, arrived at New York in the second week of Sept. UNDER DISPATCH.—QUEEN MAR, for Liverpool. THAMES, EARL OF BALCARNA, for London. CASTLE HUSTLE, for Manila. EARL OF CLACK, CALDWELL, CHARLES FORBES, for Singapore and Bombay. TERRACE, for Calcutta.

By the London we received some American papers of last May and June; but those by the Delhi have not yet been delivered. By the Time we received the Singapore Free Press of the 12th 19th & 26th of Dec. Anjer shipping report.—Nov. 4. *Marrion*, Fellard, from China for London. 7th *Eucles*, Paul, from do. for do. 10th *Lord Amherst*, Hopkins, from do. for Sydney. *Sabina* (Sp.) Juan, from Manila 25th August for Cadiz. 13th *Fairfield*, Abbott, from do. 28th Sept. for London.

The Fort William, arrived at Singapore, spoke the John (G) in the China Sea. The *Lena* (Am.), from China, is overdue at Manila; the *Puppy*, from do, is overdue at Singapore; and the *Wyndham* from Calcutta is overdue at do.

The *Heber*, from Singapore to London was on shore on Hintang; some of the cargo had been saved, but it was doubted whether the ship could be got off.

We have been kindly favoured with copies of the correspondence between H. E. the governor of Macao and the senior officer of H. M. ships in China; the

translation of the Portuguese part of the correspondence we have republished from the Canton Press.

We presume that permission for H. M.'s ship Hyacinth to enter the inner harbour was not asked, because it is certain the duty of the Governor and the Local Senate would have obliged them to refuse such permission; on the other hand, even if the facts had opened their fire on the Hyacinth, the fire would not have been returned by H. M.'s ship.

We think with the senior officer, that, although the measure was irregular, it has had the effect of strengthening H. E. the governor's position; and it is certain one good effect has followed, namely: the retreat of the troops, &c. which both the Portuguese and Chinese inhabitants of Macao are thankful.

We cannot sufficiently admire or praise the high spirit and calm dignity with which the governor has asserted and maintained the rights and honour of the Portuguese nation in this country, and his own personal feelings and honour, in the discussion arising out of this measure; and we sincerely trust H. M.'s subjects—while they feel most grateful for the protection of the Portuguese flag—will ever continue to deserve the good will, friendship, and assistance of so just a governor, of so gallant an officer, and of the honourable the Local Senate and the patriotic Portuguese inhabitants of Macao.

A letter from Canton, dated the 8th inst. says:—The former viceroy left for Peking on the 6th inst. for Peking.

"By the edict of the emperor appointing Lin, viceroy here, he is directly held accountable in this language:—'Lin is to remain as viceroy to settle all pending difficulties, that the blame, if any there be, may fall upon the right shoulders; let him bestir himself, and settle every thing that hereafter he may enjoy perpetual repose.'"

The British Superintendent embarked yesterday in H. M.'s cutter, and sailed from Macao.

The captain of the Danish ship, *Dancho Krøger*, has petitioned the imperial commissioner against his unauthorised measure of conducting that vessel. The captain, in his petition, has alluded to his suspicions that a false accusation against him, and betrayal of foreign interests to the mother land, had been made by a person in Canton, intended to bring it forth as a proof of his unfaithfulness, whenever this traitor may be brought eventually to light, but at present we can only be certain that he is either a Chinese, or a traitor of the U. S. of North America.

The report that captain Elliot applied to the governor of Macao for a guard to protect his person and the property of the British crown from any attack by the Chinese authorities, and that the governor declined complying with the requisition, and captain Elliot's declaration that he would land a guard of marines from H. M.'s Volage, for that purpose, was totally unfounded. We heard the rumour from many persons whom we thought to be good authority; the application for a guard we concluded might have been made, but not the declaration of landing a guard of marines from the Volage; this report we did not believe; and we can now state that capt. Elliot never even intended to prefer a request to the governor of Macao for a guard. It is unaccountable how and with whom these rumours originate. The present state of affairs requires all our steadiness and caution; and neither time nor thought should be frittered away in originating, spreading, listening to, and repeating these ridiculous and dangerous rumours.

The report, which we noticed in our last number, that several American merchants had been ordered out of Canton by the high commissioner, we can now inform our readers is untrue.

The right of search is carried to the extreme by the Chinese officers at Whampoa. At any hour of the day they pull alongside the American vessels, go on board, and walk all over the ship, without leave asked or given.

The Chinese have got a rumour amongst them that Sir George Eleanore is coming out as commissioner to China of course, without any special foundation. But there is a letter to Sir George's address from the high commissioner in Macao, in which they request an interview with him immediately on his arrival in the Chinese waters. Having so respect Sir George Eleanore, as an able man and an excellent officer, we would preserve his appointment to China in any inquiry under the circumstances; and

See First Supplement.

CANTON REGISTER

CHINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1890.

[illegible]

If the imperial edict received Shinto is really carried out in letter and in spirit, we consider the trade of all nations with this country except that of Russia will soon be at an end; or retrograde into a similar state to that of the Dutch trade at Dejima; in Japan; as the atrocious bond has been so willingly submitted to, the next demand may be for the redders and sails of the vessels which proceed to Whampoa.

The war the emperor threatens in wage against our vessels, by cutting off his tea and rhubarb, plainly proves, notwithstanding his boasted benevolence, that he has no bowels of compassion for us. And the commissioner, too, presumes to print an article of the *anti-slavery* medicine to the youth and beautiful queen of England! Fought the course, rude colonial.

In the Register of the 28th of July, in the first paragraph of the opinion of Mr. Advocate General, for "has to stop," read "has power to stop."

On Sunday morning the Chinese war junks and troops returned to the inner harbour of Nagasaki, and occupied nearly their former position. Guns are also being mounted at the barrier; these demonstrations seem to draw some scrimmaging, after the Chinese holidays are over.

Stock of Cotton in Canton and Whampoa, on the 31st of December, 1839.

| | |
|--------|--------------------|
| Bombay | 51,503 |
| Bengal | 8,063 |
| Madras | 6,400—26,026 Bales |

We have published Captain Towe's letter, but we regretted that provision had to appeal again to the Press, for Captain Elton's official allegation prevents him from making known the same matter.

The chamberlain was greatly distressed at the news of the Hyacinth having warned the harbors of Mexico, and severely blaming the Tooting, and other civil and military officers for having allowed her to escape again. H. E. has sent down two sharp boats with guns of various calibers, which have been loaded near the harbor.

We were greatly surprised that our first-issued bulletins have not long ago this given a halt to the Portuguese and foreign ladies of Monaco. We trust they will forthwith stop, if any statement can yet be made and accepted, for such a long and significant neglect - by an illustrious house of nobles.

A full report of the case, Blais and another v. Daniell, will be found in our supplementary columns. From the verdict in this case, which was tried by a special jury, the resident agents in China will learn the necessity of extreme caution in executing their commissions for the purchase of food, and in attending to the very letter of their constituents' instructions. From the difference in opinion of the qualities of these teas between the inspectors in Canton and the inspectors in England, it would seem that there cannot be any true and indisputable standard to guide the selection of teas; and it may often happen that the character indicated for with cautious and guarded care in England, cannot be procured in the Canton market, and yet that tea, although approximating to that character, may be the most profitable mode of investing the funds entrusted in Canton. But with this verdict—and we have been informed that many similar ones have been brought against the agents in Canton and acted by arbitration—before them, we trust the agents will adhere strictly to the mere letter of their instructions, and so protect themselves from the claims of old father time, the law.

In the opening article of the Chinese Repository for January, the reverend editor has, inadvertently of course, made some serious mistakes, which we now take the liberty to correct; for should such errors remain uncorrected and without disapproval, the effect will be to cast down opinion on the English name, and shake the confidence between the English agents in China and their constituents in India.

lastly. There is not one fourth of the number of vessels on the coast, instead of the number being "as great now as at any former period, perhaps it is greater"—as is frankly affirmed in the Repository.

2dly. The highest price paid for the drug, and in only one transaction, on a peculiar circumstance, and for one chest only, was 1000, and the average price for the last six months may be quoted at from seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty or eight hundred dollars. We do not more lament these hasty assertions, made by a reference to individuals well-informed on these points, the Remedy would have secured wider sale.

With reference to the sincerity of the desire of the imperial government to "suppress the evil," we will not pretend to judge. It is a matter of notoriety that the present emperor in his youth indulged in excess in the use of the drug, and that his eldest son fell a victim to it. There are two parts of the question which confront the Chinese government: the cause, or rather the abuse, of the drug, and the "coming out of the opium." It is the making out of this product and pure silver—in which part of the trade are paid—that has urged the government on its headlong, frenzied and cruel course.

To ascertain the popular voice on this any subject "from one end of the empire to the other" by an accident in Mexico, is a rather difficult task, we imagine; we mention it if the war people is ever heard in him, or whether the Chinese of one

provinces knew the plume or the bit—if
there are such feelings—of those of an-
other.

is the *Journal of Occurrences*, the K. posting states, that "January 24th, last, sailing rumors, also, two well authenticated," says a correspondent, "of blood and the cool deliberate murder of arrested Chinese officers on the coast by 'foreign smugglers.'"

We never heard of these "well-authenticated rumors," and our enquiries on the subject have been answered by a denial of the truth of these "well authenticated rumors," which have been traced to a common discharge for bad conduct from one of the schooners. Now, could these rumors be proved actually to be false, we think the revenue officer of the *Repositary* must regret having published them.

Since writing the above, we have made particular enquiries of a party nearly connected with the captain of the vessel whose name has been brought in question in those runs, and their origin appears to have been this:—some time ago the brokers on board an English vessel pointed out to her captain a Chinese boat, and warned him to beware of her, as she was a pirate. After some suspicious inquiries on the part of the frigate, the captain of the English vessel boarded her, in the act of boarding one of his crew (a Frenchman) was speared through the foot, the Frenchman shot the Chinese pirate who speared him. The English then took possession of and burnt the pirate boat, cut off the tails of the pirates, and landed them on their own coast. Such is the origin of the spowell authenticated rumours. The seaman who gave the false information had been discharged from one and received on board another schooner, from which he was also discharged, after having been punished.

The progress of the difficulties, &c. by R. in the same number of the Repository, also deserves a little attention from us. But want of room in our present number obliges us to postpone our strictures until next week.

Every one must know who C.R. is: the insufferable vanity that pervades every sentence of his article precludes concealment. We shall now merely notice one two gross misstatements, which C.R. must have known to be such when he wrote them.

1stly. "It (the affair of Kowloon) threw upon the British flag the odium of being the first to aggress, the guilt of the first bloodshed."

Now, were not the acts of the commissioner ordering away the native servants, stopping the supplies of provisions to the English, and endeavouring to involve a friendly and neutral government in measures of coercion against the residence of the English in Macao, aggressive and hostile measures? Was not the first blood shed on board the Black Label?

Or rather, was not the first life sacrificed, the first breath felt in this quarter by the meddlesome, by the strangling of the Chinese in the years on the fifth of February last, and who is this Chinese? Common report says that was not the individual sentenced, but a nurse

In short, a miserable wretch in the streets of Canton; the police seized him—and when, on his way to the *Assistance* of the foreigners, he protested his innocence of the commission of any crime, his words were followed by the shouts of the police—“Villain as you are, must you now add falsehood to smuggling?” And was not the barbarous and piratical attack made on that vessel and the foul murders committed on board, by the orders of the commissioner? And was not the commissioner’s proclamation dated the 21st of August a declaration of war, followed up by the *true* Chinese system of poisoning the springs of water in Hongkong?

Reply. At page 454, in C. R.’s first objection, he says—“Why Y. E. arrived in Canton in March last, the opium trade was flourishing. With two weapons, the confiscation of the drug and banishment of the importers, the traffic was driven from the factories.”

The first assertion is false, and C. R. must know it to be false; for he, of course, read the leading article in the Canton Press of the 9th of last March; and he was present at the special meeting of the general chamber of commerce on the 21st of March, when a leading member of the Canton community stated the important fact that not a chest of opium had been sold in Canton for the last five months.

With what face, with what face, then can C. R. aver that the opium trade was flourishing in March last?

As to the second assertion—was the traffic ever in the factories? And what proof has C. R. that it ever was?

In a note at page 477, C. R.—this didactic teacher of nations—presumes to object to the British crown employing its subjects in any service it deems fitting; the governor general should not, according to C. R.’s veto, be empowered to co-erce a settlement of the pending controversy (Monstrous audacity!). With equal propriety might this Journal presume to make objections and exceptions to the election of Mr. Van Buren to the office of President of the U. S.—And C. R., who is a subject of the U. S., writes in this note, as an Englishman; he says, “No! not nothing of our delicate and important cause be given over to the Calcutta council.” Marry, come up, our quotha! Is C. R. then one of us? For an answer to this question, we beg our readers to refer to the letters of Messrs. Olyphant and Co., C. C., and many other allies, which have appeared in the Canton papers.

Edict, further confirming the cutting off of the British trade with China.

YU, by Imperial appointment, Hoppo of Canton &c. &c. &c. hereby issue this edict to Hongqua and the other security merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, on the 29th day of the 12th moon of the 11th year of Tansu-wang (20th January 1840,) I received an official joint communication from their excellencies the commissioner & viceroys to the following effect.

Whereas, on the 9th day of the 11th moon of the 15th year of Tansu-wang (14th December 1839,) we, the said commissioner and viceroys, in conjunction with Y. E. the Hoppo, and their excellencies the foreman E. and the admiral Kwan, addressed a duly prepared memorial to the emperor relating to the constant shifting and changing of the English foreigners, and that in obedience to the imperial decree, we did not permit them any longer to hold commercial intercourse with us—this is to say, that on the 22nd day of the 12th moon (18th January 1840) we received thro’ the grand council of war a letter written in the emperor’s own hand, addressed to Lin, viceroys of the two Kwang provinces &c. &c. &c.

On the 2nd day of the 12th moon (30th December 1839,) we, the grand council of

war, received the following imperial edict.

“Whereas, Lin and his colleagues having duly memorialized me (the emperor) relating to all the circumstances of the engagements with the foreign ships, I previously sent down my decree, commanding that every one of the ships of that said nation should be driven out, and their commercial intercourse cut off;—and at the same time we commanded that the little petty-trifling amount of duties should not be regarded as worthy of a moment’s consideration:—all of which we presume has been acted up to in conformity.”

Now we have this day again received another memorial from Lin and his colleagues regarding the tergiversation and unstable conduct of the English:—the which, after careful perusal, we fully understand. The continual shifting and changing of these foreigners is now quite evident, and as we are actually engaged in prohibiting opium with the utmost rigour, how can we permit these said basely foreigners to profess to submit, while they in reality oppose us, hoping to carry on their clandestine proceedings in the dark! Canst, therefore, that Lin, in submissive obedience to our previous edict, take every English ship and drive them one and all out of our territory: they must on no account be permitted to loiter. Fearing as we do that the submissive foreigners of other countries may clandestinely continue to look out (the green), and have it conveyed to other countries with which they may buy opium, only hoping to be able to get it smuggled into China, there to dispose of it;—and further, in reference to our tea and rhubarb, we also fear that the foreigners of other countries may be buying increased quantities, which under false pretences they may send for the supply (of the English):—if we are now in reality going to prohibit the Eng. sh. trade and yet leave open these avenues of evil, this would not at all be a proper way of conducting the matter:—cause, therefore, that Lin do forthwith take up these sources of abuse, and deliberating (with his colleagues) adopt the best plan to dam them up. As Lin is now appointed to the trust of the two Kwang provinces, let him not show the least leniency or remission in what he is about; he should take advantage of this state of things when all is alarm and excitement, to make one strenuous effort and thereby obtain everlasting repose! As regards the overplus or defalcation of the Hoppo’s petty trifling duties, that is a circumstance which I (the emperor) do not take into consideration for a moment! Forasmuch then take this Imperial edict and make it known to those whom it may concern. Respect this.

Which document having been respectfully received by us, we (the grand council of war) now forward it as directed.

And this same having duly reached us (the imperial commissioner), we find, on reference, that we previously received an Imperial edict, commanding us to cut off the English trade, and at that time we issued commands to all the foreign merchants of every nation, that they should not be permitted to bring up clandestinely goods from the English ships, and dispose of them for them (the English), all of which is recorded. Now again having, with the most profound respect, received the above, besides commending the treasure of the province to consult with the judges of the province and Yih, the associate of Loo show foo and Kwan chow foo, how that in accordance with the Imperial will the English ships may be utterly driven out and not allowed to loiter, and how that every source of abuse and evil may be effectually damaged up,—besides doing this, it is right and proper that I respectfully copy out the Imperial edict, and forward it to Y. E. (the Hoppo) and forasmuch I now make this

communication to Y. E. that Y. E. may see the same conformably put in execution &c.

This coming before me the Hoppo, I find that their excellencies, the imperial commissioner and viceroys, in due submission to the emperor’s decree, have already commanded the English ships to be driven out, that they may not on any account be permitted to loiter. It is, however, much to be feared that the foreigners of all other nations who continue to hold commercial intercourse with us, may clandestinely proceed to other countries and thence endeavour to smuggle in opium and perpetrate similar irregularities. It is therefore proper that when

foreign ships enter our harbour, a secret investigation be instituted upon this head, and as it is further to be feared that the foreigners of other countries may be purchasing an increased quantity of tea and rhubarb wherewith to assist the English, we ought no less to take severe precautionary measures when the said foreign ships leave the port. As the Hong merchants oversee and control all foreign business, the preventive measures that should be taken when foreign ships enter or leave the port, it is particularly their duty to connect—and forasmuch we now issue this our edict, and when it reaches the said Hong merchants let them immediately and in conformity vigorously exert themselves in this matter; let there not be the slightest collusion or winking at of illegalities! Should any of these said abuses be discovered, in relation to the foreign ships, it will involve the said Hong merchants in the most fearful consequences. Let every one tremble and obey!

Do not oppose! A special edict. Tansu-wang, 19th year, 12th moon and 27th day. Canton, 31st January, 1840.

Lin, viceroys of the two Kwang provinces

Y. E. Hoppo of Canton

Comment on a Newspaper.—So many articles have been written upon the popular press and its abuses and anxieties of news or editors, that the subject has become somewhat stale. For this reason we have always, as much as possible, avoided my allusion to the topic upon which so many Jeremiahs have been written. This week we are tempted to administer a little reproof to some people, who expect that every article, in every paper, should suit every body. What would a newspaper, for instance, say to a customer, who should find fault because every part of his paper is his own? He would tell him that he was too weak, but a better one, if he even were more reasonable than this, and merely denounced all those that did not fit him as good for nothing and useless to every body, would he not write him down as a fool? Yet such is precisely the conduct of those who, assuming a superiority by their own standard of taste, and expect it uniformly to conform to that. Now, be it known to such superior judges, that the endeavour of an experienced editor for a newspaper, is to mind pleasing them, every week. If a customer turned out all his work upon one week, he would find his business in a minority of the best writing period. The best evidence of editorial skill is to present such a varied selection of work, week by week, as shall offer to all tastes, and be hypercritical, a chance to find something for their peevish gratification. Other critics expect uniform correctness and infallibility in a newspaper. They would have it, that editors should be perfect in knowledge upon all subjects, incapable of error; and above the fallings in which poor human nature is liable. They expect comments upon all that is passing in the world; and that rumours be published while they are new; that there must, notwithstanding, be no omission of any circumstance; no delay to procure accurate accounts;—and yet the story must be such as to leave no error to be corrected. A very little reflection would show such critics that if they are expecting a little more than they would like to be compelled themselves to have to accomplish. Having had some years experience in conducting a newspaper, we have arrived at some philosophical conclusions, that enable us to keep the open door of our way, without any feelings of embarrassment from impudent anonymous letters, important advice, important communications at law for libel, or any of the other dangerous calls to which the pressman is subjected. We endeavour to tell the truth in all matters of fact; to be partial to all individuals and communities; where it is necessary, to dispute, win, without heat or anger; to defend the right in all that pertains to our province. That we expect all this to be not pretended, as we claim are made to perfection. One word more and we have done. As things so many other editors and publishers, it is but reasonable to expect that every week’s paper will not please every body, so if you do not like this week’s, wait for the next.—(Preston Chronicle.)

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1840.

NISI PRIUS COURT—Wednesday.

Mr. Baron MAULE took his seat this morning at nine o'clock.

NON-FULFILMENT OF AN ORDER.—BLAIN AND ANOTHER v. DANIELL.

This was a special jury case, in which Mr. Blain and Mr. John Bewley, tea dealers, of this town, were the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. N. Daniell, of London, a partner in the house of Daniell & Co. of Canton, the defendant; and the action was brought to recover damages for the non-fulfilment of the terms of an order.

Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Wightman, and Mr. Crompton, for the plaintiffs; Mr. Alexander and Mr. Cressy for the defendant.

Mr. Crompton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Cresswell state the case. He said, that Messrs. Blain and Bewley were tea-dealers in this town, carrying on business under the name of Blain & Son. Mr. J. N. Daniell belonged to the firm of Daniell & Co., carrying on business in London and Canton; and the action arose out of the vast speculations in tea entered into by the merchants of this country soon after the tea trade had been thrown open. In 1834 or 1835, the plaintiffs had had with the defendants a transaction previous to that which was the subject of inquiry on the present occasion, and had then some reason to be dissatisfied. About that time it had been ascertained that, from the immense quantity of tea imported into this country, a great part of which was very bad, everything but good tea had become a perfect drug in the market. A small difference in the price in China, made a great difference in the price which could be obtained here. The plaintiffs, aware of those facts, sent out, in the autumn of 1835 and the spring of 1836, orders to the defendants to ship a certain amount of teas of a particular kind in the coming season, and answers were returned expressive of the willingness of the defendants to act up to those orders. The tea season commenced in autumn and ended in spring. The defendants had pleaded that they had received no such instructions, that they had not consented to act or be bound by them; and lastly, that they were bound by them and had fulfilled them faithfully. The jury would find that the instructions sent had been of the most specific character, and he should produce a letter of the defendants, acknowledging the receipt of the instructions, & agreeing to execute them. He should also show, by evidence of the most undoubted character, that they had not been performed, and that in consequence the plaintiffs had sustained a loss of between six and seven thousand pounds. The first letter, from Messrs. Blain & Son to Messrs. Daniell & Co. stated the amount and quality of the teas to be sent to them. There were to be 100,000 lbs. of small, black, wiry strong and full pekoe flavoured pugdons, free from an admixture of brown and faded leaves, to cost from nineteen to twenty taels per picul; 25,000 lbs. of twinkys, small, curled leaf, on the bloom—the lowest of the qualities to answer their description; 15,000 lbs. of hyson, very fine, bright, wiry, bluish leaf, in two qualities from 50 to 60 taels per picul. To that letter the defendants returned an answer, stating that they had carefully noticed, the contents of the letter, and that nothing should be wanting on their part to carry the wishes of Messrs. Blain and Son into effect, and to secure the successful

order in the terms mentioned—no teas in any ways inferior to the descriptions were to be forwarded, inasmuch as the plaintiffs were satisfied that nothing of an inferior kind would then sell in the glutted state of the market, and referring to the necessity under which they had been of rejecting a parcel of inferior order executed by the Messrs. Daniell. In case the order could not be executed, by the impossibility of obtaining such teas in the Canton market, then the money of the plaintiffs was to be returned, either in good bills on London or Liverpool or in the shape of remittances. And it was moreover distinctly stated that on the strict execution of the order depended the continuance of the transactions of Messrs. Blain and Son with the house of Daniell & Co., and whether the investment should prove a profitable or a losing matter. To these letters the defendants replied that Messrs. Blain & Co. might depend upon the best attention being paid to accomplish the completion of the order; and in a letter announcing the shipment of the teas on board the Tugleborough, they stated that, "In remarking on the shipment we may confidently express our sense of the soundness of all the teas, and we have no fear of the comparison with any that have been shipped this season." He (the learned counsel) supposed that they should now be told that the teas shipped were the best of the season; but what of that? The express words of the order were, "If you cannot get the teas we want, send back the money." The Tugleborough arrived, and the plaintiffs immediately sent their broker to examine the teas. As soon as the teas were sampled, the broker reported unfavourably. Samples were then sent to persons considered the best judges, and they all coincided that none of the teas agreed with the order, except the "but middling" hyson, and that might pass. Some correspondence took place between the plaintiffs and Mr. J. N. Daniell on the subject, in the course of which Mr. Daniell said that the Messrs. Blain seemed to be taking a captious objection to the teas on account of the state of the market. To this charge the plaintiffs returned a respectful but positive denial, and offered to allow Mr. Daniell to take samples of the teas, and to submit the question as to their quality to three competent persons, one to be chosen by the defendant, another by the plaintiffs, and the third by the two arbitrators thus selected. They added—"We consider this a fair proposal; and as it is known in the trade that we are not satisfied, an award in thy favour would be the most triumphant thing for thee." The defendants refused to accede to that, alleging that they had previously been threatened with an action, and stating that it must now be brought. Thus held at arm's length, the plaintiffs had no other alternative than to sell the teas by auction, and they sent notice to Mr. Daniell of their intention to do so. The teas were accordingly sold to a very great disadvantage. That being so, an action was brought, and would have stood for fifty-two years ago, but the defendants, when the time for trial approached, asked for delay, in order to allow them an opportunity of sending a commission to examine witnesses in China. The commission was obtained, but they did not send out for a long time afterwards, and the result was that the action could not be tried until now. He (Mr. Cresswell) had to

loaded, at the then market price, (and supposing that they had been shipped according to order,) and then the plaintiffs would have been above £3000 better than they now were. If, however, they had been sold from time to time, as the market would bear them, and at the market price, Messrs. Blain and Son would have been in pocket about £7000. He felt, however, that that was not the true measure of damage. The defendants had no right to invest the money in the manner they did, because they were limited to the purchase of particular descriptions of teas, and if they could not obtain them, they were bound to remit in bills or goods according to the other alternative of the order. The question of the advances in goods was waived in the present action by the plaintiffs; and if they had received the money at the time they ought to have done, they would have been £3000 in pocket.

Several witnesses, engaged in the trade, were then called, and deposed that the teas, with the exception of one parcel of hyson, were very inferior to the description given in the order.

Mr. Williams, clerk to Messrs. Bewley, proved that the gross proceeds of the teas were £12,160 16s. 2d.

Mr. Martin proved that the amount charged for the respective teas were £12,843. The interest of that sum, from the time it would have arrived, if remitted according to order, would have been £1199 17s. which would increase the amount to £14,043. The net proceeds of the rejected teas were £7091. Deducting the sum brought by the accepted teas £3952 would be left.

Mr. Alexander then addressed the jury, contending, on behalf of the defendants, that they were only the agents of Messrs. Blain & Co., and had executed the order with all the diligence, care, and caution, that could have been employed; that they had sent teas corresponding as nearly to the qualities as could be possibly purchased, and that in so doing they had faithfully executed the office of agents. The plaintiffs were known by them to be extensive dealers in tea; and he put it to the jury whether, with a knowledge of that fact, and seeing before them an order for 200,000 lbs. of teas, Messrs. Daniell would not have acted more injudiciously in refraining from sending them a single pound, than in forwarding the very best that the market afforded. They, as far as their judgment and discretion went, executed the order, and although the tea happened to arrive here when there was a falling market—a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. having taken place, according to one witness—that was no fault of theirs. He thought that the proper test of the execution of an order by an agent should be, not what the buyer wished, but what was obtainable, especially when it was considered that purchasing tea in the market of Canton was a very different thing to purchasing an article in England. He thought that they should have heard nothing of the present action if the teas had come to a rising market.

Mr. Archer was then called and examined. He stated that he had once held the situation of inspector of teas to the East India Company, as well as to various houses. In the season of 1836-7, the teas were decidedly and much inferior to what they had been in preceding years.

Mr. Layton.—He was for two years

SUPPLEMENT
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Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Wightman, and Mr. Crompton, for the plaintiffs; Mr. Alexander and Mr. Cusby for the defendant.

Mr. Crompton opened the pleadings.

Mr. Cresswell state the case. He said, that Messrs. Blain and Bewley were tea-dealers in this town, carrying on business under the name of Blain & Son. Mr. J. N. Daniell belonged to the firm of Daniell & Co., carrying on business in London and Canton; and the action arose out of the vast speculations in tea entered into by the merchants of this country soon after the tea trade had been thrown open. In 1834 or 1835, the plaintiffs had had with the defendants a transaction previous to that which was the subject of inquiry on the present occasion, and had then some reason to be dissatisfied. About that time it had been ascertained that, from the immense quantity of tea imported into this country, a great part of which was very bad, everything but good tea had become a perfect drug in the market. A small difference in the price in China, made a great difference in the price which could be obtained here. The plaintiffs, aware of those facts, sent out, in the autumn of 1835 and the spring of 1836, orders to the defendants to ship a certain amount of teas of a particular kind in the coming season, and answers were returned expressive of the willingness of the defendants to act up to those orders. The tea season commenced in autumn and ended in spring. The defendants had pleaded that they had received no such instructions, that they had not consented to act or be bound by them; and lastly, that they were bound by them and had fulfilled them faithfully. The jury would find that the instructions sent had been of the most specific character, and he should produce a letter of the defendants, acknowledging the receipt of the instructions, & agreeing to execute them. He should also show, by evidence of the most un doubted character, that they had not been performed, and that in consequence the plaintiffs had sustained a loss of between six and seven thousand pounds. The first letter, from Messrs. Blain & Son to Messrs. Daniell & Co. stated the amount and quality of the teas to be sent to them. There were to be 100,000 lbs. of small, black, wiry strong and full pekoe flavoured *soogons*, free from an admixture of brown and faded leaves, to cost from nineteen to twenty taels per pecul; 25,000 lbs. of *twankay*, small, curled leaf, on the bloom—the lowest of the qualities to answer their description; 15,000 lbs. of *hyson*, very fine, bright, wiry, blueish leaf, in two qualities from 50 to 60 taels per pecul. To that letter the defendants returned an answer, stating that they had carefully noticed, the contents of the letter, and that nothing should be wanting on their part to carry the wishes of Messrs. Blain and Son into effect, and to secure the successful result of their operations. Subsequently other letters were sent by the plaintiffs to the defendants, one altering the amount of *soogons* to be sent from 100,000 lbs. to 160,000 lbs., still retaining the former description of the quality, which was to be the very best, and taking of all limitation as to price. All the letters, however, strictly con fined the defendants to the execution of the

order in the terms mentioned—no teas in any ways inferior to the descriptions were to be forwarded, inasmuch as the plaintiffs were satisfied that nothing of an inferior kind would then sell in the glutted state of the market, and referring to the necessity under which they had been of rejecting a parcel of inferior order executed by the Messrs. Daniell. In case the order could not be executed, by the impossibility of obtaining such teas in the Canton market, then the money of the plaintiffs was to be returned, either in good bills on London or Liverpool or in the shape of *dividends*. And it was moreover distinctly stated that on the strict execution of the order depended the continuance of the transactions of Messrs. Blain and Son with the house of Daniell & Co., and whether the investment should prove a profitable or a losing matter. To these letters the defendants replied that Messrs. Blain & Co. might depend upon the best attention being paid to accomplish the completion of the order; and in a letter announcing the shipment of the teas on board the *Ingleborough*, they stated that, "In remarking on the shipment we may confidently express our sense of the soundness of all the teas, and we have no fear of the comparison with any that have been shipped this season." He (the learned counsel) supposed that they should now be told that the teas shipped were the best of the season; but what of that? The express words of the order were, "If you cannot get the teas we want, send back the money." The *Ingleborough* arrived, and the plaintiffs immediately sent their broker to examine the teas. As soon as the teas were sampled, the broker reported unfavourably. Samples were then sent to persons considered the best judges, and they all coincided that none of the teas agreed with the order, except the "but middling" *hyson*, and that might pass. Some correspondence took place between the plaintiffs and Mr. J. N. Daniell on the subject, in the course of which Mr. Daniell said that the Messrs. Blain seemed to be taking a capitious objection to the teas on account of the state of the market. To this charge the plaintiffs returned a respectful but positive denial, and offered to allow Mr. Daniell to take samples of the teas, and to submit the question as to their quality to three competent persons, one to be chosen by the defendant, another by the plaintiffs, and the third by the two arbitrators thus selected. They added—"We consider this a fair proposal; and as it is known in the trade that we are not satisfied, an award in thy favour would be the most triumphant thing for thee." The defendants refused to accede to that, alleging that they had previously been threatened with an action, and stating that it must now be brought. Thus held at arm's length, the plaintiffs had no other alternative than to sell the teas by auction, and they sent notice to Mr. Daniell of their intention to do so. The teas were accordingly sold to a very great disadvantage. That brought an action was brought, and would have stood for trial two years ago, but the defendants, when the time for trial approached, asked for delay, in order to allow the opportunity of sending a commission to examine witnesses in China. The commission was obtained, but they did not send out for a long time afterwards, and the result was that the action could not be tried until now. He (Mr. Cresswell) had to inform the jury how he made out the amount of damage claimed. They had been compensated in two or three different modes. First, it was supposed that if the money invested in these bad teas had been invested according to order, the plaintiffs would in that event have been in pocket about £8500. The second calculation was on a supposition that they had been sold, immediately on being

landed, at the then market price, (and supposing that they had been shipped according to order,) and then the plaintiffs would have been about £5000 better than they now were. If, however, they had been sold from time to time, as the market would bear them, and at the market price, Messrs. Blain and Son would have been in pocket about £7000. He felt, however, that that was not the true measure of damage. The defendants had no right to invest the money in the manner they did, because they were limited to the purchase of particular descriptions of teas, and if they could not obtain them, they were bound to remit in bills or goods according to the other alternative of the order. The question of the advances in goods was waived in the present action by the plaintiffs; and if they had received the money at the time they ought to have done, they would have been £3000 in pocket.

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Mr. Martin proved that the amount charged for the respective teas were £12,843. The interest of that sum, from the time it would have arrived, if remitted according to order, would have been £119 9 17½, which would increase the amount to £14,043. The net proceeds of the rejected teas were £7091. Deducting the sum brought by the accepted teas £3952 would be left.

Mr. Alexander then addressed the jury, contending, on behalf of the defendants, that they were only the agents of Messrs. Blain & Co., and had executed the order with all the diligence, care, and caution, that could have been employed; that they had sent teas corresponding as nearly to the qualities as could be possibly purchased, and that in so doing they had faithfully executed the office of agents. The plaintiffs were known by them to be extensive dealers in tea; and he put it to the jury whether, with a knowledge of that fact, and seeing before them an order for 200,000 lbs. of teas, Messrs. Daniell would not have acted more injudiciously in refraining from sending them a single pound, than in forwarding the very best that the market afforded. They, as far as their judgment and discretion went, executed the order, and although the teas happened to arrive here when there was a falling market—a reduction of from 30 to 50 per cent. having taken place, according to one witness—that was no fault of theirs. He thought that the proper test of the execution of an order by an agent should be, not what the buyer wished, but what was obtainable, especially when it was considered that purchasing tea in the market of Canton was a very different thing to purchasing an article in England. He thought that they should have heard nothing of the present action if the teas had come to a rising market.

Mr. Arch-r was then called and examined. He stated that he had once held the situation of inspector of teas to the East India Company, as well as to various houses. In the season of 1836-7, the teas were decidedly bad—much inferior to what they had been in preceding years.

Mr. Layton.—He was for two years inspector of teas for the East India Company. After the trade was thrown open in 1834, he received another appointment. He had been in Canton six years and a half. His late father was a tea-broker in London, and he had been with his father ten years. The mode of inspecting teas was by taking from the "muster" the weight of a silver 64, and putting it in water. He had inspected from

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 18TH 1840.

NO. 7.



FOR BOMBAY.
THE new Clipper Barken, MOR, 450 Tons captain ADAM YOUNG, to sail immediately. For freight apply to W. S. BOYD.



FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE first class ship ROYAL SAXON, of 500 tons, R. TOWNS master, having been compelled to discharge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa in consequence of a notice from captain Elliot to the ship-owners, will be clear of the same and ready to receive cargo on Wednesday the 12th instant. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Toongkoo, or to JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 10th February, 1840.



FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. THOMAS WILLS, will be dispatched on the 15th Proximo. For freight apply to BURJORJEE MANACKJEE.

AND HORNURJEE FRAMJEE.

31st January, 1840.



FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.
THE fast sailing teak built Ship EARL OF BACCARRAS, 1488 tons, Capt. JOHN VAUX, will have prompt dispatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to W. S. BOYD.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY R. HARKER is admitted a Partner in our House in China, his interest commencing 1st January, 1840.
W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
Macao, 15th February, 1840.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the general agents in China.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship GENERAL KYD at Toongkoo. CRYLON GOVERNMENT COIR ROPE, of sizes, from 1/2 to 7 in. a \$6 1/2 per cwt. Apply on board, or to JOHN A. MERCER, —Macao.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. LARRY ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
AUGUSTINE HEARD.
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE.—THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GRAY, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr., and of Mr. ABEL A. LOW, in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELAND, Junr., is admitted a partner therein.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE.—THE firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. of this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W. DELAND, Junr., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT W. WISE, in our firm at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839, and that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our business, which will in future be carried on

under the firm of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, & Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans there of, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to. Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to J. G. ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Stude, Editor of the Canton Register.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for an English single Gentleman, being a third of a house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to ANTONIO J. M. DE CARVALHO JR.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price \$1 1/2.—do for 1836-37-38 price \$1.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1839, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at \$2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, now present at \$1 1/2 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOSE PAINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Bate notes, ... " 2.
Liquist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c. " 1.50
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Auction Bills, ... " 3.
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

Manners and customs of the Japanese.

From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

No. 1.

[Continued from the Page 12 No. 2.]

ON OFFERING THE FAREWELL.

The president. It is in the highest degree gratifying to me to meet the lord governor in perfect health, and I congratulate him thereon. I also owe thanks for the assistance which his lordship has so graciously year afforded the Netherlands in matters of trade, and, therefore, in the name of the lord governor General of Batavia, are the goods offered as present to his lordship, which, according to old custom, are destined for his lordship, and enumerated in the list that I have already delivered.

The governor. It is very agreeable to me to see the president well, as which, as well as on the happy despatch of matters of trade, I congratulate him, and accept thankfully the present that, according to old custom, is offered me in the name of the high government of Batavia. As the time before departure of the ships is now at hand, the president will have to take care that they are specially in readiness to sail, and as soon as they are so ready, I shall be known to the governor.

The president. It is an honour to me that the lord governor has accepted the present offered him. I shall take care that the ships are speedily ready for their departure, and not neglect to make it known to the governor as soon as they are ready.

The audience over, the president repairs to another room, and takes leave. A separate visit to the secretaries. The secretaries come, the usual compliment is paid, and the following short dialogue ensues.

The president. It is gratifying to me to see Messrs. the secretaries well, and I thank them for the trouble they have been good enough to take about the trade.

The first secretary (in the name of both). We also are glad to see the president well, and wish him so to continue.

AT THE AUDIENCE OF DEPARTURE.

The president. After having wished the lord governor his health, I make known to his lordship, that the day after to-morrow, the 20th, the ships will remove to the Papenberg; they being, thanks to the assistance afforded by the lord governor, ready to depart.

(In obedience to an imperial edict, the Dutch ships are bound to quit the harbour of Nagasaki, whether ready or not, on the ninth Japanese month. They may, however, under colour of waiting for a fair wind, lie yet awhile at anchor under the Papenberg, and there take what is still wanting of their cargo. The audience of departure, therefore, always takes place on the 15th of the ninth Japanese month.)

The governor. It is satisfactory to me that the ships are ready to sail, and the president is desired to let them depart on the coming 20th. I will now read what, according to the imperial commands, the president has to do further, and the president will listen.

The president. I thank the lord governor for the leave granted to depart, and will listen to the imperial commands.

(The governor then reads in Japanese, and the interpreter in Dutch, a document, the purport of which is, that if the Dutch desire the continuance of their trade with Japan, they must neither bring Portuguese thither, nor hold intercourse with Portuguese, but make known to the governor of Nagasaki whatever they can learn respecting Portuguese hostile designs against Japan, and must respect such Chinese junk as are bound for Japan, as well as all vessels belonging to the Low Choo Islands, they being subject to Japan. This done, the dialogue is thus resumed.)

The governor. These imperial commands you will duly observe, and the president will moreover command the Netherlands who remain behind to behave behave well.

The president. I shall duly observe the imperial commands made known to me, and communicate them to the high government at Batavia. Moreover, I will command the Netherlands who remain behind to behave behave well.

"The present always consists of a vessel of make, and of two trays, one of sea-fish, the other of seaweed."

This may complete the sketch of life at Desima; and a few words only need be added touching death there, which is permitted to the Dutch, though not to the Japanese. The grounds belonging to one specific temple are assigned to the factory, as their place of sepulture. They pay a yearly sum to the temple, but rather in the form of a gratuitous offering than as the price of their privilege. The forms of burial are, of course, not Christian; but the dead are treated with respect. The priests of the temple assigned to the Dutch perform the same rites at the funeral of the deceased stranger, and take the same care of his grave and monument, as though he had been their fellow-countryman and fellow-religionist.

[To be continued.]

MERCANTILE MORALITY: HIGH TAXES.

(From the Spectator, September 14.)

Taxes are terrible plagues. They not only make cheap things dear, curtail comfort and consumption, manacle the merchant and manufacturer, and oppress the operative, but they tempt multitudes to fraud and perjury. We have heard that, either, a

8000 packages out of 13,000) and the prices obtained, which showed a further advance on most kinds of 1d. per lb. Towards the close of the day purchases of common congos were eagerly made, and there was some fair quality under 1s. 10d. Common twankays sold at 1s. 10d. On the following day there was no proceeding with the same spirit, and the tiger teas attracted more attention; blackish leafed congos being rather dearer. About 8000 were sold out of 12,000. Just at the end of the day there was thought to be less buoyancy, but the sale closed yesterday morning (19th Oct.) at the highest previous rates, and quite firmly.

The whole quantity put up was about 41,500 packages, or 2,500,000 lbs., of which 30,000 packages, or 2,500,000 lbs. were sold. The value of bales may now be considered 2d. per lb. higher than previous to the sale; congos 1s. to 3s.; hyson, imperial, and gunpowder, 3d. to 3s.; twankays, which did not go off so quickly, remain much the same.

Private letters state that Sir George Staunton was consulted on China affairs by the ministry, and that he had been offered the appointment of commissioner to China.

The affairs of the U. S. Bank continued, to occasion considerable anxiety in London. The contemplated arrangement with the Bank of England was not carried into effect, and it was feared Mr. Jandon would have to leave unpaid a large amount of U. S. notes falling due. The holders of the greater portion, however, consented to their renewal, and he was enabled to meet all engagements pending the arrival of the Great Western, since which he has been making fresh arrangements, which are understood to be virtually concluded, and by which several leading houses are to place at his disposal a sum of £800,000, at 2 per cent interest, for the requirements of the U. S. Bank, against notes payable at 18 and 30 months, protected by securities. It is further supposed Mr. Jandon will be able to return to America, leaving the agency with Messrs. Baring, but this is not settled.

The belief of these matters being in a proper train has produced a quieter feeling in the money market in London, and the exchanges, which have been firmer for a few days past, have shown this afternoon (19th October) still more decided symptoms of improvement; prospects of material relief, however, remain uncertain money generally being as scarce as ever.

London, 18th October, 1840.

The arrival by the British Queen, steamer from New York the last inst., is not more unfavorable than the preceding, show a tightness for money, which is said to be greater than ever was known, and we are anxious to learn the effect of the accounts that would be subsequently received from this side. In the meantime, Mr. Jandon here has obtained the loan of £800,000, and there has been considerably business done in U. S. Bank shares at 230, though sellers at that price appear to preponderate.

Our own money market has experienced no relief from the payment of the October dividends, and apprehensions increase as to more stringent measures on the part of the Bank of England becoming necessary, which would press most severely upon trade. The hopes of our foreign exchanges coming round have also been checked by their having again shown a downward tendency. The accounts from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally continue very gloomy, though the Liverpool cotton market is more bright than could be expected.

France. Attack by a Monitor on Louis Philippe. From the *Monitor Parisien*. This evening (19th Oct.) at half past five, just as the king and queen, in their carriage, came

out of the Tuilleries to go to St. Cloud, a woman approached the vehicle and threw a stone into the interior. It broke the glass, the pieces of which slightly wounded the queen in the head; the king was not touched. Their majesties continued their journey to St. Cloud.

The woman was immediately arrested, and was conducted before M. Maréchal de l'Ombre, commissary of police, who had immediately repaired to the spot. She declared her name to be Stephanie Grodet, a servant out of place. She is innocent.

The event is wholly unconnected with party spirit, and as their majesties fortunately escaped without injury, it has caused no sensation. (Globe, Oct. 21).

Spain.—The intelligence from Spain consists of mere rumours. Reporters and Cabrera had not measured swords up to the latest dates. Reporters was to set out from Saragossa at the head of his army on the 8th October.—M. Perez de Castro is now stated to be anxious to retire from office. There was also a rumour that Alais had resigned and that he was to be succeeded by general O'Donnell.

The queen has conferred the grand cross of the order of St. Ferdinand on Lord John Hay, and on general count Harispe. (Ibid.)

The *Courier Francais* states that the French government had given notice to that of Great Britain of its determination to detain Don Carlos in Bourges until the forces of Cabrera should have been dispersed or made their submission.

Portugal.—We have intelligence from Lisbon to the 14th Oct., the contents of the letters are of little importance. The queen had conferred on Espinosa the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword. The Baron de Lago was about going to England on a financial mission. (Ibid.)

Buenos Ayres is still strictly blockaded by the French. The Panama, from China, has arrived at St. Helena, sailed from China, 4th of June. The captain reported at St. Helena that all the British vessels which were loading at Whampoa in May (as known by the last advices) had sailed for England with full cargoes. The captain of the Panama also stated that all the British residents were at Macao, and that the merchants had refused to take the consignment of any ships if they attempt to pass, the Bogue, or did not comply with captain Elliot's orders. (Ibid.)

Bristol October Tea Sale.—At our monthly tea sale 3089 chests were put up, viz: 803 chests of congos, 2560 chests of do. 21 chests of souchong, 37½ chests of twankay, 173 chests of do., 34 chests of young hyson, 110 chests of hyson, 24 chests of imperial, and 41 chests of gunpowder. The sale was exceedingly well attended, and went off briskly, not a single chest being withdrawn. The advances over last sale were 2d. to 3d. per lb. on congos, 1d. per lb. on twankay, and 6d. per lb. upon young hyson, but it was of much better quality than at last sale; the same remark applies to gunpowder, which had a similar advance. The prices reached were—congo 1s. 11d. to 2s. 8d.; souchong 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8½d.; twankay 1s. 11d. to 2s. 0½d.; young hyson 3s. to 3s. 4d.; hyson 2s. 6½d. to 3s.; imperial 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; gunpowder 5s. to 5s. 6d.

Arabia, Oct. 18.—Letters from Canton, in China, of the 25th of May, state, that in consequence of the order to arrest all Europeans in that town M. L. Sonn van Baer was thrown into prison, and experienced very harsh treatment.

London East India and China Association.—At an interview between Messrs. Larpet, Crawford, and Smith, and Lord Palmerston, on the 10th of October, his lordship made the following communication:—By despatches received from Admiral Milne, dated July last, in the Bay of Bengal, it appeared that in consequence of the accounts received from China, of the transactions there, the admiral had sent the Volage to Macao, for the protection of British interests, but that he had thought it better not to go there in the Volage, until he should know what course the government of England intended to pursue; at the same time stating that he should hold himself in readiness to go, if subsequent accounts should lead him to think that his presence in the China sea was necessary for the protection of British subjects. After we had known the previous general to India thought the question of too great magnitude

to be dealt with by his own authority, and therefore it was probable he would wait to receive a communication from the government at home. With regard to the future trade, the despatch was assured that the question was under the serious consideration of government, but his lordship did not, of course, give any information as to what was intended to be done, only repeating his caution that the merchants in China, and those connected with it, should act with prudence in taking care of themselves and their protection. The despatch, however, heard nothing to induce them to believe that the state of things either at Macao or Canton would be altered from what it was in May last, by any measure on the part of the superintendent.

In reply to the following letter from Messrs. Bibby, Adam & Co. we can only remark that the despatch of the Princess Louise was not known in Macao in time to prepare letters; and that this fact was mentioned to us as a grave offence against mercantile courtesy; more particularly so in the present state of our relations with this country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Macao, 18th October, 1840.

Sirs.—We were surprised to observe in your paper of yesterday's date, a notice that the "Princess Louise" had been dispatched from Canton to Hongkong; without any previous notice having been given. We have no information that we dispatched that vessel; and that the vessel which you allude to was given, in the usual manner, by the ship being a gun, and under a British Pilot, forty eight hours previous to sailing. We are not aware that it has been customary to give notice in Macao of the intended dispatch of vessels from Canton; but we thought so, the usual custom would have been attended to. In answer to a notice given in your paper above referred to, as to the dispatch of the "Princess Louise,"

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

P. P. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

THOMAS EDMOND.

2nd Art. in the last Chinese Repository.

We now proceed, according to the intention expressed in our last number, to observe on the 2nd article in the Chinese Repository for January, communicated to that highly respectable periodical by C. R.

C. R. first delivers 23 opinions on the past stages of the controversy—that is "the scenes in this part of the world in connection with the opium question"—and then he states "what we hope will be done for us and our cause, or rather, what we trust, is already doing."

The shortest and best way will be for us to observe on these questions *seriatim*; but we first, and again, observe that C. R. is a citizen of the U. S.; and writing under the initials, C. R., he should not trespass on the sole rights and privileges of crowned heads and editors, by presuming to speak of himself in the plural number.

1st. Opinion.—"The neutralization of the national policy is to be ascribed to the combined connivance, corruption, and daring of the provincial government and the foreign residents."—This is nonsense, and what is worse, untrue: for how and with whom did the foreigners connive, and how was he corrupt? And under the general designation of "foreign residents," all the foreign consuls, missionaries, and C. R. himself, are included.

2nd.—The foreign importer never sought for any equitable protection for the trade and his "valid excuse" is found in the commercial demand and the account sales.

3rd.—The proposition to legalize the import, in 1836, promoted the manufacture of, and encouraged speculation in, opium; consequences justly chargeable on the governing policy of the Chinese government.

4th.—The known corruption of the Chinese government, and the tergiversation and falsehood of the Chinese officers, are the excuses of foreigners for not believing its, or their, most solemn declarations.

5th.—The course taken by the commissioner was that of a coward, a tyrant, and a robber: and what armed seizure is made under European writs, and are writs issued in Europe against contrabandists? An armed seizure is only made when contraband goods are found on the person, or taken in the act of being smuggled. And is it not incomprehensible that a citizen of a republic which asserts that all men are born equal and free—although the postulate is utterly untrue, and contradicted and disproved by our daily experience—can so readily adopt, and yet so clumsily defend, the tyrannical acts of a commissioner, who, in his first proclamation, boasted of holding irresponsible powers? On what altar has C. R. rendered up his Christian and Republican liberty?

6th.—The superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China is not the agent of the Bengal government, nor the confidant of the E. I. company. He did—most unnecessarily and unwisely, in our opinion—more than disclaim all connection with the opium trade in the river in Dec. 1839: and by thus voluntarily connecting himself with, and placing himself under, an infamously government, gave to it 'an invaluable opportunity', which it has not lost.

7th.—The stealthy manner in which the execution of aativain the square before the factories was effected on the 20th of February, 1839, sufficiently evinced the conviction of the Chinese authorities themselves that they were acting improperly.

8th. 9th.—The jurisdiction of China extends only as far as China can enforce it. It is but sheer nonsense to quote international law as applicable to, or observed by, a nation claiming universal supremacy over, and tribute from, all under heaven. The commissioner had committed an aggression on the persons of British subjects, by imprisoning them, and a spoliation on their property, by extorting it under threats of death to the hongmerchants: it was, therefore, the British superintendent's duty to prepare to resist further aggression, and to protect British life and property, of all descriptions, by every means in his power: but such was not the state of affairs in the previous December, when the British superintendent offered his services to the provincial government to drive the British owned boats, engaged in the opium trade, out of the river.

10th.—The liberty and life of a British subject having been threatened by the high commissioner, it was the superintendent's duty to take the threatened individual under the immediate protection of the consular roof and British flag, the proper place of refuge: and certainly safer than any private factory, for the commissioner would have paused before he forcibly abducted a British subject from under the protection of the representative of his country. How, then, does it follow, of course, that the superintendent's proffers to adjust the question at issue, on principles of equity, should be suspected? And the demand for passports did not follow the negotiation but was made, forthwith, on captain Elliot's arrival in Canton. (vide, Public Notice, dated 23rd March).

11th.—The select committee could not have ordered off the opium fleet without instructions from the court of directors; and the members of the select committee were partners in a leading firm that had the largest transactions in opium: the company's servants sharing in the profits made on cot-

top, and the private merchant retaining those made on opium. Nor would our could they have deported Mr. Dent under the circumstances, and ruptured relations of the two countries,—solely the consequence of the acts of the commissioner.

15th 16th.—The signature of the first bond by the Americans was first effected at the instance of a partner in the mercantile firm of which C. R. is a member; and C. R. himself said, in his letter to the commissioner, dated the 25th of March last,—"He is now ready and willing, and hereby does engage to pursue in future the same course as heretofore, under the PENALTIES DESIRED by the Chinese government." With reference to C. R.'s reasoning that the signing of the first bond involved "no practical danger," we refer him to his own ready offer to submit to the "penalties desired," and the following extract from the commissioner's orders, dated 8th of May last. a

"All you foreigners of every nation—should you not come hither, there the rather not; but should you come to the territory of the celestial court, be you people of any country whatsoever, so often as opium is brought, in all cases, in accordance with the law, the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not that it was not told before long!"

22nd. It was for the safety of British life, liberty, and property that the foreigners from Canton was enjoined, not ordered. The select committee had never any influence to raise unjust demands in cases of manslaughter; and they left the river with the company's ships, in 1821, as the only alternative. And how can C. R.—in direct contradiction to capt. Elliot's public notice:—"But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances."—aver that "the language and conduct of the British community during the confinement was openly hostile."

The intelligence brought by the *Mar* obliges us to yield our space to subjects much more interesting than R. C.'s long effusion or our remarks on it. We shall, however, conclude them in next week's Register: in the meantime, we refer our readers to the letters of *Oliver Cromwell* and R. C.—We may notice Mr. King's letter, dated on Oak-apple day, in our next. We have not yet seen it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

OPEN TRADE.—Article 2nd, by Charles Rex. Canton Repository for Jan'y.

Sir,—It would have been well for the merits of the case, and still more necessary for the character of the writer, had this matter been handled with the modesty and the consideration so difficult a subject requires. Instead of this, here you have an obscure, unknown individual setting himself up as the exalted voice of eloquence for China, Great Britain, the United States, and many other, including France and Holland. Clearly demonstrating, if you believe the writer, that all the misery, loss, and confusion lately at work here would have been prevented had he been appointed dictator over the operations of six of the greatest nations of the world; and he clearly indicates the only way out of this slough of despond, is by still getting him to act & think for all—in treating of an affair, so difficult as to puzzle the ablest moralists and politicians of the age;—affecting the passions of millions, the love of gain of thousands, the revenue of princes;—and the pride of power of the Tartar emperor,—he does not favour us with a single new fact or new argument, though he certainly distorts many of the first, and renders confused in his miserable many of the last.

This is merely naming; but the subject begins to assume a sterner aspect when we see a profane Christian man, this stickler against selling 100 drops of laudanum to a broken down debauchee, only something over the Yenchow's guilt of imprisonment, robbery, and threats to the imprisoned of death, until the robbery is fulfilled: each conduct now evidently about to be attended by the shooting of barrels of human blood, as the writer of the article most well know. How infinitely sinks in the comparative scale of guilt the seller of opium, as the user of it.

Sir, Had the Yenchow been a Christian, for as the writer is a profane of Christianity, he had the moral right to adopt such a course, though the certain result of it had been the conversion of every man in the empire to Christianity: it was a monstrous and cruel moral wrong, and is slightly condemning it, the writer of article 2nd is equally guilty himself.

Whereas the writer of art. 2nd, lurches on the realisation, of British property by U. S. Canton agents, were I once he was a citizen of the U.S. himself, I would immediately answer it by saying the "graphs are gone;" and when he tries to create a quarrel between the merchants of the U.S. and the British superintendents, I would reply—

"surely captain Elliot must see that British property is not taken through U. S. hands, and now on his way home the Great Britain is on and silk, must relieve those of suffering commercial firms, & thus lessen the present 'evil' and on the plan, however disapproved of at first, still turning out to be useful, for, captain Elliot, will look on it as a national good."

Does the writer of article 2nd, ever dream that there are millions who do not admit the immorality of the use of silk, by consequence do allow the sale of opium: that a reaction is at work in the most intelligent circles of the west, well supported by the Press, against those now engaged in a crusade of opium; and that the upholders of this reaction (and by the way, which will receive considerable benefit from the information of Elliot art. 2nd) look on it that the age coming after us will consider this cry against opium in the same light as the prohibitions against silk at Rome, tobacco and hops in England—or as the prohibition of Galilei's—thus paving the way for the emperor of China to admit the drug on a duty, and by doing so getting free of a large portion of the evil; namely: a systematic breach of the law!

10th February, 1840. OLIVER CROMWELL.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—When an individual steps, uncalled, upon from his recognized path in life, he must be content to bear the scrutiny of his fellow-men. When, in addition to this step, he seeks to raise himself above the community, every one has an undoubted right to question his pretensions, to analyze his motives, to ask—"what is this, that like window" standeth in the top of high places, saying, hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

The view you have taken, in your last number, of the paper by C. R. in the Chinese Repository for January, gives promise of his meeting full justice at your hands as a public journalist. Still, if your space admits, I would fain have a few words with "Sir Oracle," through the medium of your columns.

In opinion 18th p. 430, after "darning with faint praise" the almost chivalrous gallantry with which the chief superintendent, regardless of the dangers that beset the enterprise, threw himself among his countrymen to share their dangers; he proceeds, in a note, to condemn his taking Mr. Dent from his own home to the British factory; intending, by that act, only to interpose the moral protection of his flag and official station: for no sane man would have dreamed of opposing the physical force arrayed against the foreigners in Canton. He says, "But when (as in the case before us) the citizen stands charged with infraction of the laws, it is necessary on to interfere as evidently to secure, not obstruct, the course of justice." Now, sir, C. R. must be well aware that, in March last, there was no charge of infraction of the laws that did not include every foreigner in China—even the innumerable C. R. himself—still I can readily understand how, under the pressure of personal fear, he may have sought at the hope that some one might be selected to bear the brunt of the commissioner's ire. But at this distant interval of time, when all such fears have vanished, and judgment may be supposed to have recovered its equilibrium, I would ask what principle of general sympathy or Christian benevolence, can say but a cold, heartless, calculating man, contemplate resting on the head of any individual, the fulcrum of a lever, when pressure the whole community should too heavily to bear? Can C. R. pretend to talk of the "course of justice," when he must be aware that Mr. Dent was not cited before a competent tribunal to answer for an individual offence—not called upon to answer a charge that did not rest equally with every other foreign merchant—but "invited to the city gate to have a new edict read to him"—"treacherously peremptory to go by those false and lying necessitators the hongmerchants—under the most solemn assurances of immunity and safe return—while they well knew, that a body of soldiers was in waiting to seize and forcibly detain him. There was one honorable exception to the phalanx of perfidy exhibited by the hongmerchants on this memorable day in Mr. Dent's office; and none that witnessed it will easily forget it—He is now no more—I need only name old Morrison. His embarrassment, as he attempted to perform his task of persuasion—his agitated countenance and faltering voice, giving the lie to his act speech—the whole saying, as plainly as dared be spoken by honest purpose half subdued by dishonorable duty—"Go out—They have determined on a victim, and you are that victim."

I should not have been led into this episode, but to show that thus could a pagan—a heathen—one alien to our sympathies—by education admitted to act, and acting at the time, the pressure of an imposed duty, that perhaps involved his life: thus, I say, could he act, at a time when excitement and terror had deprived almost every man of the power of calm reflection: while here on the other hand, here we see one, who after a lapse of 9 months, calmly reviewing the past, and fully speculating on the future, can stigmatize that unscrupulous conduct here—inferred to attract, not obstruct, the ends of justice. From my inmost heart I pity that man, I can forgive him, while every heart beats high at viewing the unscrupulous foreigner marching as a body with captain Elliot and Mr. Dent to the British factory, standing at the window of his factory, meaning forth "an attempted abduction." I can imagine him preaching about the "course of justice"—"general sympathy"—"Christian benevolence"—and I leave to him the reflection whether this be their excuse.

It is not my intention to go into any length in noticing the several opinions in the paper, I leave that to other hands. But I cannot deny myself a few words on the unprincipled trade as attacked by C. R. In opinion 17th p. 425 "contrast with the undisturbed prosecution of their own business" (the Americans) should have held

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1840.

themselves above the temptation presented, and thus given to the world a fine specimen of mercantile principle and moderation." Now, Mr. Editor, any distant reader would infer from this that C. R. was content and did hold himself above the temptations presented. It may be so, possibly it is. But suppose we exchange "stat nominis oves," suppose it should be open to proof that C. R. did solicit British business; suppose—mark you, I put the case hypothetically—that among the vessels engaged in receiving British property in Hong Kong for sale within the Bogue, there should have been one, carrying a barque on which were initials known as synonymous with C. R. Suppose, further, that this very ship shall have worked, not only every working day, but on the holy sabbath, the day we are commanded to keep holy—on it to do no manner of work—suppose all this, I say, and then let me quote from C. R.'s paper, p. 476, "there can be no popular virtue without Christian motive or principle giving."

No one will, for an instant, dispute the right of every merchant to take advantage of any circumstance, whether it originates in the weak or woe of others. But pity it is absurd in a man, who goes to a starving city and sells a cargo of provisions at a fair profit, to declare that he came "to feed the hungry."

Here I will leave him with you. He has played an unsuccessful game, and he feels it. His assumed office of universal adviser is a failure. The government of the United States, deaf to the appeal to certain elaborate papers on "American influence on the destinies of ultra Malayan Asia" have not yet appointed him consul general: the superintendent of British trade still pursues his own policy regardless of the "wishes" of C. R. The American consul will not refuse a license to a purchased vessel, whatever be C. R.'s opinion of the legality of the grant. The suffering British merchants will still continue to dispose of their property and relieve themselves from their heavy losses by every means in their power: and even the American merchants will still receive and dispose of such property so long as it produces a commensurate advantage, regardless of the opinion of C. R. (p. 463) that such proceeding is "utterly beneath the American character." The east is evidently not the field for his success. Let him turn his steps westward. Firstly to Calcutta; there let him tell the British government, "through its creature the E. I. Company" that "the money must be counted down, and a drug swept from its path at once and for ever." Diverging a little from the direct route, let him try his eloquence on the Malabar coast, those men "overtaken in their way of trade by sudden and heavy losses." A passing call, rather west will afford him an opportunity of directing a far from his lamp of Christian benevolence on the benighted Turk; the smoker and grower of opium. Nor need he yet rest. Let him at once to St. James's: beard the court in its very sittings with being a "colony grasping power" and "filling the state coffers with gold got by the sale of poison." Should he fail in all these aims, let him cross the Atlantic—land on his native shore, and breathe again the air of the free and enlightened land of his birth. Guided by the cries of his oppressed fellow mortals, the slaves, he will decry the onward, slow, but irresistible march of the abolitionists; their path lighted by the noble example of Great Britain. Then let him join. There is the field for true Christian benevolence and generous sympathy. The applause of every good man will go with him in his labours; and the uplifted voice of the whole Christian world will hail his success.

R. C.

Mr. King's Letter to the British Chief Superintendent. Dated Macao, 29th May, 1839.

THE last arrival has brought us out this letter in the shape of a pamphlet printed in London, and from having gone to such expence, it must be presumed that the writer considers it of import. On our part, except that it entirely throws off the anonymous character of the productions of this gentleman, it would not have deserved notice from any influence it will have on the opium question, which it discusses. The great blunder that this writer makes, in all his addresses to the public, is the assumption that opium used as a medicine, or moderately for pleasure, is immoral. In addressing a large portion of his readers, he should remember that this is totally denied, and that those on the side of opium have just as good a right to assume that it is the most inoffensive mode of excitement in the world, when kept within proper bounds, and

undeniably is one of the most beneficial medicines at present in use: with this hint, for his future regulation, we address ourselves to the letter.

The first 22 pages contain nothing new except to shew the extreme intimacy a humble and religious American merchant is allowed to hold with her Britannic majesty's chief superintendent; still, we are happy to find that the very frequent meetings at the merchants' house, were employed on such a difficult moral question, as the opium question is, as the profane vulgar were wicked enough to attribute the frequency of the visits to discussions of a more trivial nature.

In page 25, Mr. King would have us believe, from an answer given by his servant, that the destruction of opium was popular amongst the Chinese. To this we merely answer, that the clever servant of a man so vain as Mr. King, soon finds out the answer that will please his master, and gives it without the least respect to truth. We deny that the destruction was a popular deed in China, still less the mode of seizure, which terrified all the considerate Chinese from the fear of after consequences.

As Mr. King here sets up the clap trap speech of "woman No. 1 glad"! We beg to inform our western friends, that the fair sex of China consume a considerable portion of the whole quantity of opium imported themselves, and if we can believe our home letters, they are not the only beauties who avail themselves of the use of the poppy, tho' we suspect the abuse of it is much more prevalent in the east than in the west. It is very doubtful how far any pledge given under threat of death or starvation when in prisoned, is morally binding on the party after released; but certain it is, tho' the subject is evaded by Mr. King that a pledge given in return for promised advantages, assumes the character of a bargain, and that if these advantages are afterwards withheld, the pledge falls to the ground: now that is the exact case in point. Lin deliberately broke his part of the bargain, having full power to fulfill it, so of consequence, the pledge of every Canton merchant ceases to be binding: this we more strongly assert, as the writer of these notes gave no such pledge.

Page 30, Mr. King has our full leave to abuse his own consul and constitutional institutions as much as he pleases; nor are we at all prepared to take up the cudgels of the consistency of capt. Elliot's proceedings in this affair, tho' it is only fair to allow him the difficulty of his situation, when he forsook what was consistent, for what he considered (however erroneously) was expedient; but when Mr. King's insufferable vanity, misleads him so far, as to dictate a line of conduct to the British government, he forgets that he has to prove his whole case, he forgets that he has to prove to the lords, commons and queen of England, the immorality of the case, which is denied, and without whose joint consent, neither captain Elliot, nor the whole United States power put together can in the smallest degree interfere with the undoubted right of every British subject

to trade in opium on the high seas; where, if the Chinese come to buy it, it is the business of the Chinese government to stop them, not of the British; and as to the place of dealing, that is a mere matter of expediency, and it is time enough for all this vituperation of Mr. King when he has succeeded in proving his case, and got an act of parliament in support of it.

Mr. King, frequently tries to use the force of a British act of parliament, meant for action in Britain, to prove that opium brought to China for sale is smuggling. The opacity and confusion of this idea is so great, we are sorry to place it on the score of wilful mistatement. Let us try it. The English government prohibits the introduction of gin and brandy, except a duty. Is the buyer of gin and brandy in Schedam or Bordene, a smuggler until he comes within the range of the British line of water. Does the Dutch or French law at all affect him? No, it is the act of parliament in England, enforced by her cruisers that then makes it smuggling. Let the Chinese muster their own cruisers, let them defend their own coasts, as the English do, & the Americans also; but do not let us be called upon to act as the preventative service for the Chinese government. On the other side, take that article most smuggled into France viz: *Fine Cotton Twist*, does the Manchester spinner; does the broker who buys it, or the Flanders merchant who hoists it, fancy himself a smuggler? Not at all: it never is prohibited goods, until it is round the dog's neck and galloping within the territory of France. The transaction offends no law, except the French law; they may shoot the dogs and confiscate the cargo as they please, but it requires no law of William the 4th of Britain to entitle them to do so; on opium there is no law of William the 4th, or of any other king of England, prohibiting its being sold by British subjects. It is contrary to the Chinese law to deal in opium, and let them punish their own subjects who deal in it, in the mode they think best; but for the sake of common sense, do not let us have a raving missionary intruding his own notions of morality, his crude views of allegiance to the laws of Britain by being a foreigner, until he can show an act of parliament of Britain supporting his views.

We have arrived at about half of the pamphlet and must reserve the infliction on the public of the rest, until your next number, being pressed for time. Meanwhile, it is just to say to the rest of the community very strongly accused of the crime of selling opium, that within a very few years, the firm, of which Mr. King is a leading partner, found it expedient to sell and realize very large quantities of Turkey opium, in this country in the proceeds of which, they no doubt participated to at least the value of their commission: and that in all other deviation from the law of China, such as smuggling camlets up and silk piece goods down, since Mr. King has come to the management of the house they have been nearly the leading operators.

REVIEW.

Subject to be resumed in our next.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 25TH 1840.

NO. 8.


FOR LONDON.
 **THE GENERAL KYD**, 1318 tons.
Is a twin C. G. Jones, has the chief part of her cargo engaged, and will have early despatch for freight apply to
W. S. BOYD.
21st February, 1840.


FOR BOMBAY.
 **THE Clipper Brig LADY GRANT.**
Captain RUNDLE, to sail with all despatch. For freight of Treasure apply to
W. S. BOYD.

FOR BOMBAY.
 **THE new Clipper Barque MOR**, 450 Tons captain ADAM YOUNG, to sail immediately. For freight apply to
W. S. BOYD.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
 **THE first class ship ROYAL SAXON**, of 503 tons burthen, R. Towns master, having been compelled to discharge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa in consequence of a notice from Captain Elliot to the shippers, will be clear of the same and ready to receive cargo on Wednesday the 12th instant. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Tientsin, or to
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 10th February, 1840.

Mr. Towns, ship Royal Saxon.
Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am to acquaint you that I have no objection to sign the manifest of your cargo shipped at Tientsin; and I remain, Sir, &c. &c. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.—Chief Superintendent

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
 **THE Ship CHARLES FORBES**, Captain THOMAS WILLS, will be dispatched on the 15th Proximo. For freight apply to
BURJOREE MANACKJEE
AND HORMUSSEE FRAMMEE.
31st January, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.
 **THE fast sailing tea ship EARL OF BALCARNAS**, 1488 tons, Capt. JOHN FAUX, will have prompt despatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to
W. S. BOYD.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased on the 1st inst. The unsettled business of the concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT. GORDON & TALBOT.
Canton, February 15th, 1840.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY R. HARKER is admitted a Partner in our House in China, his interest commencing 1st January, 1840.
W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
Macao, 15th February, 1840.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the general agents in China.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship GENERAL KYD at Tientsin. CAYLON GOVERNMENT COIN ROPE, of size from 1/4 to 7 in. a @ 1/2 a pearl. Apply on board.
Order JOHN A. MENCER.—Macao.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. J. GERRARD ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
AUGUSTINE HEARD.
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.
Canton, 1st January 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. J. C. GARR, of Mr. James Coolidge, Junr, and of Mr. ASHLEY A. LOW, in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANEY, Junr, is admitted a partner therein.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE.—THE firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. of this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W. DELANEY, Junr, who combines here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firm at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our business, which will in future be carried on under the firm of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Tientsin, 26th November, 1839.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.
TWO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, & Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.
Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.
Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to.
Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. G. ANTHONY.
Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Stode, Editor of the Canton Register.

TWO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for an English civil Gentleman, being a third of a house in the Rue du Hospital. Apply to
ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1840—with a copious appendix.—Price 6l.—do for 1839—27—30 price 9l.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1839, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Bds.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 92 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid paper, but pressed at 91 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... per 100 \$l.
Opium Order and Receipt notes, ... " 2.50
Liquor's Receipts, Reports of Cargoes, &c., ... " 2.50
Policies, and Fello papers, ... " 2.50
Auction Bills, ... " 2.50
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

LONDON.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the London India and China Association, in September last.

Resolved, 1st.—That this meeting deeply impressed with the magnitude and importance of the trade with China, regard its late

interruption with the greatest concern and apprehension.

2nd.—That whereas, upon all former occasions, the stoppage of the trade has been unaccompanied by any acts of personal violence towards British subjects, the restraints to which in the present instance, H. M.'s superintendent and the foreign merchants have been subjected, are of such a nature as to render the future residence of British subjects in Canton not only repugnant to their feelings but absolutely insecure both as regards their lives and properties.

3rd.—That whilst they leave to the wisdom of H. M.'s ministers the redress of the insult offered to His Majesty in the person of his Representative, they think it incumbent upon them, on behalf of their friends and correspondents in Canton, and for their own immediate interests, to call upon H. M.'s ministers to take instant measures to protect them in the exercise of their lawful pursuits in China; to preserve the large mass of property now there, as well as that on its way to Canton; and to place the great mercantile and manufacturing interests involved in this branch of commerce upon a secure and permanent basis.

4th.—A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen. Mr. Larper, Mr. Crawford, &c. &c. Mr. Gregson, Mr. Bates, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. I. Abol Smith, &c. &c. Mr. Weeding, Mr. Malcolmson, and Mr. Palmer, or, in his absence, either of his partners, be hereby appointed to prepare an address to H. M.'s government, in conformity to the above resolutions, and that the same be offered for signature to all the mercantile houses connected with the China trade in the metropolis.

5th.—That the said committee be pleased to undertake to correspond with H. M. government, and to urge personally, or otherwise, upon Viscount Palmerston the necessity of adopting early and vigorous measures in regard to that important subject, and to communicate with deputations from Liverpool and the out-ports, and from time to time to report the result of their labours to the association, for the information of the trade in general.

6th.—That Mr. L. Stikeman do act as secretary to the committee.

ADDRESS.

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD.—The undersigned British merchants, and others engaged in the trade with China, on their own behalf and of that of their friends and correspondents in that country, beg to represent to H. M.'s government the very great apprehension and alarm with which they view the recent events in Canton. In all former suspensions of the trade no personal violence of so general a kind was used against British residents; but in the present instance measures have been adopted against the whole body of foreigners of such a character as to render their continuance at Canton, in the opinion of H. M.'s superintendent, incompatible with the security of their persons and properties.

By the latest accounts (30th May last) it appears that under the authority vested in him by H. M.'s government, the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, had withdrawn from Canton, and closed the British factory; and that in compliance with his orders the whole of the British residents in Canton had either followed him to Macao, or were preparing to do so, whereby the British trade with Canton may be considered as closed.

It is unnecessary for the undersigned to point out the magnitude and importance of the China trade, involving, as it does, so largely the commercial and manufacturing interests and the revenue and personal comforts of the whole British empire, nor is it desired to mix up in this address the question regarding the trade in opium, which they think, should be reserved for a separate consideration, when the gentlemen deputed from Canton arrive, and when the several memorials from elsewhere are brought before H. M.'s government by the parties to whom they are entrusted; but the undersigned respectfully submit that, as, by 3d and 4th of William 4th c. 93, by the orders in council issued in pursuance thereof, and by the royal commission and instructions to the chief superintendent, the regulation of the Canton trade was placed under H. M.'s government, and subjected to the controul of its representative, the merchants engaged therein feel it indispensable to call upon H. M.'s government to know what course is to be pursued in regard to the property which may unavoidably be left at Canton, that which has been and may be left at Macao, by order of the superintendent, and that which may now be absent.

The undersigned would most earnestly pray H. M.'s government to give them as early an intimation as possible of its intention to guide them with respect to the future prosecution of this most important branch of commerce, in which their interests and that of their friends are so deeply involved; and would the more strongly urge the necessity of an early decision, from the apprehension that in the event of any protracted delay the trade would pass into the hands of the merchants of other nations, not subjected to a controul similar to that exercised over the subjects of Great Britain.

And further, the undersigned beg leave to state that they have appointed a committee of the gentlemen named in the margin (vide resolutions above), connected with the London East India and China association, to represent them, and with that committee the undersigned solicit the most unreserved communication from H. M.'s government.

London, September 26th, 1839.

(Signed) By the merchants
of London.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The state of the negro population of the free states of North America is a subject of deep interest to the politician, as well as to every humane and benevolent mind. We recommend to the attention of both classes of readers a passage, containing some startling facts connected with this subject, in an article on a German publication, given in the new number of the FOREIGN MONTHLY REVIEW.

Having noticed negro slavery as one of the Parisian Association, says the reviewer, we turn to a paper upon slavery in the United States and Texas, avowedly by a writer who has formed his opinions upon the spot. He holds the abolition of slavery in the southern states to be impossible, chiefly for the following reasons:—1st. Because white men cannot, in that climate, perform the labour requisite for the cultivation of tobacco and cotton, with products are so essential to the manufacturing industry of the northern states as to the prosperity of the south. 2dly. Because, if whites could stand the labour, the hire would be too expensive. 3dly. Because, the negroes bring both more commerce than the whites in the slaveholding states, and moreover, important rural savages, they would, if emancipated, export, if not murder, their ex-masters, and remain still to constitute slaves in lieu of them. 4thly. For the sake of the slaves themselves, who are better off than their free brethren in the other states; as, our writer infers from the statistical fact, that whilst the former increase faster and live longer than the whites, the latter are rapidly dying off. One reason for this mortality appears to be the exclusion of people of colour from almost every means of earning their bread, except as domestic servants; and that the free Americans ever should treat coloured people as their fellow creatures our traveller deems an impossibility. How far they are from considering them in that light, at present, the following facts demonstrate.

"In playhouses no negro is admitted into the pit or boxes; a small upper gallery only is allotted to these outsiders of society; and from some theatres they are now altogether excluded. A negro who has occasion to travel must, in the most inclement weather go outside, as no white man will sit in a carriage with him. In a steamboat, his whole fortune would not purchase him admission to the best cabin. If the New York negroes walk in Broadway on a Sunday, the whites shut themselves up, that they may not breathe the air contaminated by the blacks. To all this the free negroes in the Northern States submit, for they know that the slightest movement would be the signal for their massacre by the whites. In one county of Pennsylvania, the negroes, according to law, have voted at the election of a sheriff; but the

whites forthwith organized, declared to the blacks that they would not again suffer such impudence to pass unpunished, and voted before the legislative assembly against the election.

"To bid a negro sit down is a crime against the majority of the whites; the negro, he be free or slave, who sits down in the room of a white, is guilty of high treason. 'Give way!' cries a drunken white to a negro at Philadelphia. 'Why so?' returns the negro. 'Knock him down, the presuming fellow; he sits of yell a Roman white.' 'Beate!' leaps the mob, and the negro is groined on the pavement. At Boston, a free negro would send his child to the public school, for the support of which his earnings are heavily taxed. 'No!' says the schoolmaster, 'I am not here to teach your black brats; bring them up as you will, but black brats shall sit by a white child in my school.' The negro applies to a private teacher, and is willing to pay for his son's instruction. 'What folly is this?' is the rejoinder; 'why should your son learn to read and write? You can make nothing but a servant or a barber of him! If you persist, hope not that a white would degrade himself. So bid him to Europe; the French do everything for money, but no Americans.' 'But I am the son of a white,' cries the mulatto. 'My father, grandfather, and great grandfather were whites,' means the Quaker. 'No matter, so long as you have negro blood in your veins.'

"And all this the writer attributes to republican freedom, to equality and democracy. For he says:—'Were the United States a monarchy, divided into principalities, the abolition of slavery were easy. . . . But what an abyss awaits the rude African, born in slavery, from the American, with his European civilization, and drunk with liberty! . . . Thus the continuation of slavery is so intimately connected with the maintenance of the republican constitution, that the one seems to be the very condition of the other.'

"The writer, nevertheless, feels and knows that slavery cannot last for ever, and among many external causes that must eventually induce or compel the planters to emancipate their negroes, he gives the following, growing out of the will itself:—'The rapid and dangerous increase of the blacks in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, &c. which renders the domestic violence necessary, and lessens their value.' The inhabitants of Charleston have already built a citadel as an asylum for the women, in case of a negro insurrection, and similar measures of precaution have been taken in other towns. In the country, as in the towns, the planters have a regular, nightly watch, and every negro found out of his own hut after 9 o'clock, without a written permission from his master, is imprisoned. Other towns hire troops, or solicit from Congress a division of the standing army, &c. . . .

"The abolition of the right of primogeniture, beneficial as it has proved to the industry of the north, acts more detrimentally upon the value of plantations and of negroes. The division of land-property into small parcels, as in France and in the North-west States of the Union, is advantageous only to free labour.

"It appears that the cost of production, upon a small plantation, with few negroes, is out of all proportion greater than upon a large and well stocked estate. 'But, it may be urged, if the slaves increase faster than the whites, a moment must come when their power will be formidable to the planters. It may be answered that this case would inevitably occur, were it not opposed by another principle, calculated to restrict, and finally to destroy slaves. This principle is the diminution in the value of slaves, which, sooner or latter, must necessarily take place. The value of a negro is the difference between the cost of his rearing and maintenance, and the price in wages of his work. In colonies and young countries where labour is dear, this price is far above the cost of the slave. With an increasing population, and the increasing industry that goes hand in hand therewith, the relative proportion lessens until it is completely reversed. . . . When this state of things is reached, emancipation follows of itself; that is to say, capital takes another direction; and the slaves, becoming useless or valueless, are gradually manumitted by their owners, as has been the case in Delaware, and now is, partially, in Kentucky. . . .

How far distant this moment may still be, and what will at last be its consequences, we leave the reader to judge from what has been previously said."

"We have said that we will not discuss the opinions we lay before our readers, but upon a question so interesting, and so disagreeable to the United States, we cannot refrain from a word or two. Upon the writer's own showing the consequences must be then as much worse than they would be now, as the numerical superiority of the negroes shall be greater. And does it never occur either to the Americans, to whom the matter is so vitally important, or to this writer, who seems to have deeply meditated upon it, that the way to guard against or alleviate such calamitous results, is to elevate the character of the slaves; and by education, especially in religion and morality, gradually to fit them for becoming free agents, if not free citizens?"—Times, September 2.

EXTRACTS.

ATTACK BY THE ARABS ON ADEN.

We learn from the Bombay Courier Extraordinary, that a daring attack had been made of 4 in the morning of the 11th of November, on the ex-Station at Aden, by the Arab tribes, under the ex-Sultan of Aden. The Arabs, 6,000 in number, rushed on and seized the fortification in three columns, but were checked by both fire of musketry and grape from the works, assisted by the launch of the brig-of-war. About four hundred of them, however, managed to get within the wall, and being separated from their comrades, by the retreat of the main body, were cut in pieces a few only making good their retreat. The Brig was kept up until only about five rounds of grape remained at the wall, when an order

was issued to cease firing, the Arabs being at a considerable distance. On the firing being stopped, the enemy rushed in five columns to attack the wall, but were driven back again by a destructive fire of grape and musketry. They then abandoned the attack and were seen at day-light, in full retreat, their numerous camels laden with their dead and wounded. Twenty-eight prisoners were taken and thirty-two of the enemy's dead buried by the surgeons, which had nearly one man wounded. (The Bengal Harkara Extraordinary, Calcutta, Dec. 5.)

THE CHINA QUESTION.—The papers touch but slightly on the China question; but letters mention that demarches have been sent to India, instructing the local government to refrain from any measures calculated to jeopardize the exportation of tea during the present season. As to the chances of ultimate compensation for the opium delivered up by the order or proclamation of Capt. Elliot, the accounts vary. From one quarter, we hear, that the best lawyers in England, including Wilde and Follet, have given opinion to the effect that the merchants were bound to obey the superintendent's orders, and that those orders, and the management arising out of them, are also binding on the government which employed him. Two Judges are said to have given a similar opinion. (Hark.)

It is amusing to learn, that the court of directors are chuckling over the present disorganization, as having arisen from the opening of the trade, whereas it has arisen mainly, if not entirely, from the rapacious orders sent from Leadenhall street, to push the cultivation and exportation of opium to the utmost [Friend of India, Nov. 14.]

The Sir Edward Ryan arrived from the coast of China on Monday last. She was on her return from the coast to Malacca, when stress of weather rendered it advisable to bear up for Singapore, and she proceeded to Calcutta yesterday morning. She and those brought no letters.—Singapore Free Press, 9th January, 1840.

The first of the China Junks of the season arrived yesterday, and the Sir Edward Ryan on her voyage from the coast, passed several on her way, it was supposed to this port. There is no far, therefore, no appearance of the existing state of affairs in China interfering with the usual Junk trade to Singapore.—(Ibid.)

THE HEER.—The wreck of this vessel, of the loss of which we gave the particulars in our number of 26th ultimo, as she lay on the N. E. point of Hildang, was sold by Public Auction during the week for the sum of Sp. Drs. 760, and we hear it said that some hopes are entertained of getting her off.

In recurring to the loss of the Heber, we ought not to omit noticing the prompt and considerate manner in which the Dutch authorities at Rhio despatched a gunboat, with troops on board, to the wreck, for the protection of life and property if required. The gun boat belonging to this station was at the time out on a cruise.—(Ibid.)

Is it any surprise, then, that the colonies should be misgoverned, or in rebellion, & that we should be at war in the east, or exposed the foreign aggressions in every part of the world, when the present ministers of the crown cannot maintain the peace of Birmingham, Manchester, Bolton, and such like places, where their friends are most numerous? The glory is departed from our house. England is sinking while fools laugh and rogues steal. The whig has no physical power to be a ruler, but he is an irredeemable cheat. He is helpless as well as ridiculous, because he is dishonest; and even his good intentions are rendered unavailing by his consummate ignorance. In proper person he is Lord DUNHAM in Canada, Lord JOHN RUSSELL in London, Lord POMEROY at the Ottoman Porte, gentlemen called Fox at Washington, & Elliot at Canton, and the Mayor of Wigan, who signs with a bishop's cross, in the town of that name.—Liverpool Mail.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

FEBRUARY 25TH, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | 24th Oct | Singapore | 10th Jan. |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| England | 24th Oct. | Java | 26th Nov. |
| U. States | 29th Sept. | Manila | Jan. |
| Calcutta | 7th Dec. | Austral-Asia | 10th Nov. |
| Bombay | 17th Nov. | | |

ARRIVED.—SARAS, —, ORWELL, Hughes, from Manila and Siquay. FORTESCUE, Hall, from London 5th of October. HARMAN, BROWN, COWANER FAMILY, —, from Calcutta. The latter vessel brought on from Singapore the MARY GORDON's Bombay packet, containing the October overland mail. The MARY GORDON has gone to Manila.

PASSENGER.—POT COWANER FAMILY, W. Stewart, Esq.

SAILED.—QUEEN MAR, for Liverpool. To sail to day for Greenock the CARRINGTON, Lord.

The TWENTY, Jamison, from China, Jan. 12th, left Hobart Town on the 15th and arrived in Port Jackson on the 25th of October.

UNDER DISPATCH.—EARL OF BACARRAN, for London. CASTLE HUNTER, for Mexico. EARL OF CLARE, CALLEDIA, CHARLES FISHER, for Singapore and Bombay. MAO, and LARY GRANT, for Bombay. THERRAT, for Calcutta.

ANALYSIS REPORT.—Nov. 19 British ship *Lyander*, W. Currie, from Singapore 10th Nov. for London. 21 British ship *Copeland*, Syma, from Hong Kong 2nd Nov. for London—Passengers, Mr. Stanford and family, Captain Franklin and Mr. Clark. 21 American ship *Aphero*, Gay, from Canton 5th Nov. for New York. 21 American ship *Canton Packet*, O'Connell, from Canton 27th October, for Cores. 22 American ship *Alert*, M. Ewen, for China for Boston.

Private advices from Batavia of the 9th ultimo, mention the arrival there of the *James Ewing* from Glasgow with a large supply of Piece Goods for which that market was excessively dull. Sugar was rapidly declining, while Coffee maintained former rates. Rice in low request but little alteration in prices. Exchange on London, £12½ per £, but large amounts could not be negotiated at a better rate than £12 for cash. (S. F. P.)

By the arrivals of the week we have received our numbers of the Calcutta papers for October and November, the Singapore Free Press of the 2d and 9th of January, Peking Gazette of the 21st of December; also copies of the Sydney Colonial Gazette, Hobart Town Advertiser, & South African Commercial Advertiser.

We have room only for a few Extracts. A friend has lent us a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the India and China Association in September; we have much pleasure in publishing these resolutions, and all of us trust the resolves of the home government will not cool.

The last proclamation of the governor of Canton which has reference to this settlement has received a very proper answer from the authorities.

It is reported that 3000 Tatar troops are assembled at Heangshan, under the command of the Kwangkeep, preparatory to an attack on Macao. We have no hopes that this threatened attack will be made; but if it is, the Chinese are not Arabs, and they were beaten back at Ader (vide a preceding column) by far inferior numbers, we do not know the amount of British force that garrisons Ader, but we think its numbers are few. A number of Chinese families removed their goods and quitted the settlement on Sunday and yesterday. It is also said the bazaar is to be again closed.

The writer of the remarks on C. R.'s communication to the Chinese Repository, is not a British subject.

The officers deputed to examine into the authenticity of the papers of the Danish ships *Danische Koenge*, have declared their conviction that she is *bona fide* Danish property, and therefore they intend forthwith to petition the governor to release her.

We have heard from good authority that although Chinese converts to the Catholic faith are occasionally persecuted and tortured, yet neither the imperial nor provincial governments dare to put them to death. If this be true, the numbers of converts must have greatly increased of late years; and it is to be inferred that they are of all ranks, and have speedy means of intercommunication. This intelligence is highly gratifying, and redounds greatly to the zeal and honour of the Roman Catholic missionaries who venture into the interior of China.

On Sunday evening as an English gentleman was walking near to Cassia bay, he was suddenly attacked by a gang of six or seven Chinese, one of whom was armed with a knife, and after a scuffle, in which they got him down and then threatened to stab him if further resistance was made, he was robbed of his watch, when the thieves immediately ran off. We advise all foreigners to keep within bounds, in their walks at present, wile these *proteges* of Lin are abroad.

The passage of the *Mer* was erroneously reported in our last number. She sailed from Plymouth 23rd, of Oct. reached

Anjer on the 12th January, —80 days—and China on the 15th of February, making the passage from Plymouth to China in 115 days.

We are authorized to inform the community that the dividends on Kingqua's and Hingtae's debts due to the parties under—named are unpaid, and that Messrs. Russell & Co. are authorised to pay them. Messrs. Eglington, Maclean & Co. Handle E. I. Company, Joseph Cragg, Messrs. L. Just & Son, J. Rolph, Morrison, Messrs. Daniell & Co. Dababhot Hormonjee, Framjee Heerjee, Framjee Pestonjee.

We shall limit our present observations on C. R.'s article in the last Chinese Repository to the following remarks.

The transhipping trade, that commenced soon after the meetings of the British merchants in Macao in June, soon destroyed the unanimity—if it ever existed—so strongly recommended in those meetings, and caused an estrangement between the British and the Chinese merchants; the latter divided into various parties, each acting on their own views, and pursuing their own and their constituents' interests in the manner which appeared to them the best, and speediest to obtain the required end—the sale of British property in British bottoms in China, and the realisation of the proceeds.

But for these transshipments, the American trade would have been almost in a state of stagnation, but by these, the American merchants were enabled to sell their bills for British currency. And surely this whole of C. R.'s business has depended on the confidence and friendship of a leading English house.

As the transhipping trade in Hongkong, and afterwards in Tientsin, has continued, the British had great cause of complaint against the American merchants for the high rate of freight demanded by the latter; six, eight; and even nine dollars on a small quantity of cotton in one instance—we believe in the early part of September, when notice of the first blockade of the port was given—were demanded; and freight down have ruled from \$10 a ton per ton, and silk privilege \$10 a ton per ton. C. R. is, therefore, scarcely entitled in his statement at page 157, of the price of freight upward and tonnage downward demanded by the American merchants.

On the whole, the system pursued throughout by the American merchants caused universal dissatisfaction and disgust to the English.

The reproach of engaging in this outside trade, carried on at an illegal anchorage, remains with the American merchants; who were at the same time enjoying the protection of the Chinese government; and a much greater degree of blame attaches to the high commission for conniving at a trade with the English merchants, against whom he had incited the Chinese to commence secret and open hostilities (vide his proclamation, dated 31st of August.)

We understand that James Matheson, Esq. merchant, Canton, has purchased the estate of Achany in Sutherland, his native county, at the sum of £16,050.—*Inverness Courier*, Sept. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

CORRECTION.

Mr. Editor:—I hope you will esteem it a privilege, to permit me to correct a small mistake in your last supplement of the 18th instant, just after the signature "Review." The mistake reads thus: "but for the sake of common sense, do not let us have a raving missionary, obtruding his own notions of morality." Correction.—1. The gentleman about whom the reviewer made those remarks is not a missionary but a merchant! 2. As a missionary, I feel it but due to the fraternity, respectfully to remark, that with whatever justice—"raving"—may be applied as an epithet to others, it is most certainly out of place when applied to this class of gentlemen and ladies—the very counter character to theirs, as will testify all the friends of God or man who have had the opportunity of judging! 3. Nor is it questioned that missionaries are "obtruding their own notions of morality," when as "Ambassadors for Christ," they are exercising the high and important functions of their office. While few of them have thought it their duty to enter into the domain, as to the political or commercial policy of the opium trade, none would relinquish their right as men to think, to speak, and to write on this subject, or any other; and as "ambassadors," commissioned by a greater than Taoukwang, to declare the disapprobation of Heaven against the opium trade and every other species of abomination.

It is the decided and deliberate opinion of the writer, after having lived four years among the Chinese, and having witnessed the baneful effects of the opium, that the producing, trading in, and using, as a luxury, this article, richly deserves the disapprobation of God and man; nor does he believe there is a dissenting voice, among the missionary fraternity here, on the subject.

With my compliments to the reviewer, begging that he will be a little more careful in his phraseology and applications, least he should make other erroneous mistakes, permit me to subscribe myself,

Most respectfully,
A MISSIONARY.

China, February 10th, 1840.

We blame ourselves for not softening or erasing the words "raving missionary" in the first communication from "Review" in our last number; we regret our inattention much; and more particularly so, as it has occasioned the composition of a letter, the animus of which we do not think is justified by the words objected to.

We must think that "A Missionary" is somewhat pugnacious, that there is too much of *l'esprit du corps* in his letter. The missionaries, as a body of highly intelligent and useful men, devoting their lives to the holiest of human pursuits, have not, we trust, any just cause of complaint,—as failing in general or individual respect to them,—against their secular brethren in China.

"A Missionary" assumes a very lofty tone; the Christian virtue of humility is too much forgotten in the expression of his aroused feelings against the writer of an unguarded, and—as we plead guilty in our share of the case—an uncharitable word.

We should be inclined to accord to "A Missionary" all that he claims against the imputation of "raving" as "applied to the class of gentlemen and ladies," missionaries, had he not written this letter, which, we confess, has somewhat circumscribed our liberal opinion on this matter; but we think the question is assumed when he says—"as will testify all the friends of God or man who have had the opportunity of judging; and the further implication is—that if any one does not entirely agree with "A Missionary," in this assertion, he is neither a friend of God or man; is this "A Missionary's" Christian charity.

With reference to his third objection, we would ask "A Missionary" whether he claims to be an "ambassador for Christ" as St. Paul was, or as the other eleven apostles and seventy disciples were? If so, where are his credentials?

And when "A Missionary" claims his undoubted and never disputed right to think, to speak, and to write on the opium trade, politically or commercially considered, he will, of course, allow to other men the same liberty to think, to speak, and to write on his "embassadorial" office and "imperious functions."

We now approach, with much diffidence, and, indeed, some awe, the assumption of "A Missionary" that he and his brethren and sisters "are commissioned by a greater than Taoukwang, to declare the disapprobation of heaven against the opium trade and every other species of abomination."

The allusion here is plainly to the saviour. We know it is usual for all public professors and teachers of religion of all churches and all denominations to claim high powers and authorities; but we also know that some have proved themselves unworthy of the sacred office they have assumed, but to which office "a greater than Taoukwang" never commissioned them: where are the proofs? And Taoukwang and his minister Lin boast of holding a commission nearly similar.

With reference to "A Missionary's" opinion that "the producing, trading in, and using opium as a luxury, richly deserves the disapprobation of God and man"—we leave to him the full enjoyment of it; yet we would ask does not the announcement of such a bold opinion lead some to think that "A Missionary" is assuming a knowledge of the will and wisdom of the Deity which cannot be possessed by unimpaired mortals?

An act of man "richly deserves the disapprobation of God! But is not God the Judge? And "shall mortal man be more just than God?" and should "A Missionary" dictate what God should disapprove? I know he should not!

Curios est illi homo, quam stult.

The following extracts from the memorial of the merchants of Bristol, are, we think, expressive of rather un-English sentiments. It is not the practice of British merchants, — it is below the British mercantile character, — to seek reputation and profit at the expense of others; the routine of the trade is not stated fairly in the memorial: the routine is this. A Bristol merchant pays money into the E. I. company's home treasury for bills on Calcutta; the amount of these bills have been sent on in opium to China, the proceeds of which purchase the tea sent to Bristol. — Neither do we know of any bloodshed in the river caused by the introduction of opium. Papers of this description — memorials to government — should be drawn up with the greatest care and the most scrupulous regard to truth; if facts cannot be fully & correctly ascertained, it would be far better to omit all allusion to them.

EXTRACTS.

"That from the opening of the trade in 1834 they have imported sixteen cargoes of tea to Bristol in British bottoms, comprising a freight of 12,000 tons, and producing a revenue to the country of about 1,000,000 sterling; that they have not been in any manner connected with the opium trade.

The memorialists next refer to the fact of the tea trade, which has brought a revenue to this country of 3,000,000 sterling per annum, having been continually placed in jeopardy by the smuggling trade carried on upon the coast, as well as by the pertinacious, corrupt, and overbearing conduct of the Canton local government; that the tea trade has also been jeopardised during the last three years by the numerous ships employed upon the coast of China in smuggling opium, and more seriously injured by the intrusion of various schooners and small craft into the Canton river, the owners and crews of which have too frequently set all laws, obedience, and authority, at defiance, in consequence of which much bloodshed & violence have taken place on the river. (?) The memorialists then charged the government with having sanctioned the smuggling of opium into China by the renewal of the grant to the East India Company, and that the trade was openly connived at by the Chinese authorities. The memorial then details the late sudden interruption of the trade, and calls upon his lordship and the government for protection for their legitimate trade, and for their shipping and property, as well as the lives of their agents and other parties employed by them in China. — Commercial Gazette, Oct. 16.

Proclamation.

Lin viceroy of Kwang tung and Kwang so &c. &c.

E. Prouyen of Kwangtung &c. &c. &c.
Hereby conjointly proclaim unto all men that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, we find that Elliot continues to reside at Macao, and will not obey the law (by which he and the English are to be driven out).

In due course we the viceroy and booyen have frequently and sternly commanded the Portuguese that they shall not be permitted to harbour them, but we find that they (the Portuguese) profess to obey, yet in private they oppose us, and are clandestinely league with Elliot and the others that they go away and come back again, and depend upon the Portuguese for shelter and protection.

Under these circumstances, if we do not take the Portuguese and punish them with the same lawful severity, (as the English) there will be no way of repressing their contempt and striking them with due awe. Besides therefore commanding our military officers to get together their troops and marching instantly to Macao to put every thing to the sword, it is proper that we first shut them up and stop their trade, and surround we now address ourselves to the trading people of every province, and the sailors and boat people and all those that are employed in storing or transporting cargo of any description, that they may thoroughly know and understand. Do ye pay the duties upon the cargoes of the ships which come up or import cargo, coming up from or going down to Macao, after the issuing of this proclamation, it shall not be permitted you either to assist in the transporting of, or the disposing of the same. If ye dare purposely to disobey the command it is in and out, ye shall be most severely punished and condemned according to the statute

"of building traitorous communication with foreigners." Do not say that we did not give you early warning thereof. Let every one tremble and obey! A special proclamation!

Tamulwarg, 29th year, 1st moon, 31 day.

Canton, 5th February, 1840.

Published in Macao on Thursday the 29th Feb.

Mr. King's, letter to the British chief superintendent, dated Macao, 29th May, 1840 (concluded from our last number.)

At page 46. — We have shared in and witnessed more popular Chinese emotions, both in Canton and in other parts of China, than ever Mr. King would have lived through; and we utterly deny any sympathy with the Chinese populace and their government or their tyrannies: the row in front of the factories on the 12th Dec. 1839, was at first the resentment of a hardy set of workmen at being insolently struck and threatened by Parsees and some British; and ended in a more decided desire of the multitude for plunder; and fulfilment of which plunder was only prevented by the well-timed application of Mr. Jardine to the local police: any sympathy with their own government, not one bit: true it is, in former cases of struggle with the local authorities: Bayne's &c. Maj. Gibb's &c., in conversation the respectable Chinese argued it strongly for their own wars and against the British: but with respect to the course of Lin, we have never exchanged ideas with one Chinese, high or low, who dares blame him: on this occasion the sympathy of the Chinese is with us and against their own government.

Pages 41 and 42 contain an attack on captain Elliot for holding out the slightest aid and protection he had in his power to bestow on Mr. Dent: now, in the opinion of the superintendent's own countrymen his conduct to Mr. Dent redeems a multitude of his errors: not one British subject who does not highly approve and value the sympathy and right feeling shown by captain Elliot to Mr. Dent, thereby declaring in the name of the British residents the abuse they entertained of Mr. Dent's generous and manly conduct often standing out for his injured countrymen: had Mr. Dent been given up as a scoundrel and perished on this occasion, not one British subject, a party to such transaction, could have even been received in his native land, on the footing of a gentleman; could have been laid down his head, except on a slop-bed pillow, and for the remainder of his days they would have felt themselves degraded: from this cruel situation, captain Elliot did his best to save us, for which he is thanked, by those who never blame him without cause, and never praise a public officer until he has well merited it. Captain Elliot knows how to value such thanks, against the disapprobation of Mr. King.

Page 47 & 61. — These pages are shortly answered by saying, that before Mr. King alters the crops of the poppy in Turkey, the spread of land in Me-war and Malwa, the rich fields of Bahar and those of Bonarez, into a less productive article than is now grown upon them, he must turn to and convert the Chinese from the baneful practice of smoking opium; for certain it is, as long as they choose to pay for it, they will get it; and that whether the British government set their faces against it or no: there is no use in dreaming: the passions of a whole nation consisting of hundreds of millions, cannot be changed except by time and moral precept, not by force.

Page 61. — The prohibition of the drug adds materially to the evil of its use by causing secrecy and solitude in smoking opium: it breeds the "high moral" restraint of parents, friends, and publicity, against the abuse of it, instantly comes into operation: legalize it, armed crime: resistance to the laws cease: Thousands of Chinese nightly engaged in carrying on shore this article, will return to their lawful occupations, and a large part of the evil of opium will immediately be put an end to.

Page 62. — Had Mr. King one particle of modesty left: were he not self-sufficiently personified: he would pause and hesitate before he denounced that trade as sinful, in which a flaring emblem, and which the publication founded by Jeremy Bentham recommends, as it is, indeed, the best introduction to all the Chinese coast.

As to the right of remuneration on the part of the sufferers by the destroyed opium, it is merely necessary to say, they wish to hold no favor from the British government: they gave up value to the extent of 2 millions of pounds sterling, to the representative of Britain, and they demand payment: or, not paid, they declare that Britain, for the first time in her career, has forfeited every feith: In this last case it follows nearly on a footing of course that they shall be permitted to redeem the property from the Chinese, as they best may: if so, the process will be a short one.

Page 64. — The kind allusion Mr. King makes to Admiral Drury is a new subject to every Briton, and makes it necessary to say a few words on the honor of that fleet, which, except in China, never was disgraced. On the part of these brave men it should not be well known that it was not the fear of the millions of Chinese and their ferocious war boats that kept back these men from vindicting British honor: it was the tea trade: the policy of the tea system in London street: commented on each evening as she came to these shores, through the admiralty: this system is at an end: let us after is now the word, and the Chinese have found, and will more practically discover, the fatal mistake the tea trade had them into, as to our navy.

Page 61. — Mr. King in figuring himself subject to the malice of "savage dependents" passes his description of the high: such dependents as he holds it will severely treat with sincere contempt this silly and meddling "writing," but bear him no other malice; he is in no danger from steel or pistol; the we dare say this warlike was put in to draw forth the sympathy of all the hundreds of old women in America and England, of that religious sect he evidently writes to, the address captain Elliot and whom he most completely humiliates as to the real state of matters.

Having now waded through this long and wandering letter, it only remains to us to advert to the startling fact just brought out, which, if true, places Mr. King in the lowest scale of literary fraudulent adventures. This letter is addressed to captain Elliot, dated Canton 29th Dec. 1839. Now Elliot is said to have

in September or October of same year, and sent out to be printed, arriving in Macao the 15th February 1840: On the 16th of February captain Elliot had never seen this letter to himself: it is possible? It is within the bounds of human duplicity, that one pretending to reveal the secrets of others shall be secretly of an base and indirect a course? See what Mr. King does; he goes on to his London and American readers, a statement of most important facts and arguments, all apparently boldly promulgated to captain Elliot, who of all living men could best say whether he was stating truly or no: he assumes to his western reader, that his facts, had passed through the crucible of captain Elliot's personal: which they never did; getting thereby for his production the stamp of an authenticity it never received, thus deliberately using a literary falsehood to prop a bad cause: moreover, many of the statements, vitally affect captain Elliot's situation with the foreign office, and any one possessed of the least particle of candour would have given that gentleman an opportunity of contradicting such in his private correspondence, if he were proper: were all Mr. King's arguments gold of the purest touch, such conduct would render them worthless as any talking symbol.

15th February, 1840.

REVIEW.

Remarks on the communication by C. R. in the last Repository.

No one ought to be surprised that a man with such apparent malice at heart should seize on the present moment of excitement to vilify his countrymen, and meanly descend to the pitiful office of creating unhappy divisions and prejudices among those who might otherwise have continued in harmony of feeling; but the consummate vanity of that writer, equalled only by his consummate impudence, has urged him on to deal out his foul calumnies with a liberal hand, and this modest smuggler is endeavouring to impose himself on the world as a pattern of purity.

The American consul has nothing to expect from C. R. but the most virulent abuse; his first attempt to degrade the office and the officer commenced in 1837; — and from the fact, perhaps, of his not obtaining the office of vice consul, which he voluntarily offered to accept, and the refusal to forward a very modest petition of his to the commissioner to regulate the Hongkong trade in opposition to the wishes of most of his countrymen here, he still continued to pour out his wrath on the head of a man, whose prominent office appears to be opposition to his vanity; but the censure or praise of such a man as C. R. must be equally odious to all: the former originates in malice & the latter makes him a sycophant. C. R. has modestly offered to instruct this government, and devise a plan for the entire suppression of the opium trade; he has been profuse in his sage advice to his countrymen; he has likewise been equally liberal to the British superintendent; and probably to his own government, and to commodore Read, in a communication sent to him a day or two previous to his departure accompanied with the modest request that it might not be opened before he got to sea; and for ought I know he may have kindly tendered his services to the British government for the adjustment of their differences with this nation.

Disappointed in all his visionary schemes, his advice and his presents to the commissioner scornfully rejected, mortified at the result of his visit to the flag, on which, no doubt, the modest hopes of immortal honour were indulged, and keenly feeling his contemptible position, he has struck out on a new course, and seems bent on the consummation of his own disgrace by an indiscriminate abuse of his countrymen and neighbours.

As he has been prodigal in advice, I take the liberty to offer mine. As you appear to have large pretensions to piety, when in your benisons to your God, if you ever approach him with such unhalloved feelings, implore him to bestow on you one mite of charity, beseech him to direct and guide your mind to more generous deeds; ask forgiveness for the intended injuries done your fellowmen and endeavor to control that passion for notoriety that makes you supremely ridiculous in the eyes of every modest man; — look into your own heart, and if you can find one solitary happy influence there, illuminate the world with the discovery, for it would be most welcome intelligence; at present it's baseness is too apparent, and its remour seems too impure for the admission of one Christian feeling: — believe me, this thin veil that covers your purpose is penetrated by all, and the world pays no respect to your hypocrisy; wherever you are known your motives are only appreciated. But if possible, correct your political morbid; leave, for a short time at least, the study of international law and devote some of your leisure moments to your Bible, for you seem to have entirely lost sight of the meekness it requires; aspire to something praiseworthy, for you have played the comical king enough. Rely on it, the abuse of your countrymen gave you no credit even among the very few who may wish to continue your friends; husband your advice for those who stand in need of it, it is lost on this community; endeavor to soften the asperities of your temper, subdue your ambition to attainable views, and you may yet live to enjoy a somewhat respectable standing as a pedagogue in a country village; profit by this advice from one who really pities you, and you may become an honest man, but never a great one.

At present I will only add a quotation from the closing remarks by the Editor of the Repository in the article immediately preceding your own, and recommend to you in future a strict observance of this holy precept. "As the offering of the most high and the profound followers of the prince of peace let us and our fellow residents are all alike bound to love our neighbours as ourselves, and to do to others as we would have them do to us."

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1840.

NO. 9.

FOR SINGAPORE, PEVANG & PONDICHERRY.
 to sail on the 15th inst. post daily.

THE French Ship ROBERT LE DIABLE.
 Captain LE BEQUE, for freight, or
 passage (having good accommodations).
 Apply to A. A. DE MELLO.
 Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.
THE GLENKEL, Capt. SUTCLIFFE, #60
 Tons Register, is now ready to re-
 ceive Cargo.—For freight apply to
 DENT & Co.
 Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

FOR LONDON.
THE GENERAL KYD, 1318 tons,
 Captain C. G. Jones, has the chief
 part of her cargo engaged, and will have
 early dispatch; for freight apply to
 W. S. BOYD.
 21st February, 1840.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE first class ship ROYAL SAXON,
 of 560 tons, berthing, R. Towns
 master, having been compelled to dis-
 charge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa
 in consequence of a notice from captain ELIOT to the ship-
 pers, will be cleared at the same and ready to receive cargo
 on Wednesday the 12th instant. For freight or passage
 apply to the master on board, at Tongkoo, or to
 JAMES P. STURGIS.
 Macao, 10th February, 1840.

Mr. Towns, ship Royal Saxon.
 Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I am to
 acquaint you that I have no objection to sign the manifest
 of your cargo shipped at Tongkoo; and I remain, Sir, &c.
 (Signed) CHARLES ELIOT,—Chief Superintendent.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt.
 Thomas Wills, will be dispatched
 on the 15th proximo. For freight ap-
 ply to BUMBURGE MANA KEE,
 AND HORMUNJEE FRAMJEE.
 31st January, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.
THE fast sailing teak built Ship EARL
OF BALCARNAS, 1485 tons, Capt.
 JOHN VAUX, will have prompt dispatch,
 the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. For
 freight apply to
 W. S. BOYD.

NOTICE.—Messrs. HOOKER AND LANE have
 this day been appointed Agents in China for
 THOMAS WAGBORN Esq. of Cairo, and in addition to the
 general business of that Gentleman they will in future
 take care for the punctual delivery of the copies of
 Galignani's messengers coming here from Mr. Wagbarn,
 and on his account collect the subscriptions.
 Macao, 2nd March 1840.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing
 in this place under the firm of GORDON &
 TALBOT ceased on the 1st inst. The unsettled business
 of the Concern in the United States will be attended
 to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by
 Mr. W. R. TALBOT. GORDON & TALBOT.
 Canton, February 15th, 1840.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY R. HARRIS is admitted a
 Partner in our House in China, his interest com-
 mencing 1st January, 1840.
 W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
 Macao, 15th February, 1840.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend
 of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums
 which they respectively contributed during the year 1837,
 on application to the general agents in China.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship GENERAL KYD
 of Tons—CAYEN GOVERNMENT COGNAC, &c.
 of size, from 1 1/2 to 7 in. a @ 45 a peck. Apply on board
 or to JOHN A. MERCER,—Macao.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
JAMES ARNOLD in our firm, has ceased.
 WETMORE & Co.
 Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers heretofore duly established themselves
 as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm
 of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
 AUGUSTINE HEARD,
 JOSEPH COOLIDGE Junr.
 Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
 James C. GARDEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.,
 and of Mr. ARTHUR A. LOW, in our business, cease this day;
 and Mr. WARREN DELANE, JUNR. is admitted a partner
 therein.
 Russell & Co.
 Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE.—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
 of this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W.
 DELANE, JUNR. who remains here, associated with the
 house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing
 our pending business.
 RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
 Canton, 31st December, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the interest of
 Mr. ROBERT WISE, in our firm at home and
 abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the
 same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT
 JAMES FAIRBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners
 in our business, which will in future be carried on
 under the firm of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in
 China and Manila, and WISE, FAIRBRIDGE & Co. at
 Liverpool and Manchester.
 ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
 Tongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.
TO LADIES Gentlemen, Milliners, & Others
 going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern
 Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony,
 having extensive Shipping connections to every part of
 the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be
 found beneficial to the Public, and worth a considerable
 trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him
 for any information they stand in need of on the subject.
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 at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.
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 underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
 J. O. ANTHONY.
 Attendance from 10 till 5 o'clock.

NOTICE.—In view of Peace, and will be published from
 the General Register Office, as soon as possible,
 a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China,
 &c., by John Shide, Editor of the Canton Register.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for
 an English single Gentleman, being a third of a
 house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to
 ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR
 FOR 1840—with a copious appendix.—Price
 \$1.—do for 1836-37-38 price \$1.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, the
 CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1839,
 bound in one Vol. Price 12 1/2 sp. Dm.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF
 EXCHANGE, at 92 per 100. LONDON
 PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on board post, but
 pressed at \$1 1/2 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register
 Office.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton
 Register Office.
 Bills of Lading and Exchange,..... per 100 \$1.
 Opium Order and Receipts,..... " 1.50
 Liquidator's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., " 2.
 Policies, and Fidei pages,..... " 2.
 Auction Bills,..... " 2.
 N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

EXTRACTS.

PROTECTION TO BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.
 H. T. PRINCEP, Esq., Secretary to the Government
 of India, Fort William.

Sir,—At a special general meeting of the chamber of
 commerce held to-day, in consequence of the accounts
 lately received of the alarming state of affairs in China I
 was instructed to solicit that the Hon. Mr. the President of
 Council will be pleased to take measures promptly to af-
 ford sufficient protection to British subjects, and to British
 property of every description in that quarter, there, by the
 hostile acts of the Chinese, having been refused to a
 parchment of imminent peril.

The chamber begot to represent, that the state of
 the dispute with China is now changed from what it was
 when the chamber, a few months ago, sought the inter-
 ference of government, hostilities having actually com-
 menced, and life and property being in jeopardy.
 To avert the danger in contemplation, the chamber pre-
 sents as recommended, that the *Enterprise* steamer be ar-
 med, and dispatched immediately to China, there to act
 under the orders of H. M. Senior Naval officer on that
 station.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 (Signed) W. LAMON, Secretary.
 Bengal chamber of commerce, Nov. 12th, 1839.

TO THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
 Sect. Dept.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt
 of your Secretary's letter, dated the 13th instant, urging
 upon the government of India the expediency of taking
 prompt measures to secure the British subjects, and to
 protect the property and interests which according to re-
 cent intelligence from China, are placed in much jeopardy
 through the conduct of the government officers at Canton.
 It is especially suggested, that the *Enterprise* steamer
 be made ready for dispatch to that quarter as soon as
 possible.

2.—In reply I am directed to state, that the president
 in council has yet received no despatches from China;
 but not doubting the authenticity of the intelligence which
 has appeared in the Singapore newspapers brought to
 his presidency, his honor in council intends to commu-
 nicate the intelligence to his excellency the naval com-
 mander in chief with all possible dispatch.

3.—I am further desired to say, that in the opinion of
 the president in council, the measure suggested by you
 would at present be premature; but that as soon as he is
 made acquainted with the steps which his excellency
 has taken to take, he will be prepared to support them
 to such extent, as under all the circumstances of the case
 may appear to be necessary and proper.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your most obedient humble servant,
 (Signed) H. T. PRINCEP, Secretary
 to government of India.
 Fort William, 13th Nov. 1839.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

It is no doubt known to many of our readers, that a
 memorial from parties interested in the trade to China,
 and resident in Manchester and the neighbourhood, was
 recently prepared, and presented to Lord Palmerston,
 praying that her majesty's government would adopt
 such measures as might be necessary for protecting our
 existing interests, in China and regulating our future
 intercourse with that country. We now learn, that
 the deputation entrusted with that memorial—namely,
 Mr. Maevier, of this town, and Mr. Garnett, of
 Clitheroe—had an important interview with Lord
 Palmerston on the subject on Monday last, when his
 lordship received the deputation with great courtesy,
 and desired them to assure the memorialists, that her
 majesty's government were fully aware of the deep
 importance of the subject, and that it was commanding
 their most earnest attention. When the deputation
 stated to Lord Palmerston how important it was to the
 numerous parties interested, directly and indirectly,
 in the various branches of trade with China, to be made
 acquainted, at the earliest period, with the course which
 her majesty's government might deem it advisable to
 take for the future government of British intercourse
 with China, in order that they might be enabled to
 regulate their own proceedings thereby—his lordship
 replied, that of course the deputation did not expect
 him presently to disclose the steps which her ma-
 jesty's government might think proper to take; but it
 was unnecessary for him to say to prudent merchants,
 that "in the present position of affairs, it must be
 very undesirable to make shipments to that quarter."

Our own impression from what we have learned of the particulars of this interview, (and, we believe, also the impression of the deposition,) is that government are disposed to take up the question, which the conduct of the Chinese authorities has forced upon them, in that vigorous and decided manner which alone can place our future relations with China on a satisfactory footing, and give security and permanency to a commerce which is of great importance to the country. Any thing like a tame and spiritless submission to the gross outrage inflicted upon the English Resident, and the insult offered through him to the whole English nation, would have no other effect than that of encouraging future aggressions, and therefore, although the course which we presume her majesty's ministers are prepared to adopt, may, and most probably will, be attended with a protracted interruption of the direct trade with China, it is better to submit to that evil in the first instance, than to invite a succession of insults, which must end in a breach of intercourse, under circumstances far less favourable for the assertion of national rights and national honour than those which now exist.—*Manchester Guardian*—Sun, 15th October.

H. B. M.'s Packet Office.

Alexandria, 6th September, 1893.

"Notice is hereby given that in future all letters for any of the ports, or islands or places, situated upon the Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea, the Archipelago and Black Sea in Turkey in Europe and Asia. In Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, in the Mediterranean, and on the northern coast of Africa, whether in the Mediterranean, or straits of Gibraltar, cannot be forwarded by H. B. M.'s Packets, unless paid for by the senders at the following rates:—

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Notice is further given that all letters for England sent by British Packets, through France must have via Marseilles on them, and all letters to be forwarded by way of Gibraltar must have via Falmouth on them.

(Signed) H. JOHNSTON, Agent.

CIRCASSIAN DOCUMENTS.

The Russian General's letter from Soem to the Prince, Nobles, and inhabitants in general of Notchatch.

Our sublime emperor, whose armies are infinite in number, has placed me at the head of a portion of them, and ordered me to take possession of Toapa, Shapigra, and Soem, which I have done. He has likewise ordered me to construct a fort at Soem, and an arsenal (or yard) for his fleet. I was about to make a road to Anapa, from Anapa to Abaza by the Baches, and from Abaza to Pyndon.

Let those who live on that route retire. Let those who live on the left towards the sea remain in their houses, if they choose to be at peace with us, like the people of Shapigra; otherwise let them retire; and of those of Shapigra who live on the route, by the Baches to Abaza and Pyndon, let those who choose remain in peace, and the rest retire, like the people on the Laha. Our sublime, merciful, and puissant emperor, although possessed of infinite power, has ordered me not at first to resort to force, but to endeavour to induce you to make peace among yourselves by mild means; and if these prove inefficient, then to employ arms. If, therefore, you are agreed among yourselves to make peace, send to me the persons among you of information and talent, and I will communicate to them the orders of our sublime emperor. If you determine on not making peace, assemble all your force and be prepared, and you shall experience the boldness of your confidence.

Persons who have abandoned their houses, families, and country faithful and fugitive, have for four years deprived the people of Notchatch with hope of assistance from the Queen of England, the King of France, and the Sultan, while our sublime emperor is at peace with all these powers.

But even if they were at war with us, they could never think of aiding us. When our sublime emperor captured us, with his armies Anapa, Soem, and Abkhazi, who was at first ordered to the Sultan? And if the English and French did not then aid the Sultan, how can you expect them will afford aid to the people of Notchatch?

The Jews, weak and credulous, believe that a giant is to appear on the earth, who will destroy all the Christians and Mohammedans, and who will destroy this their hope has been deceived, they still believe in it. As the weak Jews are deceived by false prophecies, the people of Notchatch, who believe themselves strong, have been deceived by fugitives and false ambassadors.

If any one should tell you the will of our sublime emperor may change, he will deceive you. If any disbeliever should tell you any thing beyond the translation of what I say to you, you must not believe him, nor have any confidence in him. There are persons who come from among you pretending to be sent by you, to be of great influence, and to have it in their power to effect peace; but in these I place no confidence, and in this manner you should have come to my discomfiture.

As I am commander-in-chief of the army, and have all affairs placed under my direction, send to me your

men of influence and talent, and all things shall be arranged between us. If you agree to make peace, I will treat you with civility, and as true friends. I am unwilling to make war, but if it is necessary, it shall be a severe one; you shall bear the weight of regret, and on you will be all the blame. If peace be made between us, our peace will from day to day be more firmly cemented—if war, it shall in like manner increase in implacability.

Lieutenant-General RAJEVSKI.

CIRCASSIAN ANSWER TO THE FORTHCOMING.

To the emperor Nicholas of Russia, and general Rajeovski, serving under him—this is our reply.

For 12 years you have harassed every where that you have gained the country, but you have spoken falsely. By sea and land, every where, you report the best, saying, "The Padisha is over to me this country, and as he has given it to me, it is mine." Constantly you report these falsehoods to all the nations, "that the country is mine, its inhabitants my subjects, and I have taken possession of it by force." If you continue to do so, the truth will at length become known, and your honour will become lost. But even if the Padisha ordered you to be country, it was never his either by purchase or by the sword; and for 12 years that we have been at war, he has never touched our wounds, and on our parts we have never paid, nor has he, on our account, ever received, any tribute. How, then, had the Padisha power to deliver us over to you? If friendly to you, he might have given you some of his own territory, but he had no power to bestow ours. Such a gift could be of no benefit to you.

General Rajeovski all the forts you have constructed are, as the ancient tomb in our woods—address of detriment not benefit to us; and the words you address to us are alike harmful, but their falsehood will hereafter become known against you. He who but speaks to us purposeless things by so doing: God knows that we will never become subject to you; and with the aid of Him who is King of Kings, we may be enabled to resist you. Till the last child among us perishes, we will with the Almighty aid, never submit to you. You have likened our people to the Jews; you have also spoken of the English as having, like the Jews, deceived us for four years, and that we still hope in these English. If you will come but an hour's march from your fortress, you shall know our opinion on these subjects.

My friend, General Rajeovski, we know that, at first, Russia was but a father, and we were even by your words, that she has no pretension to be an agent-empire. My friend, if you had the heart of a man, you would not have spoken so much of two strangers. You speak so vauntingly because you have abundance of cannons and powder.

In the sight of God all things are apparent. He is all powerful. He is aware of all our earthly powers; and with his aid he will resist you.

Sultan Shaban Ebnul surrendered to you the Crimea, and what reward did you return him. His fate is known to all the nations. None of these nations esteem Russia, and if any of them, or any person make friendship with her, they have at length cause to repent it, appealing to be saved from her hands. If you wish to make friendship with us, write to your emperor to withdraw his armies and disengage his forts—from Soomok to Anapa, and from Anapa to Katchabul—and then we may arrange affairs, otherwise all is vain.

The family of Sultan Achmet Ghai is under your control; he went among you to receive the bribe of his brother, but you have placed him in the ranks among your soldiers, and you compel him to labour even for a morsel of bread! Say what you please, we will never make friendship with you; and may the allpowerful God aid us.

1294, 21st day of Rajab.

CIRCASSIAN LETTER TO ENGLAND.

To the crowned majority of England, supreme, powerful, and honorable—the supplication of Circassia.

For 12 years we have incessantly made war with Russia, and the Russian armies have, in like manner, attacked us. Every year the Russians have come in great force against us and every year they have been again forced to retreat; and still we are free against our enemies, even although, in the depth of winter, we be forced to send our families, our children, to the hills and forests for shelter, fighting against fire, to preserve their lives, and although our property be destroyed. But it is the will of Him who is supreme over all earthly powers, that we should still survive in defence of our country.

The same condition of things remains as formerly—incessant war with Russia. May this be known in England. This year a Russian army under general Rajeovski attacked Notchatch by land, and its fleet by sea. We were besieged in the month of Shaban (April) by land and sea, for the erection of a fort at Soem (Soulphak-hai), and till the end of the month of Ramadan, when the enemy retired, the war was incessant; but after they had effected the erection of the fort, they had no power to effect any thing further, and were forced to retreat the Kishin. Yet after every annual invasion they boast of having conquered the country, and promulgate similar false boasts among all the nations. But their falsehoods are known, and are as apparent as the light of the sun.

We write at the same to the Padisha, and what we state is truth, that the Russians have again been forced to quit the country in a wretched condition.

Let it be our chief Ambassador and all that he does as our plenipotentiary, both in England and Turkey, we will rely.

You may know by these letters, and the statements of the B. B. our great state, and the falsehoods of the Russians; and we entreat of you to assist us—our condition is now better than.

The prosperous Yakkah Bey assembled all the B. B. and spoke with them, saying, "For the

years have I been here. I have seen fully the state of the country, and my presence at Constantinople would not be of service to it. If you choose, give me letters, and I will go to Constantinople and explain the state of the country, both the cruel atrocity of the Russians and your great sufferings. I will explain all. When the Russians have nearly crossed the Kistina they told every where that they have conquered the country, and cause for the grief of the Mohammedans, I shall see the prince, and narrate to him their true state, and I shall also to my own government testify the same.

To the government of England, high, puissant, and honorable, we begged Yakkah Bey to remain there for the six months he inspired us on by his encouragement. His presence is of the great of benefit, and he has constantly attended the sick and bled the wounded as well as the very children love him.

That same went up Hattah explained fully our state, and all that is in these letters we truly adhere to.

(Signed of Ali-Judge and 60 Elders.)

4th day of Yikadax, 1294.

FRANCE.—Dr. Lacroix has communicated to the Académie des Sciences at Paris a successful method adopted by the Egyptians, of preventing any discoloration from occurring on the skin. The patient, from the first outbreak of the fever, until the night has passed, has the face covered with a little gun water, and remains perfectly fresh and smooth even during the period the pox is confluent and the face swollen; except in one or two small places, where the pillow may accidentally rub the gold off; and it has also the additional quality of allaying the irritation which usually accompanies this distressing malady.

GERMANY.—Berlin. M. Leipmann (of Berlin) has invented a machine for copying paintings in oil with perfect exactness. The invention is stated to be the result of ten years' incessant study, during which time the ingenious artist suffered the severest privations, and supported himself by making seedling wax at night, the day being wholly devoted to prosecuting the above discovery. M. Leipmann is said to have been a regular attendant of the museum at Berlin, and to have selected a portrait by Rembrandt as the object of his experiment. Fixing single for a and parts of this picture in his memory by hours of daily and incessant observation, he contrived to reproduce them at home, with perfect fidelity, and by the aid of a machine, in what manner is not known. The discovery, however, is so complete, that he has produced, in presence of the directors of the Museum, 100 copies of the painting in question. These copies are said to be perfect, and to retain the most delicate shades of the original picture, exactly as one of the most difficult in existence to imitate in the usual way. The price of the copies is but a Louis d'or each.

We trust that this admirable discovery will not meet the fate of a perhaps somewhat similar invention, by a French artist, about fifty years since, and whose imitations, then exhibited at the Adelphi, in London, were such perfect fac-similes as to defy the most skilful connoisseurs to distinguish them from the original paintings. It was considered, however, at the time, that the merit of the imitations destroyed the value of the originals themselves. The invention was discouraged, and the artist, quitting the country, died almost in great distress.

DENMARK.—The celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Protestant Reformation, which commenced in Dresden on 3rd July, 1839, was held on a scale of splendour never before witnessed in this town. The morning of the 25th of July was marked with the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. A procession walked from the town hall to the Kreuz Church, which was decorated with flowers and orange-trees, and were favoured with a sermon appropriate to the occasion. On the following day they attended at New-stadter Church, where a Haydn's Mass was given with all the talent and celebrated singing of this and the neighbouring towns, including M. Schuler-Deventer, a man of the city was brilliantly illuminated, and illuminated transparencies and inscriptions, relating to Luther's worth and labours, were to be seen in every part of the city. But the most imposing spectacle was the Frauen Church, which was illuminated with large lanterns to the highest point of the tower. The Roman Catholics took a friendly part in this celebration, and expressed the sincerest goodwill; even the most bigoted refrained on this happy occasion from any expressions of ill-will.

RAILROADS.—The line from Leipzig to Dresden is now completed, and has been opened the whole distance. The line between Mayence and Wiesbaden is proceeding rapidly; more than two-thirds of the distance is finished. The same may be remarked respecting the line between Frankfurt and Hattenbach, but from Hattenbach to Cassel they are proceeding but slowly. The line from Frankfurt is now opened as far as Marbach; but the continuation from thence to Cassel will not be completed before the next spring. The railroad from Berlin to Potsdam has also been recently completed, and has created unusual haste in the latter town. The journey now occupies three quarters of an hour, whereas by the old road system it required nearly a day to pass from Berlin to the hotel palace and gardens at Potsdam. The Berlin train takes his coffee in Potsdam, after conveying his business in the capital, and is enabled to return there again before dark.

The number of Passengers by the great Berlin railroad during the month of August amounted to 256,652, and the receipts were during the same period 521,597 francs, or £20,500.

RUSSIA.—Hitherto the title of "citizens of the first class" could not be held by the Jews in Russia. The emperor has just issued an order to the minister of the interior, by which this title may be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it by personal merit, or by any eminent service rendered to the state either in art, science, manufacture, trade, or otherwise.

REBUILDING OF THE KREMLIN AT MOSCOW.—It is built for the edification of Russia. The new Kremlin is to be a tower, or large pavilion, in the form of a cross, with a tower in all the places of residence of the emperor, and in which they shall sit their council. The interior of the palace will correspond with the exterior, as the disposition of the apartments, their form, ornaments, tapestry and furniture, even to the most minute details, are to be in the Russian-Tartar style.

The population of Russia, on the 1st of January, 1869, exceeded 60,000,000 inhabitants. The Caucasian and Trans-Caucasian provinces are not included in this amount.

We also find extraordinary instances of longevity; there being at the time in the Russian dominions, 625 persons of from 100 to 101 years, of from 121 to 140, 125, 170, 115, 1, 145, 130, 110, 120, 1, 150 to 155, 111, 121, 125, 1, 108, 3, 125, 130, 1, 103.

During the year 1835-36, 298 works were printed in Russia; of these 177 were original works, and 120 were translations. In the year 1837-38, 266 works were printed; 140 were original, and 126 translations. In these 21 periods 11 writers are to be added—making the total of the last year 944 works. The number of volumes imported into Russia during the past year amounted to 496,008 volumes.

WALLACIA.—A company of young ladies at Jassy have undertaken to translate the best classical works of foreign literature into Moldavian. Some of these are already published. Prince Stourdza, the Hospodar, who has critically patronized literature, has awarded gold and silver medals to some of the fair labourers.

SWEDEN.—Miss Lunde, the daughter of the celebrated naturalist, died at Upsal, on 23d March, at the advanced age of ninety-one, and was buried with great pomp on the 31st of April. The leading members of the University attended her funeral.

The population of Sweden has been recently found to consist of 3,025,116 souls, showing an increase of one-fifth since the accession of the present sovereign.

TRAVEL.—The well-known, prejudiced anti-Turk pictures have not altogether prevented a taste for this delightful art in the natives. Captain Ibrahim Effendi, one of the young Turkish officers sent to England for improvement, has attained a high proficiency in this art, and to which we are happy to bear testimony. The portraits executed by him in oil possess considerable merit; his water-colour drawings approach the effects of paintings, and the style and finish of his miniatures is not easily equalled elsewhere. Though but an amateur, we think this gentleman, who speaks English with great facility and astonishingly well, is destined to lead the way to his countrymen in taste and the fine arts.

PAGANISM.—The *Peregrine Journal* gives the following report of the condition of Paganism, who is now at the baths of Vernet, in the Bourbons:—"Having lost a little tooth, the old-fashioned man met with the greatest difficulty. At table his meat is minced for him, either by one of his neighbours or his servant. His days are passed entirely either in playing at billiards, or walking with a friend. He is much amused when reading the *Chronique*, but his gaiety soon passes off; and he then sinks into a state of depression, the result of doubt of his illness, and seeks for solitude. With his cap on his head, and his cane in his hand, he retires to the environs of the baths, and remains plunged in deep meditation, interrupted sometimes by sudden movements as if he wished to shake off reflection. He then strikes the ground repeatedly with his feet, like a man who on rising from his seat is afraid that his legs will give way under the weight of his body. The paralysis with which he is affected, and particularly the organ of speech, makes him talk with difficulty. When he wishes to speak, he places his nose, and puts his mouth to the ear of his auditor, in order that he may be heard without his making too great an exertion of his feeble voice. Sometimes his voice is extinct, and then he cues signs with his fingers."

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Thursday the workmen employed in this undertaking succeeded in reaching low water mark, the accomplishment of which task takes away all fear of another interruption. The length of the tunnel is now 270 feet, being little short of three quarters of the whole distance, there being about 350 feet more to complete the entire length. The average distance which the workmen usually accomplish is nine feet; it is therefore expected that the tunnel will be opened for passengers towards the latter end of next year (1869).

STORMS IN THE CASPIAN SEA.—The captain and crew, which is generally so tranquil, was violently agitated by storms in the early part of July. Eighteen Russian and Persian vessels were lost with their crews. Six thousand of sailors were wrecked, and 35 lives were lost.

DIALOGUES BETWEEN TWO MEN'S CONVERSATION.—How often, brother!—How are you?—How are you?—How long time?—Quite well, thank you. How you pass your time now, brother?—Oh! as you pass me time at all, brother; we catch up our feet, so let them pass himself.

ADDRESS TO A GHOST-TAKEN'S NOSE.—From the New Monthly Magazine:

"Knows he who never took a pinch.
"Knows! the pleasure thereof which comes?
"Knows he the utilization joys
"Which my nose knows?
"Oh, now I am so proud of mine
"An any mountain of its nose:
"I gaze on them, and feel that joy—
"A Roman knows."

THE TOLERANCE.—The following is a very strong argument in favour of extreme temperance, and we commend it to our friends, who are interested in the cause. In N.W. South Wales, Mr. Walker, owner for Mid-dlesex in clearing a jury, said:—"I have seen so much of the evil of gin, that I am inclined to be a teetotaler. Gin is the best friend I have; it does me no harm, and I have seen 1000 more injured than I have seen a man hold. I have reason to believe that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons die in this metropolis annually, from the effects of gin-drinking; on whom no inquests are held. I have seen a man who has been seen in many murders and suicides by poison, drowning, hanging, and cutting the throat, in consequence of drinking ardent spirits; that I am confident the legislature will before long be obliged to interfere with respect to the sale of liquors containing alcohol. The gin-vender will be made as responsible as the chemist, and I think it right that publicans should know, that even now they are (to a certain extent) responsible in the eye of the law. If a publican allows a man to stand at his bar, and serve him with several glasses of gin, and then he dies, it will be his responsibility, and if the man should afterwards die, and a coroner depute that his death was accelerated by the gin he drank, then is the publican liable to be punished for having aided in bringing about that death."

Manners and customs of the Japanese. From recent Dutch descriptions of Japan. and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

No. II.—VISITS TO NAGASAKI AND ITS ENVIRONS.
[Continued from the Page 31 No. 7.]

It has been said, that the Dutch cannot pass either of the gates of Dejima without the express permission of the governor. This permission is, indeed, seldom, if ever, refused; but it is charged with conditions that prevent its being indiscreetly solicited. When any members of the factory wished to obtain a little recreation or relief from the monotony of his aclusion at Dejima, he sends a petition, soliciting liberty to take a walk in Nagasaki and its environs, to be presented, hour-and-twenty hours beforehand, to the governor, through the intervention of the proper interpreter. Leave is granted, provided the captive is accompanied by a certain number of interpreters, and of subaltern police-officers called bayon, as also by the comprador, whose business it is, upon the occasion, to defray whatever expenses or purchases the indulged foreigner may incur during the trip of pleasure. All these individuals are again attended by their several domestics, until the following amount to twenty-five or thirty persons.

So cumbersome a train might seem in itself a sufficient drawback on the enjoyment of a ramble, especially when it is added, that all the boys within reach assemble and pursue the party wherever they go incontinently shouting, *Horanda! Horanda! or Horanda! Horanda!* which appears to be the more usual pronunciation of the Japanese. But even so the train is far from its complement. Every official attendant holds himself entitled to invite as many of his friends as he pleases to join the party, the whole of which the temporarily-liberated Dutchman is bound to entertain. Nor can the heavy expense, thus rendered inseparable from every excursion, be lightened by partnership; as in case of the members of the factory, obtaining a joint permission for a stroll, the number of attendants is doubled.

The usual objects of these excursions are to explore the neighbouring country, to banquet in a temple, to ramble through the streets of Nagasaki, or to visit its tea-houses. Each of these demands a few words, and it may be best to begin with the towns itself, through which, whatever be the excursion designed, the ramblers must pass.

Nagasaki stands on the side of a hill; like every Japanese town, it is regularly built, and as every house has its garden, large or small, offers a pleasing coup d'œil. The houses are low, none can be more than one good story, to which is added in some a sort of cock-loft, in other's low basement. The height of the street-front, and even the number of windows, are determined by law. All are constructed of wood, and a mixture of clay and chopped straw; but the walls are coated with a cement, that gives them the appearance of stone. In the windows, very fine and strong paper, quilted, and protected from bad weather by external wooden shutters, supplies the place of glass. The windows to the street are further provided with Venetian blinds, and every house is encircled by a verandah, into which all the rooms open.

The front of the better class of houses is occupied by a large parterre and entrance, where the publicans, unadorned, and almost without exception, where servants and persons on business wait, &c.; and which is connected with all the domestic offices. The back of the house is the part inhabited by the family, and it projects into the garden, triangularly, for the benefit of more light and ventilation. These gardens, however diminutive, are always laid out in the landscape-garden style, with rocks, mountains, lakes, waterfalls, and trees, and usually contain a family chapel, or oratory. Almost as much is planted in the garden, even a walking stickholder in the heart of the city, this intermixture of nature, architecture, and landscape, greatly to the advantage and gay aspect of the town itself. And so arranged that the very smallest habitations possess similar gardens, yet more in miniature.

sometimes consisting of what may be called the mere corners cut out from the triangular back of the house, with the trees in flower-pan.

[To be continued.]

ERRATA to last week's Register.

In the 3rd line from the beginning of the letter signed A. Missionary, for *also* read *over*.

In the 4th line of the 3rd para. of the remarks on the communication of R. in the last Repository, for *inspired*, read *inspired*.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MARCH 25th, 1869.

| | LATEST DATES | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | 24th Oct. | 18th Jan. |
| England | 24th Oct. | 18th Jan. |
| U. States | 18th Dec. | 7th Feb. |
| Calcutta | 18th Dec. | 18th Feb. |
| Bombay | 18th Nov. | 10th Nov. |

ARRIVED.—L'ALEXANDRE (Fr.) Foucault, from Batavia, and from Manila.

PASSENGER.—Per *COVADRE* FAMILY—omitted last week—W. Macdonald, Esq.

SAILED.—27th ult. *CARRACAT*, Laird, for Greenock. *CARRACAT*, Johnston, for Manila. *JEAN*, Mc Carbone, for Australia. 28th ult. *MON*, Young, Lady Grant, Randle, 1st inst. *EAL* of *CLARK*, Scott, for Singapore and Bombay. 2nd inst. *CHARLES*, Grant, Pittman, for London. *OWEN*, Hughes, for Australia. 2nd inst. *LEX*, (Port) James, for Java.

PASSENGERS.—Per *CARRACAT* HUNTER, Capt. ALCOCK H. 2nd inst. *LEX*, (Port) James, for Java. *T. GEMMELL*, W. F. Livingston, T. Jones, Esq., Per *MON*, C. W. King, Esq., Lady and Family, Per *EAL* of *CLARK*, Wm. Dallas, Esq., and 13 *Perse* merchants.

UN DER DESPATCH.—*EAL* of *BARRACAT* for London. *CARRACAT*, CHARLES FORBES, for Singapore and Bombay.

Arrived at Manila: 9th February, *DUNCAN*, (Brit.) Warden, from Sydney; 13th February, *CARRACAT*, Baker, from Tuguegarao; 17th February, (Amer.) from Boston 24th October.

The *BREX* Success, Charleston, left Manila for China on the 18th instant.

The *LETTER* and *LADY* NUGENT had by the last advice from Manila sailed for England.

By the *ARR*, from Manila 18th instant, we learn the arrival there of the *Sarat* (Amer.) from Boston 24th October. This vessel brings out accounts of the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks and several others in other parts of the Union having suspended cash payments. The banks of New York still continued paying specie, and it was hoped that they would be able to go on. The Philadelphia, or United States bank, was the first to stop cash payments. These events have of course seriously affected all branches of commerce. The *Horatio*, which sailed hence for Boston in June last, was the last arrival from China.

We omitted to state in last week's Register that we have the honour to number H. E. the governor of Macao among our Subscribers.

Some days since the body of a Malay sailor, dreadfully cut and mangled, was found on shore at Tengkoo. An inquest was held on board of captain Elliot's cutter but we believe no clue as to who committed the murder was found.

(Canton Press, 25th Feb.)

One readers will doubtless be amused in perusing the bombastic memorial of the dogberry prefect of Peking. His lordship the *crisis* will not be able to "catch and slaughter us on the high seas," proved that he has heard of the affair of the 2nd of November; and the sentence seems to be a reflection on the high commissioner.

It is not worth while to follow the memorial throughout all its bombastic suggestions; but we cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment that the emperor should have received such murderous propositions with favorable attention, instead of "blowing the memorial back in the face of this would-be assassin—the old man of the mountain. But the memorial

was not only favorably received by the emperor, but he forthwith ordered the governor of Canton and his colleagues to consult on and devise the speediest means for carrying its murderous intent into execution. The effect, we conjecture, has been witnessed in the attempt to destroy by fire the British fleet on Saturday morning; the memorial is the text, the attempt to burn, the sermon; it is not now time to cry "To your tents O Israel;" and now, Taoukwang, look to thine own house."

We beg to invite the attention of our readers to the spirited reply of the Circassian chiefs to the emperor of Russia and his general; and to their letter to the queen of England. Any event in Europe that can employ the attention of the Russian government, and check its power, is full of interest to the English now here, considering their present position in this country.

Portuguese Trade.—Several of the Portuguese ships were measured by the Chinese officers on the 1st inst., and it is expected the Portuguese trade will be shortly re-opened.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Abortive attempt of the Chinese to burn the British fleet in Toonkoo Bay.

About 10 o'clock on Friday morning two small junks were observed to arrive among the shipping in Toonkoo bay. About half past one, on Saturday morning, they were observed coming down from the eastern end of the bay in flames; but the wind being too southerly they drifted inshore of the shipping through the mass of small Chinese boats and foreign schooners; one touched the "Devil," schooner, and set fire to her forward, but the crew succeeded in extinguishing the fire with the loss of the jib and damage to the bowsprit. These junks, or rafts, were filled with all kinds of combustibles, cotton oil, bamboo gons, or rather tubes, thickly mounted in several tiers, that threw out fire balls as the fire reached them. Some of the ships slipped their cables, and the Cowasjee Family was a ground for a few hours, but without receiving any damage. It is the opinion of an experienced eye witness that had there been twenty such junks chained together the shipping would have been greatly injured.

This abortive attempt, however, has had the good effect of awakening the captains & officers of the ships to the danger to which they are exposed, and they are, therefore, more on the alert; several have bent sails, shifted their berths, and got springs on their cables.

Since writing the above we have been told another attempt was made to burn the fleet on the succeeding night, but, from some unknown cause, was not persevered in.

About 1/2 past 9 on Saturday evening, the 22nd ulto, an English gentleman was knocked down and stunned by some Chinese in the street at the back of the Praya Grande, and then robbed of a gold watch & chain valued at \$205, and of six dollars in cash. We recorded the attack on, and robbery of, an English gentleman in the last Register; and we have heard of other instances, but we do not know the particulars.

On Friday last, about eight o'clock in the evening, two Portuguese soldiers were attacked by Chinese banditti near the Senate square; one of the soldiers was dangerously wounded, and is now in the hospital.

On Sunday evening captain Dunbar of the Cowasjee Family, shot Mr. Milne the chief officer of that vessel. We do not know the cause of this dreadful catastrophe. Captain Dunbar is in custody on board H. M. S. Volage.

Reports have reached Macao of an affray between some of the crew of the Balcarra and the Chinese on shore; two of the Balcarra were speared, and are said to be mortally wounded; but we do not know the full particulars of the affray.

Memorial of Tsang Wangyen to the emperor, recommending the stoppage of the foreign trade and the massacre of the English.

An express from the board of war has just brought a despatch from the grand military council, addressed, To Lin vice-roy of Kwantung and Kwangse &c. &c. &c. E. Fooynen of Kwantung &c. &c. Kwan, admiral on the Kwantung station, and, Kwo, commander of the land forces, also to be communicated by them to

Yu, by imperial appointment heppo of Canton—these:

On the 11th day of the 12th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (14th Jan.) we (i.e. the grand military council) received the following high imperial edict.

Whereas Tsang Wang-yen has this day handed up to us a duly prepared memorial—the preamble of which is—"Seeing that the disposition of foreigners is fickle and wavering, I beg hereby to propose that the ports be shut against them—that egress from our shores be prohibited—and that a plan be laid for the utter extermination of (of the concerned?), by which means the source of evil may be purified" &c. &c. &c. and besides this there is another document (from the same officer) commencing, "I beg likewise to propose that a limit be put to the trade carried on between us and the foreigners of Macao &c. &c." (which having been carefully perused by us, the emperor, we hereby decree)—cause Lin and his colleagues carefully to deliberate on the contents with the most perfect attention, and to that end let the memorial and addendum be fairly copied out and transmitted them for perusal; and at the same time communicate this my edict to Lin, E. Kwan, and Kwo, that they in their turn may communicate it to the heppo Yukwan. Respect this.

We (the grand military council) do hereby in obedience to the imperial command, transmit the same.

Tsang Wangyen hereby respectfully memorializes the great emperor; that seeing the disposition of (or circumstances connected with) foreigners is fickle and wavering, I beg hereby to propose that the ports be shut against them, that all egress from our shores be prohibited, that a plan be laid for the utter extermination of offenders; thereby to cut off the greedy views of (the foreigners), and cleanse the impure fountain of evil:—such are the motives which induce me to lay before your sacred majesty my most limited view of the subject, hoping that it may be honoured with the imperial glance.

It appears that the opium poison had overspread our central land almost beyond the possibility of cure, when looking up to the great emperor we relied upon him, as occupying the seat of heaven, to settle the question with his single effort; and he then commanded three different boards and high

Tsang Wangyen, or so the Canton people call him Tsang Mongsen, is a native of this very district of Hongkong, in which Macao is situated. He, therefore it is to be presumed, ought to know something about foreigners; but the following tissue of nonsense will convey some idea to the reader of the Egyptian darkness that pervades the minds even of the most educated Chinese in all things that relate to foreign countries, Tsang Wangyen is prefect of Shantung, the district in which the city of Peking is situated. Although properly speaking only a chief, yet he is styled Payin or head of all the chiefs. He is so much superior in rank to all other prefects as the lord mayor of London is to the mayor of Wigan. What a pity that such a high civil dignitary can produce nothing better than mere ravings.—Translator's note.)

officers to deliberate upon & fix the sternest statutes, and the viceroys and governors of the different provinces to exert themselves to the utmost in searching and seizing criminals; and so well did this answer, that within the last year the people of the land have trembled with terror; and out of every ten some eight or nine have already given ear to the dreadful admonition. And we further find that when your majesty specially deputed a high officer as imperial commissioner to proceed with all haste to Canton, there to regulate the affairs of the seaports so utterly paralyzed by terror were the foreigners at the display of celestial dignity, that on the first day of his arrival, they took twenty thousand odd chests of opium and delivered them up; and gave a bond that in time to come they would never more dare to bring opium to our shores:—all this looked as if these said foreigners were perfectly meek and submissive, and at that time nothing out of the way was to be apprehended.

But I have heard respecting the English foreigners that from the time when Elliot took the newly arrived vessels of this year, and detained them in the outer ocean, they have had several vessels arrive laden with opium, which they have not delivered up; and, moreover, their ships of war have sailed into the inner seas, and roamed about there for amusement; nay, they have even dared to exchange blows with our mandarins and soldiers; this plainly shows, then, that as for the bond, which these said foreigners gave before, they look upon it as mere waste paper; their object is nothing more than to disguise their real sentiments for a short time, and wait till the high commissioner shall have left Canton, when they will continue to bring opium as before, and get the depraved common people of the country to dispose of it for them; their cunning craftiness is perfectly apparent; and as they now see that we are putting down the use of opium with the utmost rigor, and that if they don't deliver up their opium, they won't be permitted to enter the port, (these English foreigners), give full reign to their violent and contrary dispositions, they won't endure check or restraint, and to wind up all, they even dare to fire off great guns, thereby wounding the celestial soldiery: for such a horrid crime they may not be exempted from absolute annihilation.

I have also heard that their merchant vessels, several tens of sail of them, remain anchored at Hongkong on the outer ocean, where they keep staring and looking about, and won't go away. Their idea of the matter no doubt is this:—"the amount of duties (derived from the foreign trade) is a million and several myriads (of taels); all those mandarins who are involved in the question must surely take an interest in the revenues of the country, they will, therefore, no less volens, give way a little, and we may thus mutually accommodate matters."

—Little do they know that the wealth of our celestial dynasty is as the four seas; that our various products abound to overflowing; how, then, is it to be supposed for a moment that we depend upon the little, petty, trifling duties arising from the foreign trade to pay our expenses, pay?—But, on the other hand, what these said foreigners MUST crave to preserve their lives, and what they cannot do a single day without,—are rhubarb and tea; and these (be it remembered) are the produce of our inner land.

In my humble opinion, then, the very head or chief secret of our plan lies, in shutting & See Supplement.

DIED.—At his residence in Macao, on the 27th inst. Cowasjee Surajee Banasjee Esq., to the great regret of his numerous friends in China. Aged 49 years and 5 months.

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1910.

ting the ports. No matter what country these foreign ships may come from, do not let a single one of them hold commercial intercourse with us. The cargo which they bring in their several tons of ships remaining on hand unsold, they cannot but be embarrassed thereby; and when we shall have entirely cut off their supply of tea and rhubarb, and caused our merchants and people to trade with them no longer, we shall thus have their lives more in our power than ever; and thus of these said foreigners there will not be one who won't come beseeching us with fear and trembling. Perhaps it may be objected that—"these foreigners, expecting something of the kind, have laid their plans with great forethought; and that they have already, in former years, exported from this a supply sufficient for more than ten years' consumption." But are these cavaliers aware, that though rhubarb may indeed be stored up for a long time, yet tea, when kept for two or three years, there is no kind which has not lost its flavour, it becomes mouldy, and is unfit for use. Or, perhaps, it may be urged—"but there are only the English foreigners who won't submit to restraints, therefore the ships of all other countries may still be permitted to continue their commercial intercourse as usual." Little do such cavaliers know that of the foreign ships which have in their time conveyed and sold opium; there is not a single country that is not implicated; if, therefore, we permit the foreigners of other countries still to trade with us, how are we to be certain that they may not take opium on board and tranship it to English vessels, there to be stored (as formerly was the custom in regard to the store ships that lay off Lintin) that they then take on board other descriptions of cargo with which to enter the port; and when they load their tea and rhubarb to leave the port, how are we to know that they may not actually be transporting that very cargo for the English? I must, therefore, beg that your sacred majesty will issue an imperial edict to the effect that—"All foreign ships which have carried opium, no matter what country they belong to, we shall not permit (the ships or people of that nation) to trade with us, thereby giving the officers and common people of China and of foreign parts a chance to know and understand that the holy lord is sworn to dam up the very fountain of opium and do away with the confirmed bad habit; and that as for the petty, trifling amount of duties, there is really no difficulty in giving them up entirely, and thus getting rid of the whole concern."

The ports, then, being closed against foreigners, if we do not at the same time rigidly prohibit all export from our seacoasts, it will still be the same as if our ports were not closed at all.

I have heard that along the seaboard of our different provinces the pirates are not entirely pacific. Moreover, in Kwangtung there formerly existed a class of fast crab boatmen, whose only profession was smuggling, and at the time when the trade between natives and foreigners (was in its flourishing state), these blackguards gave themselves the most unbridled license, and had no fear whatever before their eyes. Now I have lately heard, that since the enactments against opium have been put in force with such severity, these villains being quite reckless of life, congregate together, and going on board their "fast-crabs" proceed to the high seas, where they rob and plunder the merchants, and taking on board rice and bread, supply therewith the vagabond foreigners. If we do not then utterly exterminate this *cavaille*, then they will do the bidding of the foreigners and lend themselves to their service, which might gradually bring about a very great calamity.

I have therefore to beg of your sacred majesty that you will be pleased to issue orders to the viceroys and fooyuns, the generals, and commanders of the forces of Kwang-tung, Fokien, Chekeang, Kiangsoo, Shantung and Loo-tung, that they despatch their war cruisers with the most stern commands to seize or exterminate every one of those piratical plunderers. At the same time all the commandants of our different military stations, and the *tsoutais*, must be caused to examine with the utmost strictness all the boats and craft that ply upon the rivers and which may not be indited; but beyond these, all vessels belonging to the people, whether large or small, should not be permitted to proceed to the high seas. And regarding those who catch fish as a means of livelihood, they must be required to take their fish in the immediate neighbourhood; and if we discover any who under a false pretence carry on clandestine dealings, or afford assistance to the foreign ships, let such be immediately seized and put to death. And any mandarins or soldiers convicted of receiving bribes, or conniving at these illegalities, let such pay the same penalty for their crime.

I find again that in the different little islets adjoining our coast, there are places where fresh water may be procured; we ought, therefore, to deprive officers and sojourners to such parts, that being so guarded foreigners may no longer be able to land and draw water. Further, the common people who inhabit the villages by the seaside ought all to be drilled and formed into a sort of militia in order that they may be able to defend their different parts of the country; and should any foreigners attempt to land, let the people rally forth to beat them back; and if any one (of ours) is discovered to hold clandestine communication (with the enemy), let his crime straightway be punished with the utmost rigor. Not only in the single province of Kwangtung ought such measures to be taken, but the same precautions should be secretly enforced in all those provinces which border on the sea. The supplies being thus cut off entirely from the foreigners, and they finding it impossible to obtain wood or water any longer, will most undoubtedly repent of their crimes, and drooping their heads submissively await our sentence.

But supposing that these foreigners do not yet submit, that they still keep looking about them, and dare contemptuously to offer resistance; as these people rely on their ships being large and strong, as they handle their great guns both quick and well, and as they are accustomed to the vast ocean, I fear (under these circumstances) that were our cruisers to proceed to catch and slaughter them on the high seas, such were an undertaking beyond our strength. But who is ignorant of the fact? These foreigners being crafty and fraudulent, fierce and overbearing, despising the laws of the land, and not brooking limit or restraint, the soldiery and people of Kwangtung have for a long time cherished towards them a violent animosity, and every man burns with impatience to give vent to it. It is only because the successive viceroys and fooyuns, being unwilling to do anything that might light the torch of war, have for a long time rigorously held in our people and not allowed them to give it a trial, that the Kwangtung men have kept their patience till the present day.

My humble idea of the matter then is this. As we have hitherto appeared on boats and they as guests; as we are on shore and they are afloat, it does not seem necessary to me under these circumstances to send our cruisers a long way out to sea to give battle to them; but as the intercourse of the said foreigners is cut off, and

they being but scantily supplied with necessities, the pressure of their sufferings will not allow them to remain a long time anchored in the outer ocean; they must of necessity again enter our inner waters, and ramble and spy about as before. Now I would still further entice them to come in by means of our cruisers, and in the meantime I would call out and get ready several hundreds of the people living on the sea-coast; of those who are the stoutest the bravest, and the best swimmers and divers, I would cause them at night to divide into groups, to go diving straight on board the foreign ships, and taking the said foreigners at unawares massacre every individual among them. Or I would fit up several hundreds of fireships beforehand, and cause the most skillful swimmers and divers to go on board of them; these should take advantage of the wind and let the fireships go, and close in the wake of these should come our armed cruisers. But before going into action, I would proclaim to all the soldiers and people, that he or they who should be able to take a foreign ship, the entire ship and cargo, should be given them for encouragement; and, this being made known every one would be more eager than the other in pressing forward to the capture; and what stay, I ask, would these rascally foreigners have to cling to any longer?—Would not their hearts, on the contrary, die within them for fear?

Whether or not my simple view of matters may be correct, may I beg your gracious majesty to send down orders to the commissioner, and viceroy and fooyun of Kwangtung, that as an opportunity offers the experiment may be made? Only let a plan be laid for a general massacre, and these said foreigners cannot but fear, and tremble, and come to implore us. Afterwards, if we find that they can with a sincere and contrite heart repent them of their crimes, then a memorial may be addressed to your sacred majesty, praying that, out of the abundance of your heavenly goodness, you will again permit them to renew their commercial intercourse. But even then a limit must be put to the export of tea, rhubarb, and such commodities and they must on no account be permitted to exceed the precribed bounds. This is what I call keeping a strong hold upon them (literally the plan of the *nippers*). If, however, they dare afterwards clandestinely to convey opium into the inner land, then at one and the same time I would punish the offending parties with death, according to the new statute, and again cut off for ever their admission to our markets: this then would most certainly cut off their greedy views, and cleanse the fountain in *arcu aculeorum*.

Whether my stupid, foolish notions may be put in force or not, I humbly pray that my august sovereign will bestow on this paper a single holy glance.—A most respectful memorial.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENT.

I further find that the Portuguese foreigners who dwell in Macao, a place subject to the jurisdiction of the Heangshan magistrate, have received the support and fostering tenderness of the heavenly dynasty now upwards of 200 years. These said people depend entirely on commerce for subsistence, they follow after no other calling whatever, and were we, in cutting off the intercourse of the English and other nations, at the same time to interdict their admission to our markets, I really fear that these said Macao foreigners would not have wherewithal to exist; and this would not be manifesting celestial compassion. And yet, if we do not put a limit to their intercourse, it will be difficult to secure that the Portuguese won't convey clandestinely (tea and rhubarb) and sell these to the English

Port, to beg that a final limit be put to the Portuguese commerce from this time henceforward, and that on no account they be permitted to exceed the quantum of cargo which they shall be so restricted to buy and sell. If we find that these Portuguese foreigners do convey goods or merchandise, or supplies of food for the foreigners outside, we shall then order our native people dwelling at Macao immediately to leave the place, and interdict all intercourse between them and us. It is my humble opinion of matters that, after having adopted these sagacious plans and reduced things to a proper footing, and when the English and other foreigners shall have truly repented of their crimes and tendered their submission, we should compel the Portuguese to become security for all the other foreigners. And should, in time to come any opium be brought to China, besides taking the offending foreign criminal or criminals and putting him or them to death, in conformity with the new statute, and stopping the trade, we shall take the commercial relations existing between us and the Portuguese and cut them off for ever, and drive them back to their own country. If we only make a severe statute to this effect, as the wives and families of the said Portuguese have now resided in the inner land for a long time, there is not one of them who won't lament such a calamity, and act with the greatest circumspection; and it is to be supposed that any of them will dare to show the slightest symptom of opposition.

Whether or not I may beg the imperial decree commanding the high officers of Kwangtung province to elaborate upon certain regulations to the foregoing effect, which shall afterwards pass into laws, I am now humbly waiting the decision of my holy master. With the deepest respect I annex this to my memorial.

The above is a true translation from the original, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. THOM.

2d art. in the Chinese Repository for Jany.

We now proceed to conclude our remarks on the "views and wishes" of C. R.

This individual is to us a riddle; we do not, we cannot comprehend his principles or character. We are loath to accuse him of being a dissembler in either morality or religion; that he is one with whom prayers are the first and kneeling the last; yet his conduct is very inconsistent with his professions; but we are certain he is not the angel who can.

Ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm.

Nor will the fulfilment of his "views and wishes" "bring back these agitated elements to quiet and order."

At page 461 he commences his recommendations to the American community and with the most singular inconsistency, after having been the very first to engage to pursue the same course (i. e. never to buy, sell, receive, or deliver, one caty of opium or one taal of silver; and to use his best efforts to dissuade all men from the injurious traffic) under the penalties desired by the government" (vide Mr. King's reply to the commissioner's proclamation, dated Canton, 25th March, 1839; and after Capt. Benson, of the ship Morrison, consigned to Messrs. Olyphant and Co., had been the first of the American commanders to sign the bond, he censures his countrymen as having "gone to the very verge of dishonour," of having acted "utterly beneath the American character," in following his own example: for did he not unasked, unreservedly, and without making one objection, first engage to submit to the penalties desired by the Chinese government: and was not this voluntary but unaltered engagement an encouragement and an intimation to the commissioner to insist that foreigners should sign any bond he might desire to dictate?

his chance, are accused of having "violated their neutrality" by having lent themselves to the transfers of ships, and engaged in the irregular commerce carried on in Hong kong bay. Here, also, we have C. R. blaming others for following the very course he himself pursued as long as he considered it beneficial for his own pecuniary interests; but when those interests were sufficiently provided for and protected? then C. R. discovers that for others to persevere in carrying, in the same manner, for their pecuniary interests is wrong; thus imitating the insolent observation of the Roman consul; and saying to his fellow-citizens what is right and proper for me is not so for you—*Nova omnia omnia*. And under the opinion we suppose, that "to the pure all things are pure," C. R. not only profaned the Sabbath himself, but obliged a whole ship's company to profane it also. This breaking of the fourth commandment has more than once elicited the remarks of wonder of the foreign community; but C. R. defended this violation of the decalogue by saying it was a "work of necessity" thus making sin a work of necessity! but it was neither a "work of necessity," nor mercy: neither C. R.'s ass nor ox had fallen into a pit; this profanation, this making himself "lord of the Sabbath" brought its own punishment; for from the hurry and disorder in which the cotton was transhipped, the American ship *Albion* did not carry so many bales as her capacity would have admitted had the cargo been properly stowed, and consequently, C. R. lost freight in proportion.

Now it appears a wonderful misconception of his own powers, talents, and influence, that C. R. should hope that his opinions will have any weight with the foreign community in China, after these glaring inconsistencies have been proved against him; such intrusion, as the article in question, on the public appears to us to be almost an aberration of intellect.

O wad some power the giftie gie us

To see ourselves as others see us.

It wad frae monie a blunder free us

And foolish notion:

What airs in dress an' gait wad lea'e us,

And ev'n devotion!

At page 468, C. R. enters upon the somewhat difficult question of "the action to be expected or desired on the part of the western governments," and of the indemnification to the surrenderers of opium in March last.

With reference to this indemnification, we never had a doubt that Great Britain would act up to her high character on this as on all other matters of public faith and credit; fortunately for us and our opinion on this subject, high legal opinions have been given in England in favour of the indemnification; but even were the claims of the surrenderers based on less legal, less equitable grounds, policy would dictate the ratification of captain Elliot's guarantee by the British government, the house of commons, and the people; for should that guarantee be dishonoured, what would be the effect? Our national faith and credit would receive a mortal stab, and the consequences of our loss of character would quickly be felt throughout all of our political and commercial connections, and most speedily and especially throughout those of India. These are the pleas on which we defend the claims for indemnification, not on the "two obligations" of C. R.

C. R. then proceeds to discuss the "obligations of Great Britain to China." Before we can reply to his discussion, we must know what those obligations are: they are not apparent from his long article.

An American citizen then presumes to speak as to the manner in which Great Britain is to manage her quarrel with China, and C. R. repeats his opinion (page 476) that "every peaceful resort must be exhausted before force is employed against China."

and we ask him on what foundation he grounds his hope that China will receive any advance from foreign powers? for without he can inform us that he has some hope that China will receive a peaceable advance, his desultory arguments are worth nothing. We think we know China as well as C. R., and we are of opinion that the reverend editor of the Repository is much nearer the truth when he says—in the article immediately preceding C. R.'s— "A few points, however, are certain—at least to us they seem to be so."

1. Correspond or communicate with foreign officers, on terms of equality, the Chinese will not.

2. Any reparation for the opium confiscated, or for losses sustained by the removal from Canton, they will not make.

3. No apology will they offer for the detention of the subjects or representatives of foreign governments.

4. They will not yield the right of apprehending and executing those who are guilty of murder or homicide within their jurisdiction.

5. Nor will they desist from their efforts to prevent the introduction of opium and the exportation of syco.

To the first three points we reply, not until they are made to do so. To the fourth, that they have yielded this point more than once: namely, in the case of Edward Shoen and in the *Linia* affair. To the fifth, that they will soon know better, for commercial wisdom *viendra avec le tems*.

But when the reverend editor says,—"No doubt the British government will do whatever it can to suppress the illegal traffic;" and C. R. says,—"the drug, in all its connections, must be swept from the path of Great Britain for ever,"—we differ from them; not that we would encourage the traffic in opium, but because the sacrifice that Great Britain is assumed as certain to make, is not called for on any defined and well understood principle.

China might as definitely prohibit the importation of cotton: twi because it interferes with the means of subsistence of a portion of her people. In fact, the prohibition of, and the monomania against, opium is not founded on any principle; it is only founded on sentiments, feelings, opinions, and the will of a despotic government: now all these may be wholly, or partially, right or wrong; but we do not understand why these feelings, opinions, and this will, should affect or dictate the commercial policy of Great Britain. Shall Great Britain prohibit the manufacture of machinery because by its operation the native weavers of India have been ruined; it is even a question whether our machinery has not been the source of greater evils to India than the carrying of opium to the Chinese waters to China. *Sic transit gloria mundi*. Almost every improvement in art and science whilst it benefits some injures others, and the increased knowledge and happiness of one generation is purchased by the sufferings of the preceding.

We are cut short in our observations, and relieved from further pursuing this "still vexed" question, by the memorial of Tsang Wang yen: this precious document, received and approved by the emperor, and by his orders transmitted to Canton to be executed;—"as opportunities may offer the experiments are to be made"—will, we imagine, exhaust all the patience of the western governments and so put an end to all their peaceful resorts; and this state of things will be brought about by the acts of the emperor of China himself, not by the acts of the western governments.

We regret this interruption, as we conceive it would be an easy task to displace C. R. from the seat he has assumed as the dictator on the great questions that are now bringing the extremes of east and west into contact; we have only space and time to refer him to the proverb: "great thou a man who in his own conceit, truly there is more hope of a fool than of him."

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VOL. 13.


TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1840.


NO. 10.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & PONDICHERY.
to sail on the 13th inst. post-vice.

 THE French Ship ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Captain LE BEQUE, for freight, or
passage (having good accommodations)
Apply to A. A. DE MEILLON.
Macao, 2nd March, 1840.

 **FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.**
THE GLENELG, Capt. SHUTTLE, 460
Tons Register, is now ready to re-
ceive Cargo.—For freight apply to
DENT & Co.
Tongkoo, 26th February, 1848.

 **FOR LONDON.**
THE GENERAL KYD, 1318 tons,
Captain C. G. Jones, has the chief
part of her cargo engaged, and will have
early dispatch; for freight apply to
W. S. BOYD.
21st February, 1840.



FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE first class ship **ROYAL SAXON,**
 of 503 tons burthen, R. Towse
 master, having been compelled to dis-
 charge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa in
 consequence of a notice from captain Ellis to the ship-
 pers, will be clear of the same and ready to receive cargo
 on Wednesday the 12th instant. For freight or passage
 apply to the master on board, at Twonko, or to
JAMES P. STURGIS.

Mr. Towns, ship Royal Saxon.
Sir,—I reply to your letter of the 8th instant. I am to acquaint you that I have no objection to sign the manifest of your cargo shipped at Tonko; and I remain, Sir, &c. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,—Chief Superintendent.

 FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
The Ship CHARLES FORBES, Cap^t
THOMAS WILLS, will be dispatched
on the 15th Proximo. For freight ap-
ply to
BURJORJEE MANASKER,
AND HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
31st January, 1849.

NOTICE—In conformity with notices issued at New York in August last, the interest and responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr. CHARLES N. TALBOT in our House, has ceased. The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in this place, under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co. CHARLES W. KING. WM. HOWARD MORSE
Catt., March 1st, 1843.

NOTICE.—Messrs. **TURNER & Co.** are authorized to attend to any business connected with the late firm of **EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.** of China, and represent the Agents for Lloyd's in the meantime.

Macao, 7th March, 1849. **R. H. HUNTER.**

NOTICE.—For Sale Blank Canton General Price Currents, at 10 cents each.—Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—Messrs. HOOKER AND LANE have this day been appointed Agents in China for THOMAS WAGHORN Esq. of Calcutta, and in addition to the general business of that Gentleman they will in future be responsible for the punctual delivery of the copies of Galignani's messengers coming here from Mr. Waghorn, and on his account collect the subscriptions.
Macao, 2nd March 1849.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of **GORDON & TALBOT** ceased on the 1st inst. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by **Mr. O. H. GORDON**, and in this place by **Mr. W. R. TALBOT**. **GORDON & TALBOT**
Canton, February 15th, 1840.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY R. HARKER is admitted Partner in our House in China, his interest commencing 1st January, 1843.
W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
Macao, 15th February, 1843.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1897, on application to the general agents in China.

FOR SALE—On board the Ship GENERAL KYD at
THANKOON. CAYLON GOVERNMENT COIR ROPE, of
sizes, from 1½ to 7 in. a 500 lbs. specul. Apply on board,
or to JOHN A. MERCER, — Macao.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers have this day established themselves
as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm
of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
•AUGUSTINE HEARD.
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.
Canton, 1st January, 1846.

NOTICE.—THE interest and responsibility of **Ms. JOHN C. GREEN**, of **Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, JUNR.** and of **Mr. ABEL A. LOW**, in our house, cease this day; and **Mr. WARREN DELAND, JUNR.** is admitted a partner therein.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE.—THE firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. of this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W. DELANO, JUNR. who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. Russell & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 31st December, 1849.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR
FOR 1839.—with a valuable appendix.—Price 2s.
CONTAINING.—Act of Parliament regulating the trade to China, Regulations of the Canton general chamber of commerce, General committee of do do, List of numbers of do do, 8th annual report of the committee of do do, Export of tea and raw silk to the U. K. from 1832-34, Statement of trade in British vessels ditto, Statement of trade in American vessels ditto, Statement of tea exported to the U. S. ditto, List of vessels under the British American, Dutch, and French flags, Whampoa port charges, Macao port charges, Remarks on the Canton duties, Analysis of duties on various articles, Table of duties on the principal articles of commerce at Canton, Hoppe's reply respecting the duties on long India, Monies, weights, and measures in China, Quarterly rates of exchange in Canton, from July 1832 to Dec. 18-8, Table for converting dollars into taels, and vice versa, do do Spanish Dollars into Sterling money, Outturn at Bombay of remittances from China, Bullion.—Operations in, Table.—Touch and value of various coins from seignies in the London mint, do comparison of So. American with old Spanish Dollars, do English and Chinese mints of stamping the purity of silver, do For converting Canton weight of money into Eng. Troy Wt. do Chinese, English, and Indian, large weights compared, do comparison of the cost of tea per pound with the rate per lb. do comparison of Canton & Bombay prices of Cotton, Netweight and measurement of chests of tea, Average sold measurement of packages of various goods.—Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, for 1839-37-38 price 2s.

NOTICE.—An *extra* *Number*, and will be published from the *Carleton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a *Narrative* of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Shute, Editor of the *Carleton Register*.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for an English single Gentleman, being a third of a house in the Rue de l'Hopital. Apply to
ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, the
CANTON RIGHTER and PRINTER COMPANY for 1829.
bound in one Vol. Price 12 5p. Dns.

FOR SALE—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at 82 per 100 LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING, no load post, not pressed at 81½ per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

LIFE AND LABOURS OF DR. MORRISON. *

The late Dr. Morrison, in his prominent and public career, established claims to the regard of posterity which will not soon be forgotten. As a sincere, zealous, and self-sacrificing missionary, as a first-rate Chinese scholar, as a philosopher, as a legislator, as a valuable public servant (his name is so often to be met as having sacrificed his life), his qualities are amply displayed by the world, and even the victims of his private and personal character are atoned by the friendship he formed with such men as Sir George Stanton and other members of the Company's establishment in Canton. The work before us contains most minutely laid the latter branch of his history, exhibiting him as the devoted Christian, the philanthropist, and in the domestic and social relations; setting of his actions as a public man, as man, a fountain he showing the motives and principles which governed them.

In the *Memories of Dr. Morrison*, published in our Journal for March 1855, which was compiled from authentic documents, partly in his own hand-writing, are such full details of his life, that we should not be justified in extracting the same ground, though the biography now before us is, of course, more minute, exact, and comprehensive. Our readers are aware that Dr. Morrison's origin was not splendid; that his parents, though respectable, were not opulent; that his talents overcame the disadvantages of straitened circumstances, and enabled him to eminently fulfill his theological functions, fame and worldly prosperity smiled upon him. He might have envied (without the quibble) the lines of Ecclesiastical:

*Deum vixi in Domini fidei fuit splendida templo,
Et nomen cum te Gratia Dea dedit.*

The alt-empiricists by a few critics to diminish the fame of Dr. Morrison, by supposing faults in his translation into Chinese and in his Dictionary, have deservedly met with little or no success. His friends admit, nay he himself admitted, that his Dictionary, a stupendous work for a single individual, is imperfect; and that such a work as the Scriptures should be translated into such a language as the Chinese, by almost the first Englishman who acquired the language, without errors, and with philosophical propriety, is too much to expect without a miracle. The wisdom of publishing a version of the sacred writings before our knowledge of the mission of the Chinese tongue was more advanced, is a question quite independent of the merits of Dr. Morrison, who could have done in similar circumstances. The sole motive of the present edition of Morrison's Dictionary is the work before us by Prof. James Harris, a candid and impartial upon all points, and a conscientious scholar, but vindicating the just claims of one who has done much for this department of Oriental philology. Mr. Kilditch specifies the inferences resulting from Dr. Morrison's postscript, arguments, and inferences.

First. Whenever he accomplished as an ardent scholar, a zealous divine, and a steady patriot, owed its origin to his religious character.

Recently, notwithstanding the charge of ignorance and incapacity, constantly brought by worldly men of literary habits and acquirements against missionaries—and that of still misgrated fanaticism against missionary societies—still the vast labors and rare attainments of Dr. Morrison sprung entirely from missionary zeal, patronized and cherished by the venerable men who founded the London Missionary Society.

Thirdly. The direct influence of Dr. Morrison's literary and biblical labours, in connexion with China, has not only had a mighty religious bearing on the minds of many zealous men in his own country, America, and the continent of Europe, but also on public institutions, both literary, scientific, commercial and religious.

Formerly, the greatest influence on the cultivation of Chinese literature. In addition to his own works, he was the editor of periodicals of great value; for example, the "North China Review," printed at the Anglo-Chinese College, at the expense of the late Lord Kingsborough, a most valuable work, in Latin, on the use and written language of China; who in every thing necessary to be known on the principles and structure and history of the language, are most emphatically illustrated by individual quotations in the native character from the best authors. It is a work of the highest value and usefulness, though extensive to 200 quarto pages. The founder of the Anglo-Chinese College, and

* *Memoirs of the Life and Labours of Robert Murray, D. D., F. R. S., &c.* Compiled by His Widow with Critical Notices of his Chinese Works, by Samuel Gold, and an Appendix containing Original Documents in two vols. London, 1832. Longman and Co.*

there shall be no more cakes and ale? Yes, by St. Anne; and ginger shall be hot if the mouth too.

The writer of this letter is Mr. C. W. King, head of the American firm of Messrs. Oliphant and Co.

It is evident that Mr. King has not had greatness thrust upon him, from his incessant endeavors to attain merely notoriety. But his own vanity, which has whispered to him that the public commends his yellow stockings; and wishes to see him ever cross-gartered, has deceived him; as witness *Review*, and his own countryman, S., in the *Register* of the 18th and 25th of February; another of his countryman, *Non sine causa*, and even the note "of his oldest friend in China—a man familiar with the language"—prefixed to the article signed *N. sine causa*, in the Chinese Repository for February; who observes, "In the article by C. R. in our last, and in that here introduced, there is somewhat which might well have been modified, or omitted."

Thus, Mr. King is a *theadipper* edition of Falstaff, the celskin stuffed with vanity—and his inflated opinion of himself is not only the cause of sin in himself, but is the cause of sin in other men; would that Mr. King had a thought by contact with which might gain a cause of wit; but he is too cold-blooded a subject for the airy images of the brain.

If Mr. King has not the innocence of the dove, he has the cunning—we cannot call it wisdom, which is only the attribute of great and exclusive minds—of the serpent. Knowing that youth and its recollections are always interesting, he introduces himself to his readers, in the first page, as "when a more boy." Let us now see how he has preserved the candour of boyhood, in his letter to captain Elliot.

At page 3, Mr. King invidiously calls the silence of the emperor on Heu Nactse's memorial, *ominous*. H. I. M. was as communicative on a question newly mooted, as he usually is; but to enable our readers to judge for themselves, we republish the replies of the emperor to the memorial of Heu Nactse and the counter memorials of Chootsun and Hewkeu.

But we first contend that the facts of the emperor having received the memorial, and entertained the question of legalizing the trade in opium, and, to promote that end, having ordered a copy of the original memorial to be forwarded to the high provincial authorities of Canton, directing them first to deliberate and then report on the subject, these directions being at the time given in direct contradiction to the prohibitions of the last 36 years, and in the face of the fulminating edicts of his father and his own, were, in the opinion of an honest and candid reasoner, the converse of *ominous* to the final success of the proposed measure.

REPLIES OF THE EMPEROR.

Heu Nactse, vice-president of the sacrificial court, has presented a memorial in regard to opium, representing that the more severe the interdicts against it are made, so much the more widely do the evils, arising from it, spread; and that of late years, the foreigners, not daring openly to give it in barter for other commodities, have been in the habit of selling it clandestinely for money, thus occasioning an annual loss to the country, which he estimates at above ten millions of taels. He therefore requests that a change be made in regard to it, permitting it again to be introduced, and giving in exchange for other commodities. Let Tang Tingching and his colleagues deliberate on the subject, and then report to us. Let a copy of the original memorial be made for their perusal, and sent with this edict to Tsang Tingching and Ke Kung, who are to enjoin it also on Wan. Respect this

The councillor Choo tau has presented a memorial requesting that the severity of the prohibitory enactments against opium may be increased. The sub-tensor Heu Kow also has

laid before us a respectful representation of his views; and, in a supplementary statement, a recommendation to punish severely Chinese traitors.

Opium, coming from the distant regions of barbarians, has pervaded the country with its baneful influence, and has been made a subject of very severe prohibitory enactments. But, of late, there has been a diversity of opinion in regard to it, some requesting a change in the policy hitherto adopted, and others recommending the continuance of the severe prohibitions. It is highly important to consider the subject carefully in all its bearings, surveying at once the whole field of action, so that such measures may be adopted as shall continue for ever in force, free from all failure.

Let Tang and his colleagues anxiously and carefully consult together upon the recommendation to search for, and with almost strictness apprehend, all those traitorous natives who sell the drug, the hong merchants who arrange the transactions in it, the brokers who purchase it by wholesale, the boat-men who are engaged in transporting it, and the naval militia who receive bribes; and having determined on the steps to be taken in order to stop up the source of the evil, let them present a true and faithful report. Let them also carefully ascertain and report, whether the circumstances stated by Hew Kew in the supplementary document, in reference to the foreigners from beyond the seas, be true or not, whether such things as are mentioned there in have or have not taken place. Copies of the several documents are to be herewith sent to those officers for perusal; and this edict is to be made known to Tang and Ke, who are to enjoin it also on Wan, the superintendent of maritime customs. Respect this.

At page 4 Mr. King says—"And abroad we know the cheer was sent up. 'A few more doses of the drug and all is ours! (what all is ours?) The opium trade for ever!' Where abroad and from whom did Mr. King hear this cheer? The expectation that the trade in opium would be legalized—which legalization was not desired by the importers, as the trade would be then under the control of the hongmerchants, who would monopolize all the profits—was founded on the recommendations of the provincial government, the following letter from the hongmerchants, and general report.

OPIMUM LETTER FROM THE HONG-MERCHANTS.

A respectful notification.

We have been verbally instructed by the governor that opium being classed in the hoppo's lists as a medicine, it has been deliberated and concluded to request (the emperor) to rescind the prohibitions, &c. according to the regulations, make it subject to a duty only, with some other items of charges, more than which not the value of a hair shall be received. When opium is allowed a free entry into the port, the ships that bring it can only exchange it for goods; they are not allowed to export specie on their return voyage.

As to the receiving ships in the outer waters; as the foreign merchants have only used them as opium stores, when opium is admitted into the port and a free traffic in it allowed, there will then be no further use for the receiving ships; and the foreign merchants should make them all spread their sails and return to their countries. Hereafter, when the imperial will is received permitting the new regulations to commence, the period of three months will be allowed for all the receiving ships to sail away; if they exceed that time and do not go they will be immediately forcibly expelled—such are the circumstances (the instructions of the governor), ordering us, the hong merchants, to transmit them to you, venerable elder brethren, for your information, and we accordingly have prepared this extract from the instructions for your complete information, praying that you will examine and give yourselves the trouble to cause the gentlemen of your honorable nation to thoroughly understand and respectfully obey accordingly. This we pray for, and transmit this note with

* The preceding one is here allowed and defended by the honorable merchants.

our best wishes.

To Mr. Jardine; and others
(Signed) BY THE THIRTEEN HONG-MERCHANTS.
6th moon, 24th day, (Aug. 6th).
(Canton Register, 9th August, 1836.)

In a note, page 6, Mr. King doubts that the highest provincial officers are connivers. "If any one has proofs of such implication, let him produce them." This question and demand are made with all Mr. King's cunning. But will he allow the seizure of the governor's son in *flagrante delicto*, and the two following lampoons, which were pasted on the governor's gate, in December 1835 and January 1836, to be proofs.

Where Yuc's lands are broad yet poor,
The venerable Tang holds chief sway,
His bullocks knock at every door,
And drag both good and bad away!
O Tang! if from the drug, you'd set us free,
Yourself would soon a prisoner be.

O'er the impoverish'd but broad eastern land,
Our venerable Tang holds chief command.
His favour falls on those who seizures make,
Yet in the daring game he holds a stake.
Four trusting boats his son and comrades keep
To scour the waters of the inner deep;
And in his bait having trapped an untold store
Of gold, unstartled still he craves for more;
While die and women all his boats employ,
Still the fond father censures not the boy.
O blind to reason! no distinction seen,
The good must bow to tyrants and the mean;
But longed oppression will resistance cause,
And men's indignant hearts assert the laws.

[To be continued.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—The discussion of the opium question in China, interests directly or indirectly, every native, and every foreigner resident in that empire; many in India, and some parties in England; therefore, though somewhat tiresome now, still, if a new view or idea can be thrown out it is of value. It does not appear to me that the merit of what is under has elsewhere been agitated.

There unquestionably is a considerable and influential party in China; in high places too—who wish to put down opium as a moral evil, yet this party are aided and abetted in their violent exhortations at present by a far more numerous, a more calculating, and a more powerful government party, who wish to put down opium not as immoral, for which they don't care two straws, but because they think the wealth and revenues of China is struck at by the mode opium is paid for, viz—silver and gold.

It is to the argument or powers of reasoning of this last class I wish to address myself.

When the balance of trade is against a nation, we all know that balance must be met by bullion payments; perhaps this is an axiom not yet received in the celestial empire were it so, they would open more ports, grow more silk, tea, and rhubarb; and thus legitimately turn the balance in their favour, or at least lessen it so "Spice cease entirely to leak out."

As this is beyond their reach of political economy, let us see how opium being hoisted down affects the specie leak.

The business is done by stealth; in small boats in the dark, along the whole coast, it is necessary for the safety and convenience of these Chinese dealing in it, that what they give as return should be in the easiest and least obnoxious article; you thus force them to use bullion as the sole mode of payment. Now, legalize opium, it comes into the warehouses of China as any other article of commerce and is hoisted against tea, silk, rhubarb, cassia, and only takes its place in the general balance of trade—not as an article for which no return can be taken except bullion; and this by an act of the Chinese themselves. Men of Lin's sanguine temper may believe the government of China strong enough to entirely put it down; let him try, and if he can, good and well. The experience of the last two months should lead Lin (unless he is hoodwinked by his under officers very much) to doubt his power of extirpating the practice.

Lin in his crusade against opium has overthrown the property of a great and rich province—has brought up an impending war, twisted two powerful nations—has he succeeded in putting down opium?—I have the block seller's evidence taken in Canton (the sailor having arrived in a recent Bengal ship) to answer the query!

The experience of 12 years has proved to me that with their present naval strength—the universal realization of the Chinese officers of government, and the widely spread passion for opium that does exist—the Chinese emperor might just with as much chance of success endeavor to walk back the mighty stream of the yellow river from the sea, as to stop opium; but there is no proof like a trial; let him and Lin do their endeavor.

Say it cannot be put down; the next best step is to legalize it, which, besides the vast attendant train of evil that it would directly remove, would also no longer make it necessary on those engaged in opium to pay for it solely by bullion.

To legalization the Chinese government must come. For the imagination of Cervantes never produced a vision so utterly impossible as putting down opium in China, with the present taste and passion for it.

10th March. Yours Respectfully,
See Supplement.

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 10th, 1840.

The despatch of the Abercrombie Robinson and Earl of Balcarra, constrains us to postpone any further notice of Mr. King's letter to captain Elliot, to next week.

In referring the consideration of this never double-knocked letter, we must, now briefly indicate the insidious means Mr. King has pursued to persuade the people of England, that the quarrel China has taken up is against England alone, and with her, solely on account of the opium question.

In the first place the trade in opium was never made a question with the British embassy in 1816, nor with Lord Napier in 1834.—In the second place, when capt. Elliot appointed the master of the *Hercules*, in the absence of capt. Blake of H. M. S. *Larne*, to take charge of the British ships in Hong Kong bay, and repel all aggressions on the part of the Chinese government, that government having first declared war by the imprisonment of all foreign representatives and all foreigners in Canton,—he pursued the wisest course;—for the master of the *Hercules*, from his long experience of the opium trade, of the manner in which the Chinese officers, of various ranks had engaged in and conducted it, from his personal knowledge of, and some acquaintance with, many of the Chinese officers, was the most fit person in the British fleet to be entrusted with the delicate and onerous charge; for he and he only, could be depended upon to prevent any unfortunate collision with the Chinese friends and confidants of the fleet; or from committing an aggression upon neutral and private boats, who might approach too near, in their ignorance of the then state of things.

But, with reference to Mr. King's letter, there is more matter for a May morning.

Our correspondent, *Smith Redivivus*, appears have forgotten that the gist of his acute remarks were brought forward by *Hen Naetse*, and the provincial government, in 1836.

Nine government junks and boats,—some of them of large size—filled with Chinese troops, have been lying in the inner harbour for the last eight or ten days; five are anchored near the Leen-fung temple on the race-course, and four near the house occupied by the establishment of Messrs. *Tanner and Co.*

Notwithstanding the Taotae's proclamation, cargo has not been sent from Canton for the ship laid on for *Lisbon*, which has been detained more than two months for her teas, &c.

The provincial government, it is said, are building thirty boats in Canton, under the direction of five Chinese boat builders hired in Macao. They are to be doublebanked, 28 oars on each side; are to be well armed and equipped for the service of capturing opium ships, brigs, and schooners. The Chinese suspect the Taotae is meditating some foul play, because he is blinding and putting the Portuguese off their guard by fair promises.

Accidents, Offences, &c.

Robberies of houses and persons have become still more numerous during the past week. It is reported among the Chinese that upwards of 500 well experienced crack-

men have lately arrived in Macao, for the sole purpose of spoiling the English, though it appears that these knights of St. Nicholas do not confine their depredations to the English; for the house of an American gentleman on the *Praya Grande* has been robbed, and on Sunday night also the house of the governor of Timor. On Saturday night a robbery to a large amount, say about \$900 or \$1000, was committed in the bedroom of an English gentleman under rather inexplicable circumstances, unless the robbery was committed with the privy and aid of the servants of the house. The house is in the *Rua da Hospital*, very difficult of access from the gardens behind. The gentleman was awoke in the morning at 7 o'clock by his servant, according to custom, who informed him a pane of the window facing the street was broken, the Venetian open, and two postulantus, one Chinese trunk, containing his kit of new clothes just brought from England, and a valuable English dressing case, were *non sunt inventus*. We have not heard whether any clue has been discovered to bring the fact of the robbery home to the suspected persons. The residence of another English gentleman was also entered in the night of the day he left for *Toukoo*. The thieves obtained access through the back verandah, and broke open a sea chest containing clothes. But they were so daring as to try a light, which caught the eye of the lady of the house, who immediately arose and rang the drawing room bell, the sound of which alarmed the thieves, who immediately decamped. They had managed matters so leisurely as even to smoke during their rascally employment, for two half smoked Macao cigars were found on the floor of the verandah.

It is reported that several Chinese of ficers have arrived in Macao for the purpose of procuring European clothes; & that their rage—unlike to that of the respectable denizens of Moamouth street and Rag-fair,—runs upon new not old clothes. This singular and newly-excited Chinese passion may account for the abstraction—that is the penny-a-line word now-a-days—of the handy-work of *Stultz, Nugee, &c.* as detailed above.

Mr. Just, senior, was robbed on the morning of the 4th inst., between 7 and 8 o'clock, of his telescope, as he was surveying the vessels in the roads from the *Franciscan point*. The thief landed from a *Taska boat*, passed Mr. Just, and squatted down; and when Mr. Just had passed him, the thief, a powerful man, came behind, threw his arms over Mr. Just's head and confined his arms; rifled his pockets, which, fortunately, only contained a pencil-case, and wrested the telescope out of Mr. Just's hands; in the struggle for the telescope, Mr. Just received a severe blow on the left knee. The thief then ran, Mr. Just following, calling "stop thief," when another Chinese came up and struck Mr. Just a severe blow on the breast, who was obliged to abandon the pursuit. On his return home, Mr. Just informed his neighbours of the rob-

bery. In the course of the forenoon, the two Chinese, the one who stole the telescope, and the other who struck the blow, went into the shop of a Portuguese to sell the telescope, first for twelve and then for six dollars. The Portuguese, who knew the telescope, having often seen it in Mr. Just's house, detained the Chinese, and took them to Mr. Just's, from thence they were conveyed, under the charge of some black boys, to the house of the *Procurador*. About noon the telescope was returned from the *Procurador's* office to Mr. Just, with the information that the thieves had made their escape.

We must again draw the attention of our local readers to the insubordinate state and insolent bearing of the Chinese vagabonds—as the *Taotae* denounces them—who are overrunning Macao; coupling this insolence with the murderous proposals of *Tsang Wang-yen*, the present deceitful quiet, the issuing of proclamations against their countrymen by the Chinese officers, the assembling of vessels of war in the inner harbour, filled with troops, the English should be aware that

— Incedunt per ignem
Supponitur cinis dolosa.

We are not an alarmist, but it is clear that we are under the ban of the empire and beyond the pale of all laws. We would, therefore, caution our fellow countrymen only to move out in groups of three or four; never to be out late at night; and, if the request were made, H. E. the governor of Macao may probably allow us to carry openly defensive arms.

It should never be forgotten that an accidental quarrel, purposely provoked by some of Lin's newly arrived light hobs, would bring, in a few minutes, several hundreds, if not thousands, of Chinese robbers and troops, both acting under the orders of their government, into Macao, prepared for the occasion; thir plans laid, and armed with weapons of all descriptions. An attack of this kind may not happen; but it is wise to be prepared to meet and repel it; for when the Chinese officers are most speciously fair in their promises, then should foreigners mistrust them most: the Chinese say the character *kwan*,—officer,—is composed of two mouths: this saying evinces their opinion of the perpetual duplicity of their own officers.

Madest! I do, as is my duty,
Honour the shadow of your shadow.

We are authorised to express the sorrow of *Cosmopolite* for having offended by writing the letter under that signature, published in the Canton Press of last Saturday, and his contrition for having written it. To offend any body was far from his thoughts.

For ourselves, we must express our surprise that *Cosmopolite* was not gallant enough as a "Squire of Dames," to harken forward, and to perform the enviable office himself, instead of leaving it to the outcast,

fingers of a son of Han. Had he so done, he then might have penned a delectable sonnet on the beauty of the lady's foot, which he should have signed, *Cinderella*, instead of the offensive production of "*A Cosmopolite*."

We must also again express our astonishment that among the many foreign, idle—*idiot de force*—bachelors in Macao, foreign ladies should be allowed to walk out unattended. The age of chivalry is gone, and so, it would appear, is the age of politeness.

Our commercial readers will, we trust, receive with pleasure the Statistics of Cotton, and the accompanying article on the same subject, re-copied from the Calcutta Englishman.

Proclamation against robbers and vagabonds by Yih, Taotai, &c.

Yih, by imperial appointment Taotai &c. &c. issues this perspicuous proclamation.

It is well known that in Macao natives and foreigners dwell intermingled together. The resident foreigners should rigidly and with profound respect obey the laws, and thus prevent the natives from being implicated in the least degree; and still more should the natives be most carefully and implicitly obedient to the royal regulations, which do not permit them to intrude upon and insult the foreigners; should they and those not break the laws by mutual intrusions, then all may enjoy universal tranquillity.

But I have lately heard that there is a class of worthless vagabonds wandering amongst the population of Macao, who rob and plunder day and night, thus involving natives and foreigners in heaps of calamities: such conduct is truly great rebellion against the laws.

When I first arrived in Macao, I issued orders to all the district constables to be very strict and attentive in forbidding and driving out (the thieves); and not to allow these blackguards to remain in Macao, on occasion disturbances; but at once to seek them out, try, and punish them severely: this is on record. It is right that I should promptly issue (again) perspicuous orders; therefore, let the natives and foreigners dwelling in Macao clearly understand this proclamation.

If, as before, these classes of handitti remain in the neighbourhood and involve the people in troubles, the people are allowed to repair to the public offices of Macao and Heang-shau, to point out the names—of the robbers—and to petition for permission to accuse, when seizures will be forthwith made, investigations instituted, and in immediate

punishment inflicted. Decidedly there will be no indulgence. By these means the calamities of the district may be removed.

If the distinct constables do not acknowledge the truth in preventing and driving away (the thieves), but desist to low and base connivance, they shall be immediately seized and subjected to the same trial and punishment. Most certainly there will no favour shown. Tremblingly obey these orders. A special proclamation. 20th year, 1st moon, 25th day. (March 1st 1840.)

Let these perspicuous orders, for obtaining the rule of justice, and the enjoyment of tranquillity be posted up (in public thoroughfares).

Proclamation by Yih.

YIH, by imperial appointment Ping pe-taoh of the two Choms, Kaou and Loen, ruler of the naval and land officers and soldiers of T'been-shan: issues this proclamation: that the natives, and foreigners of the stores and shops of Macao may fully know.

Whereas the English formerly sold opium, scheming after gain to the injury of men, we did, according to the imperial pleasure, cut off their trade, and early drove them out of Macao. Now, on account of the English still having two or three houses here, the great mandarins have issued orders to close the customs, not allowing one article of goods to go out of Macao, in order to put a stop to this vicious affair. Besides, things are not brought in, so that wood and fuel are dear, and we have perceived for several days that the people's feelings were embarrassed: therefore, on the 29th day of the present month, in their behalf, we petitioned that the customs might be reopened, and we are waiting in expectation of another order allowing the same.

Now we think that the store and shop men of Macao may hope for a return to business. We fear, however, that there are some who will listen to and believe vagabonds, suffering themselves to be deceived as to the difficulties of the times.

That all may know, I, T'ao, with reference to those mandarins who are able to discover the authors of those vicious deceptions, command that they be seized and brought to trial;—not one shall escape being most severely examined and dealt with.

At every place to which I have gone in the exercise of my official duties, I have sworn, and made public my determination by suspending the same over the door, saying: "should I desire money, turning topsy turvy right and wrong, may my posterity be cut

off; should I yield my assent that perverse affairs are right, may heaven and earth forbid!"

Moreover, at Macao, where the natives and foreigners are intermixed, there should be great caution!

A special edict.

Taoukwang, 20th year, 1st month, and 30th day.

(March, 3rd 1840.)

Translated by I. J. R.

Proclamation by Tsang.

TSANG, acting *Kam-min-foo* of Macao, in *Kwang-chow*, and ruler of the waters of the two houses, *Shun-tia* and *Heang-shan*, and examiner of the customs of Macao: issues these stern prohibitions, in order to tranquillize these regions, against vagabonds producing and increasing troubles.

Whereas, Macao is a place where the natives and foreigners intermix in their intercourse in the market, I have found an examination that latterly there have been lawless miscreants in Macao, bent upon circulating idle stories, hoping thereby to create opportunities for stealing and robbing, and thus occasioning much false alarm; and lastly they have clubbed together to traverse the place! Either on the water or land to get mischievously drunk, committing malicious acts, or to spy out retired places for robbing, and increasing troubles in the country, and entailing injuries upon the natives and foreigners; these severally are worthy to be most minutely pointed out. Besides the police are directed rigorously to seize, and the laws shall be fully executed. Moreover, this prohibitory proclamation is promptly issued and addressed to all classes of men for their full information.

Ye ought severally to do your duty quietly, observing the laws, whilst in the pursuit of a livelihood, cautiously regarding your own persons and lives—pungently repenting of your former errors. By no means fall into the net of the law, for your repentance then will be too late. Should you dare so serve sin without change, and as formerly give loose to your passions without fear, when once taken you will be most severely dealt with. My words have gone forth—the law will follow. Most certainly there will be no forgiveness! Each should tremblingly obey, by no means oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 20th year, 2nd month, 3rd day.

(March 6th, 1840.)

Translated by I. J. R.

| METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY 1840. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---|-------|--|---------|----------|----------|--------|---|
| Time. | Therm. | Wind. | Bar. | Moist. | Clouds. | Remarks. | Time. | Therm. | Wind. |
| 6 A.M. | 41.45 | NW. | 30.25 | light rain, fr. wind, rain most part, wind at night less rain. | | | 6 P.M. | 57.65 | N.W. fine and clear, mod: wd: fine, clear, and mod. all day. |
| 1 2 47.05 | 30.34 | NW. fr. m. mod. " no rain cldy. and mod. latter part light rain, misty. | | | | | 7 56.59 | 30.17 | NW. a N.W.W. cldy. fine, mod: wd: cldy. fine wind at NNW. at night mod. rain. |
| 3 52.57 | 30.24 | NW. cldy., no rain mod: clearing a little sunshine lat. pt. cldy. | | | | | 8 53.54 | 30.13 | NW. rain, wd: fr. NW. lat. pt. constant rain. |
| 4 55.59 | 30.17 | NW. " cldy. & little wind all day. | | | | | 9 49.53 | 30.25 | NW. cldy. " raining, cldy. and fr: wd: all day night clear with a fresh gale. |
| 5 57.01 | 30.13 | NW. NE. and E. " and little wind, sunshine at intervals, wind NE. night clear, wind E. moderate. | | | | | 10 40.31 | 30.35 | NW. clear, fresh gale. |
| 6 57.65 | 30.13 | N.W. fine and clear, mod: wd: fine, clear, and mod. all day. | | | | | 11 34.45 | 30.40 | NW. " " gale p. m. moderating, at night clear with fresh gale. |
| 7 56.59 | 30.17 | NW. a N.W.W. cldy. fine, mod: wd: cldy. fine wind at NNW. at night mod. rain. | | | | | 12 30.45 | 30.32 | NW. a N.W. fr. wind, night cldy. with mod. wind. |
| 8 53.54 | 30.13 | NW. rain, wd: fr. NW. lat. pt. constant rain. | | | | | 1 34.43 | 30.28 | N. a N.N.E. & No. " mod: & fine, mod: wd: lat. pt. rather cldy. |
| 9 49.53 | 30.25 | NW. cldy. " raining, cldy. and fr: wd: all day night clear with a fresh gale. | | | | | 2 44.59 | 30.29 | NW. cldy. mod: " night clear. |
| 10 40.31 | 30.35 | NW. clear, fresh gale. | | | | | 3 40.19 | 30.19 | N.W. " clearing " " night lat. pt. |
| 11 34.45 | 30.40 | NW. " " gale p. m. moderating, at night clear with fresh gale. | | | | | 4 49.56 | 30.23 | N.W. fine & clear and mod. very clear night fr. E. wind NW. |
| 12 30.45 | 30.32 | NW. a N.W. fr. wind, night cldy. with mod. wind. | | | | | 5 47.57 | 30.31 | NW. a N.W. fr. wind, fr. wind in fine wd. all day. |
| 1 34.43 | 30.28 | N. a N.N.E. & No. " mod: & fine, mod: wd: lat. pt. rather cldy. | | | | | 6 47.54 | 30.34 | N. a N.W. E. " mod: " lat. pt. cldy. night and by cldy. fr. wd. at East. |
| 2 44.59 | 30.29 | NW. cldy. mod: " night clear. | | | | | 7 46.58 | 30.33 | N.W. a N.W. fr. cldy. lat. pt. cldy. and mod. clear. |
| 3 40.19 | 30.19 | N.W. fine & clear and mod. very clear night fr. E. wind NW. | | | | | 8 47.02 | 30.17 | E.N.E. fr. mod: cldy. fr. wd. night rain strong, cldy. fr. wd. at East. |
| 4 49.56 | 30.23 | N.W. fine & clear and mod. very clear night fr. E. wind NW. | | | | | 9 47.03 | 30.14 | N.W. " " fr. wd. fr. wd. fine with, and mod. a N.E. lat. pt. East & fr. wind at night drizzling rain. |
| 5 47.57 | 30.31 | NW. a N.W. fr. wind, fr. wind in fine wd. all day. | | | | | 10 47.01 | 30.13 | East cldy. fr. wd. fine. no cldy. fr. wd. at East. |
| 6 47.54 | 30.34 | N. a N.W. E. " mod: " lat. pt. cldy. night and by cldy. fr. wd. at East. | | | | | 11 56.01 | 30.04 | N.E. lat. wd. light shower, cldy., most part of the day, night mod. |
| 7 46.58 | 30.33 | N.W. a N.W. fr. cldy. lat. pt. cldy. and mod. clear. | | | | | 12 56.01 | 30.02 | N.W. " clearing " " night mod. |
| 8 47.02 | 30.17 | E.N.E. fr. mod: cldy. fr. wd. night rain strong, cldy. fr. wd. at East. | | | | | 1 56.03 | 30.04 | N.E. fr. wind, thick with, & some light rain, clear and fine wind. |
| 9 47.03 | 30.14 | N.W. " " fr. wd. fr. wd. fine with, and mod. a N.E. lat. pt. East & fr. wind at night drizzling rain. | | | | | 2 56.03 | 30.11 | N.W. cldy. fine wd. cldy. & fr. wd. " mod. |
| 10 47.01 | 30.13 | East cldy. fr. wd. fine. no cldy. fr. wd. at East. | | | | | 3 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 11 56.01 | 30.04 | N.E. lat. wd. light shower, cldy., most part of the day, night mod. | | | | | 4 56.03 | 30.17 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 12 56.01 | 30.02 | N.W. " clearing " " night mod. | | | | | 5 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 1 56.03 | 30.04 | N.E. fr. wind, thick with, & some light rain, clear and fine wind. | | | | | 6 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 2 56.03 | 30.11 | N.W. cldy. fine wd. cldy. & fr. wd. " mod. | | | | | 7 56.03 | 30.17 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 3 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. | | | | | 8 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 4 56.03 | 30.17 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. | | | | | 9 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 5 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. | | | | | 10 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 6 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. | | | | | 11 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 7 56.03 | 30.17 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. | | | | | 12 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 8 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. | | | | | 1 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 9 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. | | | | | 2 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 10 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. | | | | | 3 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 11 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. | | | | | 4 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |
| 12 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. | | | | | 1 56.03 | 30.13 | N. a East cldy. & mod. mild, & good. fine & mod. |

THE

| TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS* | |
|---|-------|
| In the Canton Register. | |
| Vessels for freight &c..... | \$ 5. |
| Advertisement, each insertion..... | 1. |
| do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents. | |
| do. Continued for 3 months..... | 6. |

NO. 11.

15'h March, 1810.

From the BOMBAY TIMES, 6 November.
It is scarcely possible, on a review of the intelligence.

We see then that, in fact, captain Ellis was -- within certain limits -- only of time and space -- possessed by less of power absolutely unobtainable. The makers of that

of its local representative. But when this sub-
engagement is brought to fortify the claim, its rejection, we

On the 13th of June, 1883, Mr. Buckingham spoke in the house of commons as follows:—

"One of the branches of this trade that had most rapidly increased, was that carried on in opium, which had been accurately described to a certainty by the right hon. President of the board of control, and the hon. Member for Berwickshire."

But they had each omitted one portion of its history which he would venture to supply. It was this, that the cultivation and manufacture of this opium was one of the large monopolies, still existing in the hands of the company; and was so productive, that in consequence of this monopoly, the article was often sold at the company's sales in Calcutta, at an advance of 1000 per cent. above the actual price at which it might be produced. So much importance, indeed, was attached to the traffic, that the superintendent of the cultivation of opium residing at Patna, was paid by the company a larger salary than that given to the chief justice of the King's Bench. And yet, while the company claimed to itself the high prerogative of being the guardian of the laws and the preservers of the morals of the people, over whom they ruled, and punished with extreme severity any infraction of their own regulations—they cultivated their opium for no other purpose than for smuggling it into China, against the laws and edicts of the empire; and, as had been truly said, poisoning the health, and destroying the morals of the people of that country. It was painful to think what a vast amount of evil had been already created by this trade; but if the trade of China could be supplied with British manufactures in payment for their goods, instead of this deleterious drug, a wholesome and reciprocally beneficial commerce would be created, instead of the mischievous and demoralizing traffic which now did injury to both: the whole guilt of which rested with the company, as it was they who furnished the opium from India."—(Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, vol. xviii. p. 770.)

Other speakers confirmed the general tenor of these remarks, and on the 12th of July, Mr. Chas. Grant, as president of the board of control, stated "in answer to the observations of the honorable members, that the subject of the opium and salt monopolies in India were under the serious consideration of the government."—(Ditto xix. 618.) Their serious consideration, indeed! Well then, let us hear no more of inadvertence or oversight, if this serious consideration ends as it has done. It is not without a full and careful deliberation of the case, that the charter has been framed on this point as it has been: its language is well weighed, and its silence too is significant. But let us see the full proof of this in the minister's last statement of the government views on the subject—after their "serious consideration." On the 22d of July, he delivers himself thus. "No one could deny the expediency of removing the taxes on salt and opium: But it was not to be forgotten that those taxes produced a revenue of £2,500,000, of which Rs. 1,600,000, was from salt alone."—(Ditto xix. 1074.)

Ah, that "But!" It betrays all. The point is out. Pain would we get rid of these infamous sources of revenue—But, they are very profitable! Pain would I discountenance the sin of smuggling—But, look what a revenue the opium trade yields! And the council of the nation adopted the principle thus unblushingly avowed—

"Shook not its head, nor made a pause,
Turned not an eye of doubt upon its face
But did in signs again purvey with sin,
Yea, without stop did let the heart consent,
And the rude hand to act."

And are these men not responsible for what they have both done, and left undone?

The grounds on which the opium compensation claim rests, are manifold, and each of those on which we have insisted, appears to us conclusive, independently of aid from the rest; but when combined, their force seems irresistible. There is first a claim on the British government, as bound to affirm an express engagement by its representative. There is a second ground of claim on the British government, as having by its shameful neglect of the first duty of a state, left its own minister, and a whole British community, devoid of that protection of life and property, which had it been afforded them, would have speedily prevented the catastrophe which has now arisen. There is a third ground

of claim on the British government, as having given their deliberate sanction to this traffic, in the act which renewed the company's charter, thereby morally, binding themselves to protect it as they would any other trade, or to employ force in demanding full redress, in case of sudden aggression. The claim against the east India company as the great abettors of the trade from first to last, is exclusive of all those. Our own impression is, that the British ministry will feel the absolute necessity of keeping faith with its subjects, by enforcing an equivalent restitution from the Chinese, of property which never would have been robbed from us, had not our government grossly neglected the solemn duty of protecting its subjects.

The earnestness with which we have urged this case, may very likely be attributed to other motives than a sense of public justice, or a concern for the national honour. Personally, this imputation could not affect us in the least; but, as we do not wish our argument to be entangled by such a suspicion—we shall take the liberty to state, that the same age which traces these lines, is the one, which has already been a silly employed in exposing, and not without effect, the moral evils of the opium trade; and belongs to one who has never had, nor can have, anything to do with the traffic. These opinions are at least disinterested. It does not appear necessary that the nation should be guilty of one act of injustice, in order to evade the penalty it has incurred by another. (Mg. Nov. 6.)

From the Morning Chronicle.

"The course which should be adopted by the British government in regard to the settlement of the opium question, is in our minds no longer attended with doubt. Capt. Elliot has now solemnly charged the Chinese government as accessories to the opium traffic, and as being regular parties to its existence, drawing profits annually from that branch of foreign trade. If such be the case, we at once repudiate the most remote intention of making the people of this country suffer to the extent of one farthing of the loss. The British government should at once take a decisive course, and insist for indemnification from the Chinese government to the fullest extent. We doubt not that captain Elliot is prepared to make good his words, and therefore we consider the case free from further obscurity. A sufficient naval and military force should be dispatched at once to Canton to seek for reparation, and, if not granted when demanded, the expedition should immediately disembark their troops, and the fleet sail up the river. This, we understand, will be an object of no very difficult accomplishment. If it be ascertained that the Chinese authorities sanctioned this traffic, the first duty of the British government is to let it be seen that its subjects shall not be wronged with impunity. The question is one of fact. Foreigners can only know the laws of the country with which they traffic, by the interpretation given to them by the government functionaries of that country; and if the Chinese functionaries, for a long series of years, have allowed and profited by the trade in opium, the question how far they were justified in allowing and profiting by this trade is one between them and their government, with which the foreign traders have no concern. It would be monstrous if a government were to be allowed to take advantage of the wrong of its own officers. True, that opium was contraband; we have frequently admitted that it was so, by the letter of the Chinese law. But when the people of one country have traded openly and with impunity with those of another for sixty years, the usage becomes the law. The device which the Chinese government contrived to shield themselves from their participation in, and encouragement of, the opium trade, was to bulldoze honest merchants responsible that the foreign ships had no

opium on board; but, on the other hand, these very persons bought the opium regularly. The Chinese authorities knew that they did so, and exacted heavy contributions for them for permission to carry on that lucrative branch of foreign trade, and were as much implicated as the importers of the drug—much more so, in fact, because, had it not been for the encouragement which they afforded to the traffic, the demand could not have existed, and the culture of the poppy would not have been carried on to the extent which it has been, in order to supply the Chinese market. We therefore consider that the seizure and destruction of the opium was a most unjustifiable act of spoliation on the part of the imperial commissioner and his associates, and that the government of this country is bound to insist that the British merchants who were the owners of the articles shall be fully indemnified by the Chinese government. We say so as regards the past. The future is open for arrangement; and if the Chinese make it a condition of our renewed intercourse that trade in opium shall cease or be legalised, the ground is open for considering those conditions. But taking the whole case as regards our last forty years' intercourse into consideration and the decided charge of capt. Elliot, "that the traffic in opium has been chiefly encouraged and protected by the highest officers in the empire," we deem it clear that the people of this country ought not to pay one farthing of the loss which has been sustained by the destruction of the surrendered opium, and that the British government will act with shameful pusillanimity, if they do not obtain full and pre-emptory satisfaction from the Chinese executive. The sure course to do so, is to take the high hand with these cunning and so far concealed people. To induce them to act justly, they must be taught to feel the necessity of submission; and if they hesitate to make full reparation for the loss which our merchants have sustained by the destruction of their property a British force ought to teach them that British merchants are not to be despoiled of their property with impunity.

MEMORIAL OF THE MERCHANTS OF LIVERPOOL,
To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, Sec. Sec.
Her Majesty's Principal Sec. of State for foreign Affairs.

We, the undersigned merchants of Liverpool, interested in the trade with India, and China, desire to address your lordship on the subject of the late extraordinary proceedings of the Chinese government at Canton causing the total destruction of trade and the sacrifice of British property to an immense amount.

We need not inform your lordship that the measures adopted against the foreigners at Canton were of so violent a character as to induce her majesty's chief superintendent of trade in China, entirely to close the British factory, and to retire to Macao, and that, by the latest arrivals from Canton, the British subjects resident there, in compliance with the directions of the chief superintendent, had followed him to Macao, or were preparing to do so, to the consequence at Canton being considered incompatible with the safety of their lives and property.

The trade thus abruptly suspended forms more than one-third of the whole exports of British India, and its importance to our home manufactures may be gathered from the fact, that in the seven months preceding the receipt of intelligence of the recent events at Canton, the value of manufactured goods exported from the Port of Liverpool alone, amounted to nearly £2,000,000.

It is, however, unnecessary to enlarge upon the magnitude and importance of a branch of commerce from which so large a portion of the public revenue is derived and which so deeply affects the interests and comforts of the whole community.

Without entering into the question as to the propriety of policy of the trade in opium, but adhering to the previous circumstances of the present case, we feel called upon, on behalf of ourselves and our countrymen in the east, to ascertain, at the earliest possible period, the intention of her majesty's government in regard to the property of her British subjects left at Canton, or which may be detained at Macao, by order of her majesty's superintendent.

We would also earnestly request that some assurance should be given by her majesty's government as to the protection which British subjects may in future look for in the further prosecution of the trade.

We would respectfully press upon your lordship the great importance of an early declaration of the terms intended to be pursued by her majesty's government, so as to terminate as soon as possible all the present state

of doubt and suspense, which so greatly aggravates the injury to commerce. There is too much reason to apprehend, that in consequence of this uncertainty, which exists in regard to the late act, of her Majesty's government, some portion of the trade with China formerly in the hands of British subjects, has already passed over to merchants of other nations—now, in fact, it is known, that almost all extensive shippers of British goods, has directed his property at Canton to be placed in the charge of an American house, relying from an apprehension that it will be more secure than in the hands of a British agent—and that goods are now sent to America, which but for the late occurrence at Canton, would have been consigned to English houses there.

In conclusion, we would venture respectfully to suggest, that from the experience of the invading and commencing manner in which the Chinese authorities have hitherto met all conciliatory overtures, it will be in vain to hope for any satisfactory arrangements, unless the abolition of her Majesty's government be so supported as to ensure a respectful reception on the part of the Chinese government.—*Peking Gazette, January 4.*

Commercial.

It is unnecessary to say that one of the most important topics of interest in the commercial world is the question of the opium trade. To the dissatisfaction of all parties, the government has not yet announced its intentions on the subject. A memorial from the respectable firm of Messrs. Bosh, Castel and Co. of Bristol, addressed to her Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, urges the important points, that 'the smuggling opium into China has been sanctioned by the Legislature, of great Britain, inasmuch as the monopoly of the sale of opium was granted to the East India company upon their receiving a renewal of the government of India, and because the opium sent to China for the purpose of being smuggled into that country has been openly sold by the Indian government at the presidency of Calcutta at periodical public sales, whilst at all the several Indian presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, it has been regularly entered for exportation to China, and passed through the Custom-houses there.' As may be naturally supposed numerous speculations are afloat relative to the probable procedure of the British government, although nothing has transpired enabling us to give a definite solution of the problem. It may, however, be added that the act on the subject, of which an organ so less commanding than the *Times*, was the grand promulgator, is hourly dying before the universally acknowledged opinion, that whatever the injurious effects of opium yet that the paramount consideration of our government is the conduct of the Chinese emperor in the seizure of property, which under the circumstances is the most flagrant violation of law that was ever attempted. Associated with the opium trade, as it more or less every branch of our oriental commerce, and more especially tea, it has excited some surprise, that it has not experienced greater fluctuation and advanced to higher prices. The declared sale for this day (November 4th) is nearly double the quantity offered at the Oct. sale. The total being in packages 64,326, or in weight 4,497,138 lbs., the difference over that of the October sale being packages 27,631, or lbs. 1,892,130. The market is evidently improving, and while low coupons can only with difficulty be obtained at 1s. 10d. and 1s. 10½d. per lb., twankay has advanced to 1s. 11d. to 1s. 12½d. per lb.

Tea.—Although to the 31st ult. the Tea market was dull at Liverpool, yet it is expected to improve in the present week. Prices are quoted at, for the lowest coupon, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.; twankay, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 12½d.; byson, 2s. 7d. upwards; in other sorts little doing.

Rau-Silk.—Prices since the public sale have continued without alteration. *Tankee*, 22s. 6d. a 22s.; *Yuen-Loo*, 21s. a 22s.; *Tayman*, 22s. a 22s. 6d.; *Yellow China*, 18s. 6d. a 17s.; *Canton*, 15s. a 15s. 6d. and *China Chew*, 14s. 6d. a 17s. per lb.—(S. F. P. Extra, 3rd Feby.)

CATASTROPHE ON BOARD THE VIRGINIA.—On Thursday last, the *Virginia*, which had left this on Wednesday morning, was seen entering the port with columns emitting half-mast high, and the most anticipations, that could be well formed, on the subject, were very soon destined to be verified, by the tragical occurrence that had taken place on board of her, in the short interval of her sailing from and returning to this Port. When the coast-guard force from the shore went on board, the deck in several places was found bespattered with blood and brains—both the captain and the 2nd mate being missing.

Two of the men we understand from the first confessed their murder of the captain, which they perpetrated while he was asleep on the deck, and the vessel afterwards on the night after she left this; but they deny having done any injury to the 2d Mate, and nothing regarding his fate had transpired. *It is* *quite* *possible* *that* *some* *time* *will* *be* *required* *for* *judicial* *inquiry*, *we* *foresee* *like* *from* *confused* *and* *conflicting* *only* *adding* *the* *expression* *of* *our* *own* *regret* *for* *the* *unhappy* *and* *unhappy* *late* *of* *captain* *McLean*, *in* *the* *deep* *and* *general* *manifestation* *of* *the* *same* *feeling* *which* *is* *experienced* *here* *by* *all* *who* *know* *him*.—*Id.*

Alexandria, 2th October, 1830.

To the chamber of commerce, China.

Gentlemen.—The present critical state of affairs in a political point of view between Egypt and Turkey, in which the representatives of the five great powers of Europe are now assembled in congress at Vienna, to arrange an amicable, may not be so easy a matter, it is to be hoped, of the assembly she has had called to her by the late sultan in Syria, Arabia, Candia &c.

Ever anxious, ever watchful as I have been to improve the mercantile interests of my country by opening and establishing a rapid channel of intercourse through Egypt for the purpose of trade, I must confess that I am now obliged to write them, that there is a chance of its being speedily stopped by the blockade of the port of Alexandria, by England or France, on the behalf of the above five powers, in order to carry out by force what they may term "a settlement of the eastern question."

To my mind, England and India have more to lose by such a proceeding than other countries on the score of this communication, already become so valuable not only to the interests of the merchants but to all other interests of our country in every point of view without any exception.

Under the idea that politicians in looking to the interests of the Porte may overlook those of Egypt, and undertake by force to compel her to obedience, my candid opinion is that Egypt will not yield one inch without that right being guaranteed which she has gained and had ceded to her, and which countries she is now already improving in all things.

Without more comment I warn you all, the chambers of commerce, (I now write to such as at foot) to begin and calculate upon such stoppage in this communication in your mercantile arrangements and business, thinking that you are not at present prepared to have your letters and business conducted in nine months instead of three, by its stoppage even partially for a few months.

I do not say that such stoppage is certain; that is out of my power to foresee; but I feel it my bounden duty, to ask your chamber to look forward that it may happen speedily.

With my respectful compliments I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen, Your faithful Servant,

THOS. WAGHORN.

N. B. Pray give this letter every possible publicity and do not forget to register all your letters you send by this route through my Agent Mr. Innes, until this affair is settled.

To the chamber of commerce, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and C. N. Also London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield.

Mr. Waghorn's letter respecting the probable blockade of Alexandria by the British fleet, as being likely to interrupt the intercourse with India via Egypt, has produced but little sensation in the city, the general impression being that Mehmet Ali will comply with the wishes of Great Britain in the restoration of the Turkish fleet without the necessity of any hostile operation.

MURDER ON BOARD THE VIRGINIA.

(From the Bengal Catholic Episcopate, Jan. 14.)
Two Bombay papers give an account of the rising of the Convicts on board the *Virginia*, bound to Singapore. This vessel left Bombay on the 14th December with 36 Convicts. On the morning of the 16th, by some means the convicts obtained possession of the ship's arms, murdered Captain Warrren, and the chief mate Mr. Harland. After plundering the ship, they made the crew hoist out the boats, took what articles they wanted, and pulled towards the land somewhere about Mangalore, when they left the ship. The gunner returned with the vessel to Bombay. The matter is now under the investigation of the police authorities. Captain Warrren has left a wife and family at Calcutta.

(From the Englishman, Jan. 13.)

There is one circumstance in the report of the rising of the convicts on board the *Virginia* that demands especial notice. It is said that there was no guard on board the vessel. We are unwilling to credit this, for it is a charge of criminal neglect of duty on the part of the Bombay government. If it be so, to the government and the government alone is to be attributed the atrocity that has been perpetrated. Two murders have been committed, the English mails for Singapore and China (probably containing cabinet despatches to Captain Elliot) have been destroyed, the vessel plundered, and nearly forty men made at liberty.

We deeply regret to say that Captain Whiffen, who was beaten to death in his cabin, after his first officer had been knocked down by the crew and killed, has left a widow and six children (now in Calcutta) wholly destitute. If the matter be as reported the government is bound to protect them. Their position at any rate is one calling for public sympathy and public assistance. We are happy to say that we have already had money paid into our hands on their behalf, and we trust the claims of the widow and the fatherless will be generously responded to. It will be seen by advertisement in another column that subscriptions will be received at our office.—*Eastern Star, Jan. 12.*

BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.—In criticizing a book, you are at liberty to remark upon every page. In criticizing a newspaper, you must look to its general tone and character. An author may write with the strictest morality, an editor must write whether the spirit moves him or not.

Errata.—Obituary Register, March 3rd. For Cowasjee Saporjee Banarjee, read Cursetjee Saporjee Banarjee.

Register, March 10th: P. 51 for Singapore, read from Singapore. P. 52. For thead paper read thread-paper. Censurers, read censurers. Redivivus, read Redivivus.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MARCH 17TH, 1840.

| LATEST DATES | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| England | 4th Nov. | Singapore | 13th Feby. |
| U. States | 20th Nov. | Java | 16th Dec. |
| Calcutta | 15th Jan. | Manila | 19th Feby. |
| Bombay | 2nd Jan. | Austral-Asia | 10th Nov. |

ARRIVED.—8th Inst. *Bencoolen*, Young, from Singapore and Calcutta. 10th, *Red Rover*, Mackinnon, from Calcutta 15th January and Singapore 4th Feby. 13th, *Straw*, Vail, from Calcutta and Singapore; left the *Swallow* on the 17th January and Singapore 12th February.

PASSENGERS.—For *Straw*, captain Wallace, of the *Cowasjee* Family.

The *Porcy*, arrived in Singapore, read on the 11th February; left the pilot on the 20th January. She sailed from Singapore for China on the 12th February.

By the arrival of the week we have received the *Calcutta Englishman* from the 22nd Dec. to the 6th of January, inclusive, with the exception of that of the 25th of January; the *Calcutta Chronicle*, from the 25th Dec. to 15th Jan.; the *Peking Gazette* of the 4th and 25th of Jan.; the *Malacca Weekly Register* of 2nd Jan. and 9th February; the *Singapore Free Press* of the 22nd, 29th January, 5th, 12th February, and the *Editor of the 2nd of February*. An unimportant review of the *Calcutta* and *Malacca* Town Advertiser for July, August and September.

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND, FROM CHINA AND MANILA.

Oct. 17. PREMIER, Wore, Manila. Oct. 19. INSUBRIC, Bockle, Bristol. Oct. 21. ISABELLA THOMP, Manila. St. Kath's Dock. Oct. 25. JOHN RENNICK, Byron, Manila, Dover. Oct. 25. ORIZA, Agor, Cork. Oct. 26. ISABELLA, Robertson, Cork.

BATAVIA.—By the arrivals from Batavia during the week we have received Java Courants of 14th and 18th ultimo, from which we give the following Anjer Shipping Report:—Dec. 11. British brig Savandrapoor, from China 11th November, for New South Wales. Ship Pekoe, Gillies, from China 11th November, for Cowes. Ship Canada, J. Potts, from Manila 9th November, for Sydney. Passenger Mr. Rawson. 15 ship Symmetry, F. D. Butler, from Singapore, 17th Dec. for London. Passenger for Anjer, Mr. T. Nightingale.

Private advices from Batavia of 18th ult., describe that market as being excessively dull for all descriptions of Europe Cotton Goods. Sales could only be made to a limited extent at ruinous prices. In produce there was little doing. Sugar without inquiry. Rice still in some demand for Europe. Coffee in some request for the English market—and Java was quoted at f. 32 s 33 and Padang at f. 26 per picul. The stock of produce in the government godowns was very large, none of which however was procurable except for specie which was still much wanted. Little produce in private hands. Exchange on London f. 12 per £.—S.F.P. 23 Jan'y.

We are authorised by the consignees of the Penang to inform the public that vessel will be despatched from Toonkoo on the 11th inst., and will call at Macao for letters, where a bag will be open for their reception at the office of B. Barretto, Esq.

The Penang is a fast sailer, and her despatch offers a very eligible opportunity for letters to England.

We regret that our cotemporary of the Canton Press has alluded to the rumour of certain expected arrivals: these allusions are nothing less than betraying so much intelligence to the enemy. It is true, he will, doubtless, hear of these rumours through other channels; but we know that a certain high personage considers the English papers published in China as of some authority; and that he has asked for them as organs of intelligence on foreign affairs on which he can depend.

For obvious reasons we do not now allude to the rumours afloat since the arrival of the Sylph.

We request the attention of our readers to the extracts from the Morning Chronicle, and the Bombay Times of the 6th and 9th of November.

OPIUM CRISIS.

A letter addressed (*but not sent*) to Charles Elliot, Esq. chief superintendent of the British trade with China. By an American merchant, resident in Canton (Title page).

—Art any more than a steward?

Dost thou think because thou art virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale? Yes, by St. Anne; and ginger shall be hot i' the mouth too.

We continue our remarks on Mr. King's letter to captain Elliot.

At page 11, Mr. King quotes the following passages from the governor's reply to the remonstrance of the chamber of commerce against the attempt to execute a Chinese criminal in the square in front of the foreign factories. "The penalty of death to which Holankin had subjected himself was the result of the pernicious introduction of opium into Canton by depraved foreigners. Hence the command that 'the criminal should be led out to the ground adjoining the foreign residences and there be executed.' 'It was designed to strike observation, to arouse reflection, that the depraved portion of the foreign community might be prevented from pursuing their evil courses, &c.' For, it is added, 'these foreigners, though born and

brought up beyond the pale of civilization, have yet human hearts.'

Mr. King then says that these observations of the governor place the "fearful act"—rather the attempted execution—"in its right aspect. It was not a disrespect to flags—a public insult—it had no national bearing whatever." Now it is a matter of notoriety that the governor's family was implicated in the introduction of opium, and that the boats of his establishment were employed to receive it. With the knowledge they possessed of the governor's conduct, in what other light could the foreigners view the act but as a most scornful and wanton disrespect to their flags and a public insult? And the governor himself was a "partner" in the trade equally with the unfortunate Holankin; who may also be considered more a victim to the governor's connivance than to the "seductions of the ignorances of opium." Mr. King may choose to doubt these facts; yet he is the only foreigner in Canton who does doubt them; but, as we proceed, we shall exhibit this gentleman's convictions as always impressed only by his own views of this or any other question.

At page 12, he observes, "My sorrow should go with the opium importer, if he were called to attend again on the scene of agony, but it should be the grief of indignation. My pity, my appeal for mercy. I would reserve for the mangled and dying victim."

The lines first underscored are only rank, nonsensical verbiage—but the second is too presumptuous: there is but one intercessor for mercy with the Almighty.

Mr. King then proceeds to remark that the "circumstances of blinding interest" prevented the foreigners from being convinced of the sincerity either of the local or imperial governments. This is not true; for in October, 1838, a leading house in the opium trade, in consequence of the second stoppage, had made arrangements to withdraw from the traffic as soon as possible; and the partners had written to their constituents to cease consigning opium to the house, and also not to invest the funds of the house in opium. It is possible that Mr. King was ignorant of the contemplated withdrawal of this highly respectable house from the trade in opium; yet as Mr. King, when he endeavoured to persuade the committee of the chamber of commerce—of which he was a member—to transfer the control of that branch to Macao and the ships, knew that "it was held, that arrangements could not be made at once, to put a period to the opium trade," we are of opinion that he did know of the intentions of the firm in question: and if so, how uncandid, how pitifully cunning to withhold the fact! But the foreigners had much higher authority for doubting the sincerity of the intentions of the Peking government than Mr. King for believing them: for Sir George Staunton had said "that virtually all the Chinese laws were suspended in the case of foreigners, except in capital offences."

But if Mr. King was ignorant of the intentions of this English house to withdraw, as soon as possible, from the trade in opium, C. R., of the Repository for January 1840,—and he wrote his article for the December number of that periodical,—must have known that the members of this firm never sold a chest of opium after they left Canton. That they transferred the opium consigned to them to the captains of the ships formerly employed by them in the trade; and thus sacrificed immense profits: and this sacrifice was made on principle. But it did not suit the scope of Mr. King's article, as C. R., to mention this high-toned proceeding of a British firm; it would have placed a British house in a rather

too favorable contrast with the acts of his own in Hongkong bay.

At page 17, after noticing the following very ridiculous question which appeared in the leading article of the Canton Press, of the 9th of March, 1839.—"Ought the owners of the opium not rather to insist on the Chinese taking of this stock" (of 15,000 chests)? he also remarks on what the Register contended for, namely, that the connivance of the local government had originated "a prescriptive right of smuggling."

Now, we did not say this exactly; but we never expect fair play from Mr. King. To stand right, however, with our distant readers we now quote what we did say.

But there is yet something more to be said on this matter. We consider that the governor, or, to speak more generally, the local government, are the most blame-worthy parties in this question of river smuggling; which has been practiced in the most open and undisguised manner for the last 18 months at least; now it is utterly impossible to suppose that the superior officers of the province could have been ignorant of the feet of boats lying at Whampoa; and still no one measure has been taken either to seize or to drive them out of the river: a matter as easily managed as to turn your finger in the palm of your hand. What, then, has been the inevitable consequence? The long forbearance, nay, the connivance of the local government, has given to the river boats an almost prescriptive right of anchorage and of smuggling. C. R. Dec. 11, 1838.

Nor are we singular in entertaining this opinion, for the Morning Chronicle has remarked, in the case of the opium trade,—"the usage becomes the law."

Mr. King says in this page that the connivance was of a few months. Here he has his usual end to answer: to excuse the Chinese officers and to blame the English merchants; therefore he shortens the time of connivance to a few months. But when it is his object to magnify the smuggling in the river, and consequently to cast odium, if possible, on the English name, as at page 31, he writes thus.—"The long and flagrant course of river smuggling, which marked the years 1837 and 1838."—O honest critic! O frank accuser!

At page 18, Mr. King has a current story, which he thinks worth repeating, about the emperor shedding tears, &c.—Mr. King's letter is a tissue of grave reflections on captain Elliot, but he can admit a current story if it suits his purpose. The commissioner, in his proclamation, said, more honestly,—"I, being at Peking, in my own person received the imperial commands."

We must leave the British superintendent to Mr. King's frank kindness on the question of what he terms "geographical casuistry." When captain Elliot interfered to stop the trade in opium in the river, we fully discussed his measures, and openly expressed our opinions on the interference; and we now remark that but for this interference Mr. King's letter would be an imbelles telum sine ictu.

When Mr. King says—pages 44, 45,—"To the decree confiscating the opium, the foreigners replied, 'go and seize it!'" to the citation, Mr. Dent replied (like Leonidas), "come and take me."—we are obliged to pronounce that he has written what he must have known to be false. The foreigners replied to the commissioner's proclamation by the following amendment on an address proposed at the meeting of the general chamber of commerce on the 21st of March.

That the communication made by the commissioner of the imperial will is of such vital importance, and involves such complicated interests, that a reply to it cannot be given without the greatest deliberation, and that a committee be appointed to take the measures into consideration, and report their opinion to the chamber at the earliest possible period.

That, in the meantime, a deputation from the meeting do wait upon the hong-mahants, and state to them what has been done, who say, at the same time, inform them that there is an unanimous feeling in the community of the absolute necessity of the foreign residents in Canton having no connection with the opium trade.

See Supplement.

to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 17th, 1840.

Mr. Dent replied to the hongmerchants' invitation for him to meet the Kwangchow-foo at the city gate on the 22nd of March—"that he was busy that day, that he had some important accounts to settle, that in fact he would think over it on that night, and give then an answer tomorrow, &c." (vide, letter of Britannicus, Canton Press, 28th Dec., 1839.)

And Mr. Dent replied on the 23rd of March, to the citation that he should go to the commissioner within the city, in the following words.

Many appeals were made to Mr. Dent's feeling; but Mr. Dent informed the officers that he "was not acting from contumacy in declining to obey the commissioner's orders; to go before him, that he had the most profound respect for the commissioner and his high office, and felt most particularly grateful to himself (the Weylum) personally for the kindness and consideration he had evinced in coming to his house, and for the polite manner in which he had delivered his orders; but that he was acting under the general wishes of the foreigners, that, without the commissioner's own safe conduct, he should not go into the city, unless taken out of his own house by force, in which case no resistance would be made."

At page 50, Mr. King asserts that the act (i.e. what he chooses to call the *decree of confiscation*) was not *spoliation*: we as broadly assert that it was: that British property was spoliated, firstly, by threats of death to the hong merchants, secondly, by the imprisonment of the whole foreign community, then of the British superintendent, and, finally, by threats of death to that officer and his countrymen, and, indeed, all foreigners then in Canton.

At page 51 Mr. King says the trade in opium was "a system of wrongs practised on the Chinese under the mask of friendship." This is utterly false; and Mr. King's own words—"The long and flagrant course of river smuggling, which marked the years 1837 and 1838, and connecting with equally bold violations of Chinese harbours to the northward"—prove it to be so.

We asked, in our last number, whether Mr. King would allow the facts of the seizure of the governor's son in *flagrante delicto*, and two lampoons, to be proofs of the connivance of the highest provincial officers; we now ask him if he will believe himself, his own words, as reported in the following speech? But from the many mis-statements, simulations, and dissimulations, he has made in his letter and the article signed G. R. in the Chinese Repository for January, we think he ought not to believe even his very self.

We will answer for the correctness of the report.

At the special meeting of the general chamber of commerce on the 21st last March,

Mr. King said he wished to express his sentiments in a few words. It appeared to be the general opinion that they could not send in a report to the commissioner in five or seven days (Mr. Dent, No.); it certainly had appeared to him (Mr. King) that the amendment had been proposed under the impression that the declarations of the hongmerchants had only been made with a view to move the feelings of the foreign community. It should be remembered that the property swept away under the present question might easily and in a short time be gathered again; but that blood once shed was like water spilt upon the ground. It was not to be gathered up again. He had seen Hwang's letter who had informed him that his (Mr. King's) name had—without intervention or concurrence on his own part—been brought before the Kiechen, as an individual who had been connected with the opium trade, and that it had been said that he, as an independent man, might possess some influence and his own name plan by which the present difficulties might be overcome. He had seen Hwang's appeal to the ground by his letters—his apprehensions were not factitious but real; the hongmerchants were in instant fear of their lives and properties; it was not his part, Mr. King continued—to defend despotic measures, but when they are once really determined it will not be in our power to make either reparation or amendment. The present circumstances are directly destructive to the lives of our fellow-countrymen; they are still our friends and neighbours, although we may occasionally have called them bad names; but surely we shall not consent to put the pocket of a minister in competition with the neck of a neighbour. I do not forget the suggestion made by the chairman, that we should be careful not to eliminate each other. I feared no other share with, no other sentiment, to those engaged in the opium trade than sympathy with their losses; I have no other feeling myself, nor shall I be satisfied with

less in others if, from my independent position, I could create any excitement and gain time—for it is well known that but few good men depend since all the high officers of this province were engaged in the trade, and expectations were made out, that they would be admitted under a duty—this is a strong point, that may be urged on the commissioner, and if a duty cannot be made or he forced to for direct compensation, why a middle course may be adopted, which may save the honour of the commissioner, and prove that this rough and stern face is only put on to ascertain what sacrifices we are prepared to make, when the commissioner may change his countenance and recommend our claims for the imperial clemency not to interfere further with our traffic. We should not forget that when we are accountable to our constituents, at the same time a proper regard for our character should have some weight in our resolves, and that our care for our absent friends should not be placed in the scale against the lives of our neighbours.

At page 21, Mr. King observes—with relation to the 10,6 chests of opium surrendered at the extraordinary meeting of the general chamber of commerce held on the night of the 21st of March—"the wisest were caught in their own craftiness. They could give opium then. Ah, if you please, then. We must first inform our distant readers that this quantity of opium was begged by the hong merchants, who said—"if you give up one thousand chests to satisfy the mandarins, though we should lose our heads, we will thank you."

There will be various opinions on the proceedings of this extraordinary meeting of the chamber, it is only one concern to declare our own; and we must express our great astonishment that after the remarks of the chairman at the morning meeting of the 21st of March—"that the proclamation of the imperial commissioner contained demands with which it was impossible to comply." "That on this important occasion unanimity was our first duty: that we should remember in going before the eyes of our countrymen we were not bound to eliminate our allies; that the proofs rest with the Chinese, and whether our course they may think proper to pursue, they cannot compel us to open our mouths!"—a resolution to surrender one thousand chests of opium should have been unanimously carried!

It was said by one of the speakers at the morning's meeting—that if they could surrender one chest of opium they would surrender the whole, and the surrender of the whole would be the natural demand consequent on the surrender of a chest. It was also remarked by a member, at the morning's meeting, that foreigners were not to become robbers even to preserve the Chinese officers from being murdered. The blood of the hong merchants spilt upon the ground, arising from the fear of his sentimental speech, to have blinded Mr. King, and prevented his vision from contemplating the bankruptcy and utter ruin of the owners of opium consigned to China; the ruin and destitution of families, the fall in station and society, the debtor's prison, the workhouse, and, probably, death by starvation to many whose all was involved in speculations in opium: this mass of human misery Mr. King could not conceive or contemplate, although he proved himself ready and willing to be one of the active instruments to drag it down, as all those engaged in the opium traffic and for why was his readiness and willingness to place in certain and immense loss of property, to say the least, all foreigners dealing in opium, directed by Mr. King? Why, because Hwang had said, at a private meeting at the common hall—"if the Foreign merchants did not deliver up a portion at least, of their opium then—the hong merchants' heads would be taken off!" Now let us refer to the commissioner's edict to the hong merchants, not to their verbal assertions, for the grounds on which such a fearful anticipation could be founded.

The only passages in the commissioner's edict addressed to the hong merchants, the meaning of which can possibly be construed into a lively threat of really enforcing the penalty of immediate death, without reference to the emperor, on any of the merchants, are the following. Referring to the expression of the imperial placards two years ago—the commissioner said—

"Such language as this was used: that when it could be discovered that there had been any concert in selling of opium, any money taken or orders given, punishment would then be willingly administered: if a chest is found in possession of the merchant, let him ask themselves, whether according to this bond punishment should or should not be inflicted?"

Now these words seem to refer to the following passage in the governor's report to the emperor (vide G. R., April 4, 1837). "As to the demand for opium in the Pouching sea," (the hong merchants report to the governor), Mr. King is not now one of them; but

and, all come from the ports of India (i.e., as connected with the country trade) in an Englishman. They have been in Canton, ten, six, or seven years. And—come from India; and—come from Canton last year; and—arrive this year; and they are purely dwell in the different foreign factories. All these foreigners have given us written replies, saying—"That is better, we have already been tranquil in conducting our trade; and that we do not export opium, we have been connected with the natives in selling opium. And if such words had been substantiated by examination, we should be willing to be deemed guilty."

It must be remembered that there are the words of the hong merchants to the governor.

"If you say these things were without your knowledge, of what use are you? If they had place with your knowledge, death is too light a punishment for you."

"I, the high commissioner, in obsequy the imperial commands, to proceed with which I have come to Canton, shall first punish the depraved natives. And if by no means certain that these hongmerchants will not be within the number."

"And I, the high commissioner, will, forthwith, solicit the royal edict—warrant and order for execution on or two of the most unscrupulous of their number, confiscating their property to government, and then will I show a lucid wayward."

We beg to refer our readers to the edict generally; and particularly to those passages, immediately preceding our quotations, which are indicated by asterisks.

Now this last and most imperative threat was to be carried into execution, if the following condition was not fulfilled: namely—"Three days are prescribed, within which they must obtain the required bond, and report in reply hereto. If it be found that this matter cannot be managed by them, &c. And I do."

The bond was never signed by any Englishman, excepting captain Warner of the ship Thomas Coates, of the ship Royal Saxon, and Mr. James N. Duffell, of the cargo merchant of the Thomas Coates. In October, 1838, at the meeting the hongmerchants solemnly affirmed that "if opium were not delivered up, two of their number would lose their lives; and this solemn declaration was founded on the solemn and threats of the edict, and the following signature of the commissioner—"This if opium were not delivered up, should be the lot of the two men to be executed on or two of the most unscrupulous of their number, and then will I show a lucid wayward."

However the inconsistency of opinion, and yielding flexibility of mind of those gentlemen, who persuaded the meeting to accept the fatal resolution of surrendering one thousand chests of opium—their own property, it is undoubted—to the demands and threats of the implacable commissioner, and the expressed fear of the hong merchants to save their heads, may be applauded by "aith a thousand a milk a water," we cannot but here observe that we then considered, and now consider, the measure utterly subversive of the commercial character of foreigners, as that character is, or should be, supported by fair, open, and candid dealing, honesty, good faith, honour, and minute accuracy of right: far was not that surrender a denotation of their own expressed opinion, determination, and principles? A pleading guilty to all the heaviest assertions and accusations of the commissioner, as perjured of extortion vulgar—in his proclamation to foreigners and his edict to the hong merchants?

At page 37, Mr. King, in commenting on captain Elliot's circulars of the 22nd and 23rd of March, most insidiously confounds their issue with captain Elliot's public notice of the 18th of the previous December, warning all British-owned boats engaged in the opium traffic to leave the river. On the 18th of December we were at peace with the Chinese; but on the 19th of March the high commissioner commenced the preliminaries of war by imprisoning all foreigners and foreign representatives in Canton. The edict to this effect was issued from the hoppo's office.

If there had then been a British force in the Chinese waters sufficiently strong to storm the forts at the Boca Tigris, and to release, *vi et armis*, the foreigners from their imprisonment in Canton, we are of opinion that the capture of the forts would have been justifiable, by all the customs of war, if the high commissioner had not released the foreigners on captain Elliot's application. And yet Mr. King can assert that the high commissioner still—namely: when he had made captain Elliot's countrymen all prisoners—relied on captain Elliot's prior declaration, and was actually guided by it to the measure of confiscation! Therefore, captain Elliot's proceedings in December, which Mr. King so fully approved, was the exciting cause of the demand and surrender of 20,241 chests of opium on the 27th of March! Mr. King proceeds to say there was no "breach of confidence." What! No breach of confidence when all foreigners in Canton were imprisoned by the commissioner, and the hongmerchants lived thereupon, in order that he might carry out his great plans?—those foreigners and natives having been previously residing there in the fullest confidence, with the permission of the emperor, and under the protection of the Chinese!

Mr. King says,—"captain Elliot pressed within the guard, and it closed upon him." But what would the world have said if captain Elliot had not gone to Canton, in order to treat with the commissioner for the release and surrender of his countrymen? and Mr. King keeps entirely out of sight the proposition of captain Elliot on the 24th of March—"to put an end to the state of difficulty and anxiety then existent, by the faithful fulfilment of the emperor's will." What measures captain Elliot then proposed to adopt to fulfil the will of the emperor, we know not; and although Mr. King was far too much in captain Elliot's confidence—deeper than he will ever be in that of any other man's—perhaps even he was ignorant of them. But he did know that when the commissioner published his communications to captain Elliot in March, that he did not publish captain Elliot's replies to those communications; yet he pleads for the commissioner on all those points on which the latter was open for the interest of his own cause, but does not even hint at the injury to captain Elliot's cause on those points where the commissioner was silent and secret.

The remainder of the *Review* is filled with Mr. King's opinions on the opium trade, and what the governments of Europe—and more especially of England—ought to do in the present crisis. As Mr. King has a right to divert the world with his opinions, we shall not interfere with his expression of them; but we have a few more remarks to make.

To exhibit his Christian charity, Mr. King says at page 61, when speaking of the "British merchants" generally, "The Hobbists, it is true, reprobated the trade, as an illicit one; but then every man in China does offend, and why is not an illegal crossing of one's own threshold, or prying into Chinese politics, &c., as bad as selling opium? Away with the Bible and the Leviathan together."—Thus, Mr. King charitably insinuates that every British merchant selling opium, is an unbeliever in the Christian religion.

As Mr. King arrived in China, when he was in the interesting age of mere boyhood, we wonder he has read the *Leviathan*—the body politic—for it is not a school or a boy's book; and a merchant has scarcely leisure to perplex himself with the paradoxes of the philosopher of Malmesbury.

At page 81.—Mr. King expresses himself as "feeling above the malice of foreign desperadoes." The reverend author of this repository says these said desperadoes are "good and honorable men." Now we know very well that Mr. King can call names and scold roundly, but we did not know until he himself informed us, that he ranked individuals to whom he was under commercial obligations and accommodations, as foreign desperadoes: he has certainly taken a lesson in abuse from the Chinese edicts.

At page 26.—Mr. King throws himself back on his classical recollections; but, unfortunately for his "sketch," the *opima spolia* were not burned: had he kept his letter open until June, he would, no doubt, have made the more appropriate quotation:

Apparent *sultu* nantes in gurgite vasto:
et *Angla* paza per undas.

We shall, however, help him to a new translation of some of his quotations from different books of the *Æneid*.

"*Novissima verba*"—the new bond, signed by M. King: "Ingentem pyram tectis et robore acta." The Spanish brig *Bidenia*, burnt by the orders of Mr. King's friend and accomplice, the high commissioner "Spargitur et tellus lachrymis"—the emperor.—Mr. King's conditor in suppressing the traffic in opium—sprinkling the ground

with his tears; mourning for the ill-success of his ill-advised and spoliation measures. "Spectant, heque avelli possunt." The foreigner's pitying glances on the doomed hongmerchants, on the night of the 21st of March; and we are afraid, the "tectis prædixit orbis," and the "hic matres, miseraque nurus; hic chara sororum pectora merentem," will be seen in the falling roofs, of the sons, and in the faithful affections of the mourning daughters of Han.

We shall now conclude our notice of this gentleman, who has left China for England; we would put our countrymen on their guard against him. His object has been to prove that the British quarrel with China is for the sake of opium: captain Elliot's despatches must disprove his insinuation. We assert that the quarrel is, whether China shall be the mistress of the world, or whether she will consent to enter, on equal terms, the co-fraternity of nations: it is, whether her laws and principles shall obtain universal prevalence to the destruction of all liberty, social, civil, and religious, or whether the constitution and laws of England and other states, shall continue to exist, and proceed in the course of knowledge and improvement: China would make the world a cul de sac—a narrow lane, and write at the bottom, *no thoroughfare*; such is the Confucian principle—which it is our task to overthrow.

We take our leave of Mr. King in the words of Horace:

Absentem qui rodit amicum;
Qui non defendit, alio culpante; solutus
Qui captat risus hominum, fama que dicant;
Fingere qui non visa potest, commissum tacere
Qui nequit; hic niger est; hunc, *tu, Romanus, caveto*.

Mr. King has done more than all this: beware, then, of this man O Britons! For under the mask of friendship he addresses a letter to captain Elliot, yet he does not send it; but he publishes it in London, with the evident intention of misleading all the distant readers of his letter, and he thus implies that capt. Elliot had received, but had not replied, or could not reply, to his letter. Had this deed of Mr. King's been only related to us, we should not have given any credit to it; for what man who has the slightest pretensions to honour, or to the high spirited feelings of a gentleman, would have thus acted? We forbear further expressing our indignant feelings at such conduct, sparing at the same time Mr. King, our readers, and ourselves.

Proclamation. Scarcity of fuel.

Woo, acting magistrate of Heangshan district, &c., proclaims for the information of all.

At it is well known there are at present in the neighbourhood of Macao clouds of warboats, now, for the fuel required for their use, it is right that the market price should be given, and not a cash below it. But I apprehend the dealers in fuel are suspicious (in consequence of present circumstances), and are afraid to collect and carry fuel for sale. It is, therefore, proper that I, forthwith, issue perspicuous orders, and I direct all the dealers in fuel to make themselves fully acquainted with the contents of this proclamation.

All of ye should, as formerly, store up and carry about fuel for sale, proceeding with it to Macao without any fear; but you must not make it a scarce article in order to enhance the price. Oppose not. A special proclamation. 2nd moon, 1st day. (4th March).

PROCLAMATION BY TSEANG.

TSEANG, acting *Kuan-min-foo* of Macao, in Kwangchow, and ruler of the waters of the two rivers, *Shwanti* and *Heang-shan*, and examiner of the customs of Macao: issues these stern prohibitions, in order to tranquilize these regions, against vagabonds producing and increasing troubles.

Whereas Macao is a place where the natives and foreigners intermix in their

intercourse in the market, I have found on examination that latterly there have been lawless miscreants in Macao, bent upon circulation idle stories, hoping thereby to create opportunities for stealing and robbing, and thus occasioning much false alarm; and lastly they have clubbed together to traverse the place! Either on the water or land to get mischievously drunk, committing malicious acts, or to spy out retired places for robbing, and increasing troubles in the country, and entailing injuries upon the natives and foreigners; these severally are worthy to be most minutely pointed out: Besides the police are directed rigorously to seize, and the laws shall be fully executed. Moreover, this prohibitory proclamation is promptly issued and addressed to all classes of men for their full information.

Ye ought severally to do your duty quietly, observing the laws, while in the pursuit of a livelihood, cautiously regarding your own persons and lives—pungently repenting of your former errors. By no means fall into the net of the law, for your repentance then will be too late. Should you dare to serve sin without change, and as formerly give loose to your passions without fear, when once taken you will be most severely dealt with. My words have gone forth—the law will follow. Most certainly there will be no forgiveness! Each should tremblingly obey—by no means oppose. A special edict. Taouk wang, 20th year, 2d month, 3d day.

(March 6th, 1840.)

Translated by I. J. R.

Translated from *O Commercial*, of 7th March.

Answer from the Heang-shan magistrate to the Procurator, concerning thieves and robberies.

Uh, sub perfect of Heang-shan, has to inform the Procurator that, having duly considered his (the Procurator's) note in which it is said that on the night of the 30th day of the first moon (3d March) a Portuguese soldier, who had gone to shut the Campo gate, was, on returning to the barracks, insulted on the Praya grande by several Chinese, provoking disturbance, which was fortunately obviated by the soldier withdrawing. Also that on the first day of the second moon (4th March) a European was robbed of his telescope by some Macao Chinese on the San Francisco point. That he, the Procurator, had already represented those circumstances to the magistrate, but that these vagabonds still continue daringly to attack people, frequently robbing them, and otherwise causing disturbance, &c.—

Men like these, fearing no laws, are undeserving of kindness or compassion, and of the protection of the law. The magistrate who has newly taken possession of his office is to use all means to seize these vagabonds, men without fear of the law, who may be found in Macao, and they will be severely punished as an example for others, and to pacify the alarm now felt by Chinese as well as foreigners. There is no occasion for apprehensions on the part of the Portuguese, nor of their repeating their complaints so often, since he, the magistrate, had already, on receiving the Procurator's former note, ordered his officers to seize these vagabonds; as soon as they shall have been taken, they shall immediately be conducted before the magistrate, where they shall be rigorously judged and severely punished, and be made an example of to others that the town may become quiet.

All this is made known to the Procurator, in order that he may quietly trust in the measures we have taken.

Oppose not! A special Edict, 4th day of the 2d moon of the 20th year of Taouk wang, (7th March, 1840.)

Sup. to the Canton Press of 14th March 1840.

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Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE best class ship ROYAL SAXON, of 303 tons burthen, R. Towns master, having been compelled to discharge the whole of her cargo laden at Whampoa in consequence of a notice from captain Elliot to the shipper, will be clear of the same and ready to receive cargo on Wednesday the 13th instant. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Tongkoo, or to JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 10th February, 1840.
Mr. Towns, ship Royal Saxon.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am to acquaint you that I have no objection to sign the manifest of your cargo shipped at Tongkoo; and I remain, Sir, &c. &c. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent

NOTICE.—A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c., by John Blade, Editor of the Canton Register, will be published next week.—This Narrative contains all the principal edicts relating to opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the memorials from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in September last. Price \$2.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred bbls of salted provisions and a quantity of fresh American flour in casks, just landed. Apply to
23rd March, 1840. JAMES P. STURGIS.

NOTICE.—ARDASER CURSETJEE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm since the 7th November, and the interest of DADY CURSETJEE in the same, ceased at his Death, on the 24th October 1840. CURSETJEE ARDASER & Co.
Bombay, 12th November, 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1840, printed on a single sheet, price 1 Sp. Drs. CANTON REGISTER Office.

FOR SALE. at the Canton Register Office, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1839, and 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Dis. cut.

NOTICE.—In conformity with notices issued at New York in August last, the interest and responsibility of Mr. B. W. G. OLYPHANT and Mr. CHARLES N. TALBOT in our House, has ceased. The subscriber in connection with Mr. WILLIAM R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in this place, under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co. CHARLES W. KING.
WM. HOWARD MORSE.
Canton, March 1st, 1840.

NOTICE.—Messrs. TURNER & Co. are authorized to attend to any business connected with the late firm of EOBINTON, MACLEAN & Co. of China, and represent the Agents for Lloyd's in the meantime.
Macao, 7th March, 1840. R. H. HUNTER.

NOTICE.—For Sale Blank Canton General Price Currents, at 10 cents each.—Canton Register Office

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased on the 1st inst. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT. GORDON & TALBOT.
Canton, February 15th, 1840.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY R. HARKER is admitted a Partner in our House in China, his interest commencing 1st January, 1840.
W. & T. GENNELL & Co.
Macao, 15th February, 1840.

THE Subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.
JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Junr.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TWO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, & Others, going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connection to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject. Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Places those of, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to. Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. G. ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the general agents in China.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship GENERAL KYD at TONGKOO. CEYLON GOVERNMENT COIA ROPE, of sizes, from 1½ to 7 in. a \$9½ a peck. Apply on board or to JOHN A. MERCER, —Macao.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE.—THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, JUNR., and of Mr. ARTHUR A. LOW, in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO, JUNR., is admitted a partner therein.
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE.—THE firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. of this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W. DELANO, JUNR. who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix.—Price \$1.

CONTAINING.—Act of Parliament regulating the trade to China, Regulations of the Chinese general chamber of commerce, General committee of do do, List of members of do do, Second annual report of the committee of do, Export of tea and raw silk to the U. K. season 1837 38, Statement of trade in British vessels ditto, Statement of trade in American vessels ditto, Statement of tea exported to the U. K. ditto, List of vessels under the British American, Danish, and French flags, Whampoa port charges, Macao port charges, Remarks on the London duties, Analysis of duties on various articles, Table of duties on the principal articles of commerce at Canton, Hoppo's reply respecting the duties on long cloth, Macao's weights, and measures in China, Quarterly rates of exchange in Canton, from July 1832 to Dec. 18 39, Table for converting dollars into taels, and vice versa, do do Spanish Dollars into Sterling money, Out-turn at Whampoa of remittances from China, Bullion—Operations in. Table—Touch and value of various coins from assays at the London mint, do comparison of \$6. American with old Spanish Dollars, do English and Chinese modes of stating the purity of silver, do For converting taelen weight of money into Eng. wry. Tael do Chinese, English, and Indian, large weights compared, do comparison of the cost of tea per picul with the rate per lb. do comparison of Canton & Bombay prices of Cotton, Net weight and measurement of chests of opium, Average solid measurement of packages of various goods, —Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, for 1839—31—20 price \$1.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for an English single Gentleman, being a third of a house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to
ANTONIO J. N. DE CARVALHO JR.

FOR SALE.—ALL THE BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at \$2 per 100 LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, not pressed at \$14 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOSEPH PAINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange..... per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Receipts notes..... " 1.50
Liquor's Receipts, Reports of Cargoes, &c. " 1.50
Policies, and Falso pages..... " 5.
Auction Bills..... " 2.
N. B. The Press charges for less than 100 copies.

LAW OF STORMS. CIRCULAR.

To the Owners, Agents and Commanders of Indian Country ships, or of ships trading to India.

GENTLEMEN.—You are perhaps aware, that I am engaged in collecting and investigating the facts, which bear upon the laws of storms as applied to our Indian tempests? and the notices and extracts from my first memoir, which have appeared in the newspapers, will have shown you how important this subject is. It is indeed so important, that I do not think it an exaggeration to say, that it ranks next to the compass, the chronometer, the lunar theory, and the barometer; for if by these we are enabled to direct and to measure our paths on the ocean, and are warned of the approach of the tempest, the law of storms, when fully known, will, there is little doubt, teach us, which common prudence, to avoid or to get safely through the danger of it. In my first memoir, I have pointed out that 'we do not yet know what are the tracks of our Indian storms,' and I have shown that this is an essential part of the knowledge we wish to acquire. I propose now to endeavour to throw some further light upon this by embodying all the particulars I can collect of every storm which has occurred between the Cape and China, of which any record exist at the present day in this country.

- 1.—My object, therefore in addressing you is first, to request copies from your old log-books and journals—with as many notes and memoranda as you can add to them—of any storms or hurricanes, which you have experienced, at any time, between the Cape and China including of course the Arabian Sea, and Bay of Bengal since the year 1800 or earlier.
- 2.—Memoranda and copies of your log-books, on such occasions as you may recollect, such as gloomy weather, heavy swell, and the like; and subsequently learnt that you were not far from one: those are important data, for they show the limits and perhaps the tracks of tempests, of which others may furnish particulars.
- 3.—Memoranda of any storms, with names of ships, commanders and owners, which you may have heard of as particularly severe; as for example, cases of ships arriving in any port damaged and the like, when you have been lying there: or which have left it and were never after heard of.
- 4.—Any other information which you may suppose calculated to throw light upon the history of any former storm, will be acceptable.
- 5.—I should perhaps mention here that I have no pecuniary interest in this—in a word, that I am not asking you to take the trouble of giving me information 'to make a book' with any view to profit. I am asking simply for a contribution of a kind of knowledge, unless as it now lies buried and scattered amongst you, but of great importance to all if we can collect and arrange it; and this I propose to do in the absence of others better qualified for the task.
- 6.—Communications in Calcutta may be sent to me at No. 10, Park street, or to Captain Clapperton at the Bankshall; and log-books, &c. will be carefully returned. If sent by dawk supercharged 'storm Report', and addressed to H. T. Prinsep, Esq. Secretary to government, territorial department, and communications, will, by the kind permission of the hon'ble the vice-president in council, pass free of postage.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Calcutta, 14th Decr., 1839. H. PRINSEP.
N. B. Editors of Indian, Cape, and Chinese newspapers are requested to insert this conspicuously.

OPIUM.

The following answer has been sent by the Treasury to the claimants for indemnification for losses sustained in consequence of the delivery of opium to the Chinese government:—

"Gentlemen,—Having laid before the lords commissioners of her majesty's Treasury your letter, in which you apply for a settlement of certain claims for opium delivered to the Chinese government, and transmit certificates signed by Captain C. Elliot; I have received their lordships' commands to acquaint you, that Parliament has placed at the disposal of this board no funds out of which any compensation could be made, and that the sanction of Parliament would be required before any such claim could be recognised and paid.

To prevent any mis-contraction of the intentions of this board, my lords have felt it necessary to direct me further to state, that the subject has been under the attentive consideration of Her Majesty's government, and to add that her majesty's government do not propose to submit to Parliament a vote for the payment of such claims.

(Signed) "R. GORDON.

"Treasury chambers, Nov. 11, 1853."

In order, if possible, to clear up all doubts, as to the positions of the East India and China Association of London placed itself in communication with the foreign office. All that can be known for the present, will be found in the following reply:—

"Foreign office, Nov. 25.

"Sir,—I am directed by viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. in which you submit on behalf of the East India and China Association of London, that if it be not altogether inconsistent with the views of her majesty's government and injurious to the public service, such a declaration of their intention as to the blockade of the Chinese ports may be notified before the 1st of December, as may regulate communications which the merchants connected with China may deem it expedient to make by the next overland mail." And in reply, I have to request that you will state to the parties interested that Lord Palmerston cannot make any declaration of the nature of that alluded to in your letter; and that the merchants must judge for themselves as to the orders which they may think it expedient to send to their correspondents in China.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

W. FOX STRANGLWAYS.

"G. G. de H. Larpet, Esq."

The following letter has also been received in the city from the foreign office in answer to an application about certain notices concerning the trade with Canton, which had been issued by Capt. Elliot:—

"Foreign Office, Nov. 27, 1853.

"Gentlemen,—I am directed by viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. enclosing copies of communications which had passed between Capt. Elliot, her majesty's superintendent of trade, and certain British merchants at Macao, and requesting to be informed, with reference to an intention on your part to send a ship to China for the purposes of trade whether her majesty's government sanction the prohibitory injunctions on the British merchants to trade with Canton, which are referred to in the communications above mentioned; and I am to acquaint you in reply, that Capt. Elliot's notices seem to her majesty's government, for the reasons stated in them by him, to have been proper and expedient at the time when they were made; but Lord Palmerston is not able to inform you whether those notices will be in operation when your ship would arrive in China. I am, gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

"W. FOX STRANGLWAYS.

"Messrs. Gould, Dowle, and Co."

The following is from the Times of the 2d of December:—

"As the next India mail leaves on Wednesday next, there has been a most anxious desire on the part of all persons connected with China, to learn whether any intention of interference by this government existed in the matter of the opium trade, so that instructions might be sent out by this opportunity, not only from London, but from Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, to their correspondents, in what manner to act for the protection of their interests. The merchants have already received a distinct intimation that the sufferers are not to look for any compensation at home; but they still have been buoyed up by the hope, that if compensation was denied a new effort would be made to procure them redress from the Chinese, for the great sacrifice of property to which they have submitted under the guarantee, which they imagined to be valid, of the English superintendent Mr. Elliot. This action has spread so extensively, that a general expectation prevailed of the appearance of an order in council on the subject in the last Gazette. But the state of our relations with China is important in other respects than as regards the opium question. In the essential article of tea, all the great importers are as full as to the steps they ought to take; and the stocks in the country now beginning to run short, speculations have been commenced by parties who reckon upon the expectation of the opium question into a national quarrel. At the time when the last accounts left China the value of British property in ships and cargoes in the Canton river, and shortly expected to arrive there, was between two and three millions sterling. In fact, commercial interests of greater extent have never, perhaps, been placed in jeopardy than is now the case with our China trade."—(Hampden London Extra, Dec. 4.)

ORDERS.—The accounts received by the present mail are by no means favourable to the owners of the opium stock.

rendered to Captain Elliot for the service of her majesty's government. The government further refusing to acknowledge any liability on Captain Elliot's acts has been published in our extra, and will doubtless be productive of much disappointment and mortification, particularly in Bombay. They do not even propose to submit to parliament a vote for such claim. The representatives of the three principal places interested, Bombay, Calcutta, and Canton, had an interview with Lord Melbourne on the subject, but his lordship, says a private letter now before us, "laughed at them and wondered how they could expect their claims to be honored!" The parties interested must, therefore, bring the claim before Parliament. The government, moreover, has refused to accept of Captain Elliot's draft on them for £100,000, being the amount of opium surrendered to make up the stipulated quantity required by the A. A considerable amount of these bills were committed to Bombay as returns for opium; and their being dishonoured will be productive of much distress and inconvenience to the parties here, chiefly Marwaris. The following is a copy of the material protest on one received by yesterday's steamer.

No. 13.

Macao, China, 2d July, 1853.

EXCHANGE FOR £3000 STEALING.

My lords,—At twelve months, eight, of this my second bill of exchange (first and third of the same tenor and date not paid) please to pay to Messrs. A. B. and Co., or order the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, being on account of opium, estimated at 500 dollars per chest, to make up the deficiencies of certain parties surrendering opium for the service of her majesty's government, in terms of my public notice of the 27th March last.

CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent.

To the Right honorable the lords commissioners of her majesty's Treasury, Treasury chambers, London.

Registered as No. 13

R. R. 20.

EDWARD ELLIOT, Sec. and Treasurer

Endorsed, Pay Messrs. C. D. & Co.

(Signed) A. B. & Co.

On this day, the fourth of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, at the request of Messrs. C. D. & Co. of this city, merchants, buyers of the original bill of Exchange, whereof a true copy is on the other side written, I, J. V. of London, public Notary by Royal authority duly admitted and sworn, did exhibit the said bill unto a Clerk at the office of the Right honorable the lords commissioners of her majesty's Treasury in London, and demanded acceptance thereof whereunto he answered, "This bill cannot be accepted."

U. to within a few hours of the closing of the mail box a were entertained that another letter would be received from the government, qualifying their former refusal—but nothing of the kind had appeared. —(Bombay Times, 11 January).

COMMERCIAL.

At the public sale of Tea referred to in our former report, comprising about 70,000 packages, about 12,000 were withdrawn, and of the remainder nearly one-half was taken, being held by the importers at very extreme prices. For the portion realised there was a good competition, and in almost all descriptions an advance was established, which, on a comparison with the sales in the early part of October, may be quoted in common Congou 1½d a 2d, good and fine 2d a 3d, good and fine. Souong 2½d a 3d, Twankay 3d a 4d, Hyson 1½d a 2d, Imperial and Gunpowder 2d a 4d. Of the quantity thus disposed of a very considerable proportion was purchased on account of speculators, and the demand from the dealers not being equally active, the market for some time subsequently was rather dull, and in order to effect sales in very prices were in some instances accepted. On the 16th ultimo, however, the arrival of the Overland Indian Mail with intelligence from Macao that towards the close of July the trade with Canton had not been renewed, gave a fresh impulse to the demand, which was increased in the following week by a report very generally credited that the British government had threatened hostile measures against China. Since that period considerable excitement has prevailed in the market: the dealers have shown greater desire to increase their stocks, whilst speculative buyers continue their operations, and purchases by all parties would have been still more extensive, had not the quantity offered consisted chiefly of parcels in second hands, importers generally having withdrawn their stocks from sale. The principal demand, however, has been directed, as for some time past, to the lower qualities, both of black and green, and although good and fine descriptions of Congou are more in request than previously, the value of this is still relatively low as compared with ordinary kinds. According to the most recent transactions last week common Congou of free-trade import was quoted 3d a 3½d, good and fine 2d a 3d, common Twankay 3d, and common Hyson 2d a 3d higher, whilst in common Congou of East India company's import, which has been much in request, an improvement had been obtained of 4d a 5d. A series of public sales commencing this morning, comprising about 60,000 packages, of which some particulars will be given in a postscript. Notwithstanding the advance which has been established lately, amounting on the average to about 100 per cent, in common qualities of Congou, Twankay and Hyson, consumption in this country does not appear to have been interfered with. According to the official returns the quantity on which duty was paid from 15th January to 5th November 1853 was 20,716,000 lbs. against 25,716,000 in the same period of 1852, and allowing for the large proportion of losses previously cleared at 1s. 6d. duty,

taken in the latter, the deliveries for home use so that duty may be estimated in the present season at about 31, 331,000 lbs. against 29,000,000 in the last. The export also comparing to general that of 1852, having comprised in the first ten months 3,500,000 lbs. against 3,300,000. Several reasons being yet expected from China, the particulars of imports and stocks at this period do not afford a correct criterion of the season's supply; in regard to this, however, it may be mentioned, that the shipments from Canton from 1st October, 1853, up to the closing of the trade, were estimated at only 26,000,000 lbs. black, & 4,700,000 lbs. green, against 32,000,000 and 4,200,000 respectively in the season 1852—1853.

POSTSCRIPT, 2 o'clock.—The Tea sales to-day have proceeded with great animation, the attendance of buyers being very full, and the biddings unusually spirited. About 8,000 packages were sold: through, and nearly all results at as prices establishing an advance on the currency of the previous sales in November of '52. In all descriptions of Congou, 4d a 5d, 1s good Souong, 2d a 3d, in Flumery Pekoe, 7d a 8d in Twankay, and 1s a 1s in Hyson. Very ordinary Congou brought 2d a 3d a 2d fair common 2½d a 3d, middle 2d a 3d a 2d, good 2d a 3d a 3d, fine 2d a 3d a 1½d; good Souong 2½d a 3d; fair to good Flumery Pekoe, 3d a 4d; good common Twankay 2d a 3d a 1½d; common Hyson 2d a 3d a 2d, fair to good 4d a 5d a 7d.—Currie & Co. London Price Current, Dec. 2.

It is her majesty's intention to confer special marks of royal favour on those who by their counsils in the cabinet and services in the field, have brought the late war in India to so triumphant a close.

Lord Auckland to be Earl of Auckland and Viscount Eden.

Sir John Keane to be a peer, title not yet known. Mr. MacNaghten and colonel Pottinger to be Barons.

General Sale to be K. C. B.

Colonel Wade to be Knighted, and C. B.

Captain Thomson to be made a Major and C. B.

Honorary distinctions for other officers are under the consideration of her majesty.

Mr. W. Leslie Meville and M. Elliot Macnaghten, have announced themselves candidates for the East India Director.

The company which was forming at St. Petersburg, for having trade with Persia has been suspended by an imperial ukase.

On the 23rd of November, accounts were received from Persia via St. Petersburg, to the effect that the Shah had acceded to all the demands of the British government.

Diplomatic relations will, of course, be resumed as soon as our mission can return; and we have reason to believe that the conclusion of a commercial treaty will be one of the first fruits of the termination of the difference between the two courts.

The MORNING CHRONICLE observes,—"There can be little doubt that we are indebted to the success of Lord Auckland's policy for this important change in our relations with Persia. And it is certainly a most valuable complement to the triumph of our arms. It is not the relief which will be afforded to our commerce in that unquestionably is so much as the security which is afforded to our Indian empire by the creation of alliances in Persia and the states of Central Asia. One great source is removed, too, of jealousy and distrust between England and Russia, which cannot fail to produce a salutary effect upon the settlement of the Eastern question."

THE COURT.

Queen's Marriage.—A Privy council, summoned without regard to any political party, assembled at Buckingham place on the 23d November, to the number of eighty-five persons; to whom her majesty the queen was pleased to make the following declaration, viz:—

"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time, in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people and the happiness of my future life.

"It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the prince, Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance that, with the blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity & serve the interests of my country.

"I have thought fit to make this resolution known to you at the earliest period, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me and to my kingdom, and which I personally myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects.

Whereupon all the Privy Counsellors present made it their humble request to her majesty, that her majesty's most gracious declaration to them might be made public, which her majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, born on the 26th of August, 1817, is the second son of Ernest, reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. His highness is in stature rather above the middle height, excellently well proportioned and of very manly appearance for his years; his general manner is easy, unaffected, and graceful; his features are regular, well defined, and exceedingly English; his countenance is open, his expression mild; and there is a certain inexpressible something about his light smiling eyes which seems at once to inspire esteem and confidence.

The late Admiral.

(From the Commercial Advertiser.)

We offer our best thanks to *Bronte* for the annexed sketch of the services of the late much lamented Admiral Sir P. L. Maitland, which will, we are sure, be in the highest degree acceptable our readers of every calling.

To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.—I have much satisfaction in furnishing you with an abridged memoir of the life and services of the late Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, a Knight commander of the most honorable order of the Bath, and a Knight commander of the Neapolitan order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, a Rear Admiral of the red squadron, and commander in chief of her majesty's Naval forces in the East Indies &c. &c.

The lamented death of this gallant and distinguished officer has unhappily occurred at an eventful crisis, when all the energy, firmness and decision of conduct which marked his character during a long, an honorable, and an arduous career of professional service may be required to uphold the dignity of our national character, and to support with vigorous efforts the freedom and stability of commercial enterprise.

Recent events in China and even in the Persian gulph shew, how materially these all important interests are involved; and especially as regards our relations with the Chinese, we plainly see that our trade is at a stand and that danger and difficulty press for prompt and coercive measures to redeem the past and establish a system of trade and intercourse with China, on a wise, a just and an honorable foundation.

His excellency was pre-eminently qualified for this urgent and difficult task: the honor of his country, the inter ests of British merchants, & that impartial sense of justice to friend or foe would surely under his control have been honorably upheld and resolutely sustained.

This officer was the third son of the late honorable Frederick Maitland, capt. R. N., (uncle to the present Earl of Lauderdale) by Margaret Deck, heiress and representative of the Makgills, a very old family of Rankellor and Lindores in Fifehire. *

He was born at Rankellor, Sept. 7, 1777; commenced his naval career at an early age, and after serving for some time as a midshipman on board the *Martin* Sloop of War; commanded by captain George Duff, was removed into the *Southampton* Frigate, where he continued under the command of the honorable Robert Forbes, until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the *Andromeda* of 32 guns, 5th April 1795.

From the *Andromeda*, Lieutenant Maitland removed into the *Venerable* 74, bearing the flag of Admiral Duncan, with whom he served till April 1797, when he proceeded to the Mediterranean Station for the purpose of joining Earl St. Vincent, who, out of friendship for his deceased father, had kindly offered to promote him whenever an opportunity should occur.—Lieutenant Maitland was appointed first Lieutenant of the *Kingfisher* sloop of war and asisted at the capture of many privateers belonging to the enemy; one of which *La Betsy*, a ship of 16 guns and 118 men, defended herself with great bravery. Upon the prize money of this vessel being distributed the *Kingfisher's* crew subscribed £50 to purchase Lieutenant Maitland a sword, in token of their respect and esteem.

In June 1799, the French and Spanish fleets, amounting to forty sail of the line, and

upwards of thirty frigates, and smaller vessels, formed a junction at Carthage, and on the 7th July were seen from Gibraltar close in with the Barbary shore. Earl St. Vincent, then on the eve of his departure for England, sent Lieut. Maitland in the *Penelope*, armed cutter, to reconnoitre them. Anxious to gain the most accurate information, he stretched across the Gut with very light winds during the night, and at day break on the 8th found himself nearly within gun shot of the enemy's advanced ships, whose boats were instantly ordered, by signal from the Spanish Admiral Mazzaredo, to tow the *Vico* a brig of 16 guns alongside the *Penelope*; but the reception she met with was such as induced her soon to drop astern again. A breeze now springing on the *S. N. del Cozmen* frigate, mounting 42 guns, ran down, and placing herself about a cable's length on the cutter's weather-beam, opened a heavy fire by which she was soon unrigged, and consequently rendered unmanageable. The *Penelope* being at length compelled to surrender was boarded by an officer from the *Vico*, who demanded Lieutenant Maitland's sword, but received a peremptory denial, the British colours having been struck to the frigate; a boat from which shortly arrived to take possession, and sent the *Vico's* away.

The *Penelope* had on board a sum of money, intended for Minorca, which it was not deemed advisable to remove, under the pressing urgency for her immediate departure from Gibraltar. When her crew found there was no chance of escape from the combined fleets, they made an attempt to plunder the treasure, which Lieutenant Maitland most honorably and successfully resisted, alleging, that as public property, it was the lawful prize of the captors.

In August 1799, Lieutenant Maitland was promoted to the rank of commander in the *Camelion* sloop of war. He joined her off El Arish in time to be present at the signing of a convention between the commissioners appointed by General Kleber and the Grand Vizier, having for its object the evacuation of Egypt by the French republican army. This treaty was acceded to by Sir W. Sidney Smith and a copy thereof was sent home overland by capt. Maitland; the treaty was not ratified. Subsequently our officer obtained Lord Keith's permission to quit the command of the *Waasenaar*, a guard ship at Malta and accompany the expedition then preparing against the French in Egypt.

The landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army in Egypt was one of the most brilliant exploits ever performed by the conjoint operations of the Army and Navy. Captain Maitland commanded the armed launches employed to cover the troops and in the subsequent battles of March 13th and 21st 1801, he obtained the thanks of the naval and military commanders in chief—he also received the Turkish gold medal for his distinguished conduct on these memorable occasions. The loss sustained by the Navy on the landing of the Army amounted to 20 killed, 70 wounded and 3 missing.

(To be continued.)

SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE ADMIRAL.—

It is generally thought that a successor to the late lamented admiral will come out overland, and hoist his flag ad interim on board H. M. Ship *Wellesley*, leaving the ship that may be commissioned for him in England to follow him round the Cape. It may interest our readers to know, who is now the senior naval officer, and we therefore annex the following list of the past captains attached to the E. at India squadron with the dates of their past commissions:

Capt. Sir James J. G. Broun

Kt. K. C. H. in command of the *Alligator*

26 Guns..... 7th June 1814
 " Right Honble Lord
 L. A. S. Chichehill
 Do. *Druid* 44 Do..... 4th Aug. 1826
 " H. Smith, Do. *Volage*
 28 Do..... 4th Sept. 1829
 " G. R. Drinkwater
 Bethane, Do. *Concay*
 25 Guns..... 22d July 1830
 " Joseph Nias, Do.
Herald 28 Do..... 8th July 1835
 " Thomas Maitland, Do.
Wellesley 74 Do..... 10th Jan. 1837

(Cal. Cour. 25 Dec.)

POPULAR USES OF BANG.

"The preparations of hemp are used for the purpose of intoxication as follows.

Sidhee, *subjee*, and *bang* (synonyms) are used with water as a drink, which is thus prepared. About three tola weight, 540 troy grains, are well washed with cold water, then rubbed to powder, mixed with black pepper, cucumber and melon seeds, sugar, half a pint of milk, and an equal quantity of water. This is considered sufficient to intoxicate a habituated person. Half the quantity is enough for a novice. This composition is chiefly used by the Mahomedans of the better classes.

Another recipe is as follows.

The same quantity of *sidhee* is washed and ground, mixed with black pepper, and a quart of cold water added. This is drunk at one sitting. This is the favorite beverage of the Hindus who practice this vice, especially the Birjossias and many of the Rajpootana soldiers.

From either of these beverage intoxication will ensue in half an hour. Almost invariably the inebriation is of the most cheerful kind, causing the person to sing and dance, to eat food with great relish, and to seek aphrodisiac enjoyment. In persons of a quarrelsome disposition it occasions, as might be expected, an exasperation of their natural tendency. The intoxication lasts about three hours when sleep supervenes. No nausea or sickness of stomach succeeds, nor are the bowels at all affected; next day there is slight giddiness and vascularity of the eyes, but no other symptom worth recording.

Ganjah is used for smoking alone—one rupee weight, 180 grains, and a little dried tobacco are rubbed together in the palm of the hand with a few drops of water. This suffices for three persons. A little tobacco is placed in the pipe first, then a layer of the prepared *ganjah*, then more tobacco, and the fire above all.

Four or five persons usually join in this debauch. The hookah is passed round and each person takes a single draught. Intoxication ensues almost instantly, and from one draught to the unaccustomed—within half an hour, and after four or five inspirations to those more practised in the vice. The effects differ from those occasioned by the *sidhee*. Heaviness, laziness and agreeable reveries ensue, but the person can be readily aroused to routine occupations, such as pulling the punkah, waiting at table, &c.

The *majoon*, or hemp confection, is a compound of sugar, butter, flour, milk, and *sidhee* or *bang*. The process has been repeatedly performed before me by Ameer, the proprietor of a celebrated place of resort for hemp devotees in Calcutta, and who is considered the best artist in his profession. Four ounces of *sidhee* and an equal quantity of flour are placed in an earthen or well tinned vessel, a pint of water added, and the whole warmed over a charcoal fire. The mixture is constantly stirred until the

* The ancient and illustrious family of Maitland have been for many centuries Lords of Thirlstane, and have produced many eminent characters in the annals of Scotland.

water all boils away, which is known by the cracking noise of the butter on the sides of the vessel. The mixture is then removed from the fire, squeezed through cloth while hot by which an oleaginous solution of the active principles and colouring matter of the hemp is obtained—and the leaves, fibres, &c., remaining on the cloth are thrown away.

The green oily solution soon concretes into a battery mass, and is then well washed by the hand with soft water so long as the water becomes coloured. The colouring matter and an extractive substance are thus removed and a very pale green mass of the consistence of simple ointment remains. The washings are thrown away; Ameer says that these are intoxicating, and produce constriction of the throat, great pain and very disagreeable and dangerous symptoms.

The operator then takes 2 lbs of sugar and adding a little water places it in a pipkin over the fire. When the sugar dissolves and froths, two ounces of milk are added; a thick scum rises and is removed—more milk and a little water are added from time to time and the boiling continued about an hour, the solution being carefully stirred until it becomes an adhesive clear syrup, ready to solidify on a cold surface: four ounces of tyre (new milk added before the sun) in fine powder, are introduced in and lastly the prepared batter of hemp is introduced, brisk stirring being continued for a few minutes. A few drops of oil of roses are then quickly sprinkled in and the mixture poured from the pipkin on a flat cold dish or slab. The mass concretes immediately into small lozenge shaped pieces. A seer thus prepared sells for four rupees: one drachm by weight will intoxicate a beginner: three drachms one experienced in its use. The taste is sweet, and the odour very agreeable.

Ameer states that there are seven or eight *majoon* makers in Calcutta—that sometimes by special order of customers he introduces stramonium seeds, but never nux vomica: that all classes of persons, including the lower Portuguese or 'Kula Feringhee,' and especially their females, consume the drug: that it is most fascinating in its effects, producing extatic happiness, a persuasion of high rank, a sensation of flying—voracious appetite, and intense aphrodisiac desire. He denies that its continued use leads to madness, impotence, or to the numerous evil consequences described by the Arabic & Persian physicians. Although I disbelieve Ameer's statements on this point his descriptions of the immediate effect of *majoon* is strictly and accurately correct.

Most carnivorous animals eat it greedily and very soon experience its narcotic effects, becoming ludicrously drunk, but seldom suffering any worse consequences.—*India Journal of Medical and Physical Science*, for January.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MARCH 25TH, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| England | 4th Dec | Singapore | 15th Feb. |
| U. States | 20th Nov. | Java | 15th Dec. |
| Calcutta | 25th Jan. | Manila | 2nd March |
| Bombay | 11th Jan. | Austral-Asia | 10th Nov. |

ARRIVED.—SWAT, (Am.) Pratt, from Manila. RED ROVER, Wright, from Calcutta and Singapore. Left the Sandheads 1st of February, Singapore 15th do., and arrived in Tuenkoo bay, 17th instant.

SAILED.—19th Acute, (Am.) Dummer, for Manila. PERUVIANA, (Port.) Xavier, for Batavia. 22d CHARLES FORBES, White, for Singapore and Batavia. 23d EDWARD LAWSON, Liverpool.

PASSINGERS.—PERUVIANA, CAPT. Limited, Mr. Johnson, and 100 passengers of the late Dutch vessel Margaretha. For CHARLES FORBES, A. H. Hunter, Esq., Captain Dummer, late of the Covage Family.

THE EMERAL, LAY, arrived in England on the 12th and the ORWELL, Colard, on the 14th of November.

By the Red Rover we have received the Singapore Free Press Extra, the Calcutta Courier and Englishman from the 15th to the 25th January, and the Commercial Advertiser from the 18th to 23rd of do. extracts will be found in preceding columns.

The Red Rover met with most tempestuous weather shortly after she left Singapore; the crew were quite exhausted, and had the storm continued twenty four hours longer, captain Wright would have been obliged to bear up for Singapore. The Poppy, which vessel left Singapore on the 12th ulto., was probably caught in the same gales, and if damaged has run into Manila or back to Singapore.

We regret to learn from a government notice in the last Portuguese na China; extracted from the *Pregoeiro da Liberdade*, that we are to lose the protection of our worthy and gallant governor, Adriaem Accacio da Silveira Pinto, who, by a royal decree, is appointed commandant of the forces of Goa.

Government of Macao.

Ministry of the Colonial Marine.

I hereby appoint Adriaem Accacio da Silveira Pinto, Lt. colonel in the army, commander of the forces of Goa, with the same advantages as his predecessor; and I release him from the governorship of the city of the Holy Name of God of Macao, which he now holds. The viscount de Sá da Bandeira, president of the council, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and charged with the Colonial Marine, is hereby instructed to carry these orders into execution. Given at the Court das Necessidades, 11th of April, 1839. M. Ra.

We omitted to record the decease of admiral Sir F. Maitland. K. C. B., in our last number. H. E. died of dysentery on board the *Wellington*, off Bombay, on the 30th of November. In another column will be found the commencement of an interesting memoir of admiral Maitland's naval career.

MALTA.—The British fleet is at Vourla. The French fleet has left Besika bay, and has gone it is said, to the coast of Syria: the frigate *Carysfort* was sent after them to watch their movements.

The Turkish fleet is now leaving Alexandria one by one. Admiral Sir R. Stopford had sent two sloops of-war to superintend their departure.—*The Harlequin*.

The Pique, B6, captain Boxer, and Blonde, 42, captain F. L. Bouchier, are ordered to the east Indies.

Admiral Sir E. Codrington has hoisted his flag at Portsmouth vice admiral the hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleeming.

The Cyclops, steam frigate, has been commissioned by captain H. T. Austen.

The empress of China died on the 11th day of the 1st moon—13th ulto.—at 4 o'clock in the morning. An edict has been issued commanding the officers of government to assemble in the public halls and mourn for three days, during which period all public business is to be suspended; for twenty seven days they are not to wear certain parts of their clothing, nor to contract marriages or indulge in music for the same period; nor to shave for one hundred days. We will translate the edict for our next number.

We recommend to the attention of our anti-morphinist readers the article on the uses of *Bang* in a preceding column. We have heard that the Chinese have already had recourse to the use of this preparation as a succedaneum for opium: if the

habit increases and becomes general, will this use of *hemp* lead to the *hempen craving*?

During the journey of the *Caçador's* shipwrecked people from Hainan to Canton, they were constantly invited to smoke opium by the members of their Chinese escort; and the day before the late magistrate of Heangshan gave up his official seal, he released a hundred prisoners who had been confined on suspicion of being smokers of and dealers in opium. One of these unfortunate men has revealed the secrets of his prison house. He declares he was all but starved during the year of his imprisonment; and that all that time the people of the magistrate's establishment were constantly smoking, preparing, and selling opium, while they filled the prisons with people falsely accused of the same practices; and when the magistrate left his district all his retainers provided themselves with opium for use and sale!—It is even said that the emperor's nephew prepares and sells opium, for the use of the guards, in the very precincts of the imperial palace!

We invite the attention of our readers to the spirited description of the capture of the fort of Khelat.

Not "alone in its glory" is the record of the military successes of the British arms during the year 1839. Scinde and Afghanistan have been the theatres where splendid deeds have been performed; and Joudpore, Aden, Kurnool, Ghuznee, and Khelat, will become "familiar in our mouths as household words." Those who have guided the councils and fought the battles of their country on these proud occasions have well-deserved her grateful thanks and rewards.

The refusal of the lords of the treasury to honour captain Elliot's drafts appears to have caused general surprise in London; and the information which the government very unnecessarily volunteered—"that H. M.'s government do not propose to submit to parliament a vote for the payment of the opium claims," has caused no less surprise and disappointment in China and India.

It sometimes happens in commerce that drafts are presented without advice: what does the merchant do in that case? If he has full confidence in the party drawing, he accepts the drafts for his honour. Now captain Elliot had no warrant to draw for money for the payment of the opium sold to him to complete the quantity surrendered to captain Elliot, for the use of H. M.'s government, to be delivered over to the government of China: the emergency could never have been contemplated; but was it not politic to preserve captain Elliot's honour and the credit of the country, by paying the drafts?

A private letter says that lord Melbourne "laughed" at the representatives of the claimants of indemnification for the opium surrendered to captain Elliot, "and wondered how they could expect the demand to be honored." We cannot believe this assertion; but if lord Melbourne did laugh, he laughed at his own handiwork. The China commission appointed in 1834 was a whig job; and although it has produced nothing but evil it has been continued up to the present day at an expense in salaries alone of nearly double the amount of the dishonoured drafts.

But what will parliament, what will the nation say to the Melbourne administration when they know that H. M.'s ministers have been forewarned for the last four or five years of the probability of a serious misunderstanding with China on account of the opium traffic? The memorials of Heu Naetse, Chootsun, Hewkew, &c. were re-

See Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 24th, 1940.

printed for the purpose of being forwarded to H. M.'s ministers; and we think it highly probable that captain Elliot has seriously impressed upon the home and Indian governments the approaching danger to the general trade from that in opium; we judge captain Elliot has done so from his proceedings and public notice in December 1838. But still the governments of England and India were not only silent, but they urged on the production of opium to the utmost. Now, have not the governments of England and India thus, not tacitly but openly and approvingly, encouraged the trade in opium? Blame, however, does not attach so much to the ministers as to the two houses of parliament and more particularly to the reformed house of commons, who yearly voted the money to pay the commission that has lost the China trade to the nation. But we expect better things from the nation than from the ministry: the nation should remember that it has paid hundreds of millions for the rights of thrones, will it not cause four or five millions to be paid in the first instance, but to be afterwards recovered, for the rights of commerce?

For on commerce, free and unrestricted commerce, depends the provision for the loaf of every artisan in England. The amount of this indemnification the people of England are to recover, and at the same time to recover and encrease a trade whose demands will be illimitable on the industry of England.

If not, the English people may erase that elegant national lyric, "*Molly put the Kettle on*," from their Anthology; they may sell their sofas, for never more shall they wheel them round to hear the sound of the loud hissing urn; and when 40,000,000 lbs. of tea could not withhold them from gin, what will they be when gin is all their care?

We have little doubt that the next advices will bring some modification of the determination of the government; for we really think the ministers—particularly if they laugh—do not understand the question, nor its mighty bearing on our supremacy in India.

Proclamation

*from the governor, Lt. governor, and hoppo,
for re-opening the Portuguese trade in
Macao.*

LAY, governor of the two Kwang, E, Lt. governor of Canton, Yu, controller of maritime customs, proclaim for the information of all.

It is well known that in consequence of the continued residence of the English foreigners in Macao, the Portuguese foreigners having assumed a right to allow them to remain, we issued a proclamation to close the custom-house and stop the (Portuguese) trade. It is now authenticated that the civil and military officers of Macao have reported, that after the receipt of the said proclamation, the Portuguese became excessively alarmed and deeply repented; and that now they have expelled all the English from Macao. It is further authenticated that the procurator of Macao has again petitioned, saying—"that henceforth for ever we will not dare to allow, in opposition to the prohibitions, the English to dwell in or to enter Macao."

This coming before us, we have examined into the facts; and with reference to that which the said officers have reported respecting the disposition of the Portuguese, as they still have a fear of the laws, it is right to allow them a free trade as formerly, by which substantial compassion will be manifested. Accordingly, by this proclamation, we order the shopkeepers of Macao, the traders of every province, as well as all the crews of vessels, to know thoroughly its contents. After its publication all of ye are permitted to trade with Macao in all kinds of goods in conformity to custom, obeying the fixed regulations, paying the customs duties, and submitting the goods to inspection, previous to transporting them for consumption; but you are not permitted to import or export English goods, feigning them to be Portuguese. If you dare oppose, you will be severely dealt with. All should implicitly obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation. 20th year, 12th moon, 15th day. (18 March.)

Mr. Editor.

Sir,—The "*Red Rover*" has brought us letters from London of 6th December—they contain the astounding intelligence that the British government for the first time since the days of the tyrannical and perfidious Stuarts have broken monied faith!

The Chinese chief superintendent's bills on the treasury of Great Britain are dishonoured!!

Allow me to say I have not a dollar at stake of my own, not being in Canton at the time I did not surrender, but I am shocked and appalled by the wide spreading ruin, which this measure will cause in the east, and I still think, an honest jury in the Queen's Bench will find the treasury liable for drafts by their recognised agent, capt. Elliot.

It is no part of the design of this letter to defend capt. Elliot's conduct, which I consider to have been illegal, injudicious; rash, and unsteady, beyond precedent in a government servant: yet still, Mr. Editor, you or I may employ an unworthy correspondent at any distant place, nevertheless, until we recel by public advertisement our trust, we remain answerable for his deeds; so at present, the British government must remain answerable for the deeds of capt. Elliot, until they withdraw him.

Let us now see how the British government will stand, and how the dishonor thrown on their resident's paper will work in China: the British government are about to institute new relations with this empire, at a distance from their own resources greater than anything attempted since Britain existed: yet their preliminary act is an attack on their own credit.

No one here will trust them with a cask of beef or a coil of rope: their bills on the navy are henceforth waste paper; and as to the notion of any one chartering a ship to them, it implies insanity: should the "*Caledonia*" of 120 guns, come here tomorrow, she would have to show in "*forma pauperis*" to the governor of Macao, and receive supplies for the existence of her crew.

As to the gentlemen of her majesty's commission here, they are certainly objects of pity: they must in future throw themselves on their private friends for supplies, or, instead of selling their bills on the treasury at 5 or 8 per cent better than mercantile bills, as it ed to be the case from the high honor attached to British money, faith: they will be compelled to discount the bills on the British treasury through some Jew broker, the Jew taking such a per centage as he considers safe for renewing the risk of British treasury want of faith.

22nd March, 1840.

"*Camp Khelet Nov. 18.*"—On our arrival at Quetta we heard that a small force was to be sent against Mherab Khan. The 17th and the Bengal 31st with 4 of the Schah's guns were in orders for the trip under Colonel Croker, but during the day it was decreased to the Queen's and 2 howitzers

from the 3d troop, to go under the command of Brigadier Baumgardt. They were ordered to march on the 3d, and ourselves to direct down the Bolan Pass on the 4th. The general however having altered his mind and determined to proceed to Khelet himself, we were required to accompany him, so our camels heads were turned the opposite way and off we went, captain Baumgardt the political agent, declaring there would not be a shot fired. Instead of 8 marches, we found it to be 11 good long ones. When we arrived at a village 2 marches from this Mherab Khan sent to tell us not to advance, or he would consider it a challenge, which he would accept, and when we marched on the next morning, although horsemen came out to meet us and fired upon our advanced guard, still the political could not realize it to themselves that he dared to fight. On the 13th we had but a 7 miles march to make to Khelet, and we had not sooner left our ground than a body of about 100 horsemen showed themselves on our flank and commenced a fire, of course a very random and harmless one, but a few light infantry were sent to keep them, at all events, at a respectful distance from the column. They say that some six or seven were shot and three of our infantry wounded; after a march of five miles, we came thro' a gorge in the hills and all at once saw the citadel of Khelet looking most formidable; the fort itself was hid behind three small hills, but on these hills were crowds of men, who no sooner saw us than they opened a fire from four or five guns that they had managed to mount up there; we were just in their range, but that was all, and no harm was done. All the horsemen had now collected on the plain, about 200 yards from us, and presented a most tempting shot for one of our guns, so Foster was ordered up to the front and one round sent them off in double quick. The general now halted us, and sent a couple of companies on some distance to the left, to clear some gardens, close to which he purposed pitching our camp, and the next step decided upon was to dislodge the men from those commanding heights, and I must say the movement to accomplish this was indeed most beautiful. He told off two European companies to each of the two left hills, and 8 of the 31st against the 3d hill, and we (the artillery) were to go up to within a nice range, and then, under cover of our guns, the infantry were to advance. The order to advance was given. Our 6 guns (Foster's 2 and the Schah's 4) trotted up to within 500 yards of them; the 4 European companies were coming up behind and clear of us to the left, and the 31st to the right. Of course as we trotted up and got into action they blazed away nobly at us, but in a few minutes we were unlimbered and I think, I am correct in saying, that with half a dozen rounds of spherical case, which burst beautifully, the hills were all perfectly abandoned and the infantry took possession of them without the exchange of a single shot; however they pushed on, at one time with hopes of dashing into the gate of the fort before the fugitives could shut it, but they were too quick for our men; this got the infantry very close, and as we limbered up we took our guns over the hills they had deserted, and got into

general had no intention of taking it off hand in the way it was done, but we all agree his arrangements that day were famous. It was merely intended to dislodge the men on the hills and then commence a regular business, but it was very foolish work to have every thing done in such style. To our surprise we find it is rather a rich place, and we are now busy about the prize, a great number of horses, camels, sheep, grain and great quantities of beautiful shawls, carpets and silks and a little treasure. We shall not remain here more than 2 or 3 days and then move straight down the Gondava Pass.—*The Calcutta Courier*, January 8.

Some men when they have ground the faces of the poor, give the toll to build almshouses, though too little to hold half the beggars which they have made.

| TIME. | DATE. | WINDS. | Mean. | from 6 A. M. to night. |
|-------------|-------|--|-------|------------------------|
| Morn. Even. | | | | |
| A.M. 3 P.M. | | | | |
| 1 55 60 | 30-08 | East a NW & E. fine and mod. br; fine all day—night clear and mod. | | |
| 2 54 50 | 30-08 | NW. Clfy, fine wd, cldy and fr. wd. decreasing at night. | | |
| 3 44 49 | 30-15 | NNW a N. Clfy, fr. wd. some rain lat. pt. mod. wd. no rain. | | |
| 4 50 56 | 30-12 | N a NW. Clfy, mod. wd. lat. -n. wd. fresh. | | |
| 5 45 56 | 30-07 | NNW a N. Clfy, fine wd, cldy. & mod. r. thick wth. ereg. some rain. | | |
| 6 51 54 | 30-03 | NW. Rain, mod. wd. ereg. lat. pt. no rain. | | |
| 7 50 55 | 30-02 | NW. a N. Rain fr wd. cldy. r. rain. | | |
| 8 52 55 | 30-00 | NE a E. Rain, cldy. no rain, mod. wd. E. lat. pt. shower. | | |
| 9 56 60 | 30-08 | N. Clfy. no rain, mod. wd. clearing to fine, sunshine, fair, and fine br at night. | | |
| 10 56 60 | 30-16 | N a NNE. cldy fr. wd. some sunshine, at night fr. wd. at NNE. | | |
| 11 50, 57 | 30-22 | NNE a NE a E. Clear, fr. wd. clear with fr. wd. at East—light fine, wd. very fresh. | | |
| 12 02 58 | 30-10 | N a E. Clfy, mod. wd. cldy. mod. wth. at E. night clear and mod. wind. | | |
| 1 13 56 61 | 30-09 | N a NE a E. Clfy, lit. wd. clear, r. sunshine, fine wd. at E. night clear and mod. wd. | | |
| 2 47 63 | 30-04 | E. Clfy, little wd. clear, sunshine, & cldy. mod. wd. at E. night clear and mod. wind. | | |
| 3 50 64 | 30-04 | E. Clfy, mod. wd. all day, night cloudy. | | |
| 4 50 66 | 30-05 | E a E by S. Clfy, mod. wd. rather foggy cldy & mod. clg. to sunshine. lat. N. r. cldy. | | |
| 5 50 68 | 30-01 | E. Clfy, fr. wd. lat. pt. mod. inclining to r. mod. wd. at E. night clear, cldy, mod. | | |
| 6 54 68 | 30-07 | N a NNE. Clfy, mod. some rain, cldy, mod. wd. a ENE. feeling towards ereg. lat. pt. no rain, cldy and fine wd. | | |
| 7 50 57 | 30-04 | NE a NW. Clfy, mod. some-rain, cldy, and misty wth. lat. part rain. | | |
| 8 51 58 | 30-06 | NW. Clfy, fine wd. no rain, cldy. no rain lat. pt. mist, fine fr. wind. | | |
| 9 47 48 | 30-16 | NW. Clfy, fine-r. wd. some rain, cldy, and wth fr. wd. lat. pt. shower. | | |
| 10 44 51 | 30-21 | NW a N a NE. Clfy, fine wd. no rain, cldy. and fair wth fr. wd. night fair, wd. NE. | | |
| 11 50 56 | 30-24 | NE a E. Fine sunshine, fr. wd. fine sunshine all day, ereg. r. cldy. | | |
| 12 54 60 | 30-21 | NNW a E. Clfy, and mod. wd. clear, fine sunshine most pt. wind mod. night fine. | | |
| 1 55 60 | 30-20 | ENE a East. Clfy and mod. wd. fine sunshine fr. wd. at E. night clear. | | |
| 2 55 60 | 30-15 | E. r. cldy, fr. wind, fine sunshine fr. wd. at E. night clear. | | |
| 3 55 63 | 30-13 | NE a E. fair and mod. fine sunshine most pt. of the day, and mod. wd. night clear. | | |
| 4 57 63 | 30-11 | E. clear and mod. fresh. fine sunshine very fr. wind, fine night, less wind. | | |
| 5 59 65 | 30-16 | E a SE. fair, r. cldy, mod. fine sunshine mod. fr. wind, fine night, less wind. | | |

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VOL. 13.

FOR FREE
LIT



consequence
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apply to the

NOTICE.—A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c., by John Hall, *Vol. of the Canton Register*, will be published next week.—The Narrative contains all the principal details relating to opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39, &c. the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the memorials from the Hon. Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in September last, and the edict which contains the Imperial orders to exclude the English forever from the ports of China. Price \$2.

FOR SALE.—Tar, Bright Varnish, Paint Oil, Canvas Light and Heavy Duck Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Naval Tongues, Tongues & Shoulders, Hams, Champagne Cider Ale, Rum, Whiskey, Sperm candles. Apply to
W. P. PEIRCE.—TOWN.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred bbls of salted provisions and a quantity of fresh American flour in casks, just landed. Apply to
22d March, 1840. **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

NOTICE—In conformity with notices issued at New York in August last, the interest and responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr. CHARLES N. TALBOT in our House, has ceased. The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in this place, under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co. CHARLES W. KING. WM. HOWARD MORSE.

Canton, March 1st, 1843.

NOTICE.—Messrs. **TURNER & Co.** are authorized to attend to any business connected with the late firm of **EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.** of China, and represent the A. & Co. for Lloyd's in the meantime.
Messrs. 7th March, 1890. R. H. HUNTER.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT, ceased on the 1st inst. The undersigned backer of the Concern in the United States will be assisted by Mr. G. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT. GORDON & TALBOT
 Canton, February 15th, 1840.

stating the purity of silver. do For converting Canton weight of money into Eng. troy Wt. do Chinese, English, and Indian, large weights compared, do comparison of the cost of tea per picul with the rate per lb. do comparison of Canton & Bombay prices of Cotton, Net weight and measurement of chests of teas, Average solid measurement of packages of various goods. — Anglo-Chinese Kalendar, for 1836-37—2s price 84.

NOTICE—*Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.*

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Bills of Lading and Exchange, | } per 100 \$1. |
| Opium Order and Receipt notes, | |
| Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., | " 1.50 |
| Policies, and Fado pages, | " 3. |
| Auction Bids, | " 3. |

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

The following letter from the Hero of St. Jean d'Acres bears testimony to the meritorious services performed by Captain Maitland at the battle of Alexandria. To Admiral Lord Keith, K. B.

My Lord.—The successful attack of our whole line, as announced by the friendly Arab whose letter I transmitted to the committee in chief, and to your lordship, took place just before day light yesterday morning. The army was under arms to receive the enemy, the same order, at all-arms, and courage, which gave victory to our excellent army on the two former occasions, have again given us a most complete one. The enemy had been repulsed with great loss such as ought to make general Menon, who commanded in person, respect our troops too much to risk a second attempt of the kind; at all events we are prepared to receive him. I was in too much pain to enter into any details in writing last night, having received a violent contusion from a musket ball, which glanced on my right shoulder. The pain has subsided, and I am enabled by the surgeon's report to say, that if the fever does not increase, I may still continue my duty, which I am particularly anxious to do at this crisis of our affairs, when either another battle, or a happy issue to the negotiation your lordship has been pleased to authorize me to enter into in your name, conjointly with Sir Ralph Abercromby, may bring them to a speedy conclusion. I am apprehensive lest matters should be delayed by the absence of that excellent man, the wounded he has received having been found to be worse than he would at first admit. I met him in the field, in a most perilous situation surrounded by French dragoons, with the sword of their commanding officer in his hand, which he had wanted from him, after having received a thrust with it glancing on his breast. I gave his excellency my horse, of course. * General Stewart's brigade brought down most of the French horsemen singly, who were coming back through the interval in our line and making off, having been roughly handled by the 42nd Regiment. The *Suffolk's* success secured me a horse among those of the French dragoons. The push was a most desperate one, and the pursuit was long; but general Menon's brigade, as usual, fought itself out, leaving the brunt of it. Enclosed are a series of letters from general Menon and the chief of the French militia, general Ribou, together with the general orders for the attack, issued on the field of battle; which prove that the success had assembled all the forces they could spare from the defence of Cairo, particularly galling, in order to make a decisive action of this; they have bought the experience of their inferiority dearly. Our position was precisely the same as that we drove them from on the 13th. I cannot conclude this without expressing my appreciation of the manner in which captain Marillac executed the orders I gave him, to place himself with his musket against on the sea side, so as to flank the front of our right flank on the right, the attack on which was considerably checked when his fire opened on the enemy's left wing. The attack on our left having been a severe affair, captain Hilary, who commanded the second flank force on the lake, had no opportunity of proving his courage on that day. Captain Riboules, the captain officers, and men attached to the field piece in the line, behaved with their usual energy and bravery, their lives being riskable in the execution of all the arduous duties assigned to them and merit your lordship's approbation.

The weight of the attack bearing on the right, Capt. Gault, Lieutenant Davies, &c. and those who were, had the greatest opportunity of discomfiting themselves. The Turkish marines were brave, and the natives coming in; both naturally look to the person who has been long time invested with authority from the Government, and the recognition of the market has been the first good effect of this victory. The preservation of harmony and good order, and the due administration of justice, occupy me at present.

(Signed) W. STONEY SMITH.

The battle of Alexandria may be said to have decided the fate of Egypt, although the campaign was not brought to a final close till September following; and it is rather a singular circumstance, that Captain Maitland and his post commission was confirmed by the Admiralty on the very day this great victory was achieved.

Captain Maitland married in April 1804. Catherine, second daughter of Daniel Connor, Esq. of Ballybricken in the county of Cork.

On the 15th of October 1801 Captain Maitland was appointed by his Majesty's first Lord of the Admiralty to command the *Loire*, a remarkable frigate of 16 guns. Several most daring exploits were performed by this ship and her boats under the able direction of her able commander. The *Loire* was of 16 guns, 18 pounds, and 20 long lying close under the batteries of the *Loire* was boarded and cut out, the *Brave* of 16 guns and 110 men was captured, and in August 1805 the *Loire* after a chase of 20 hours and a running fight of 15 minutes took the *Blonde* frigate of 30 guns and 240 men. The late commander Sir J. L. Yeo, who commanded the British squadron on Lake Ontario during the War with America, was first Lieutenant of the ship, and was brought forward to public notice by the gallantry and ability he displayed under the skillful orders of Captain Maitland when stationed on the coast of Spain. In June 1806 while the *Loire* was in the Bay of Biscay, near the Port of Biscay, the boats pushed off by Lieutenant Yeo and his determined followers burned the fort mounting 12, 18-pounders and Garrisoned with 124 soldiers and another battery of 2, 18-pounders and 18 men, and but out from the roads the *Confiance* French privateer pierced of 26 guns and the *Bellerophon* of 29 guns and a Spanish merchant vessel, the *Confiance* was to have sailed for India in 26 days with a crew of 300 men and armed with 26 guns.

The last service performed by Captain Maitland in 1805, was that of capturing in company with the *Egyptienne* frigate, *La Libre* of 40 guns, and 200 men, which ship surrendered after an obstinate resistance of half an hour, during which she had 20 men killed and wounded, and received so much damage that all her masts fell soon after the British had taken possession of her. The *Loire* on this occasion, although the first in action, had not a man hurt; but 8 of her consort's crew were wounded, one of whom mortally. Captain Maitland took the French frigate in tow, and arrived with her at Plymouth, January 4, 1806, eleven days after the action. On the 22d April following, he captured the *Princess of Peace*, Spanish privateer, pierced for 14 guns mounting one long 24 pounder, with a complement of 63 men.

On the 24th July 1806 the *Loire* fell in with another French squadron, consisting of four frigates, and used every effort to close with them, but without being able to get nearer than 8 or 9 miles, the enemy having heeled to the wind as soon as they made her out to be a ship of war. The night proving dark and stormy, Captain Maitland steered for the rendezvous of Sir Richard Keppel's squadron, 50 leagues west of Belleisle, and having met with that officer on the 27th, was making his report to him on the Sabre's quarter deck, when the enemy were discovered by the two ships to windward.

Chase was immediately given but the day being far advanced the *Mars* alone kept sight of them, and the next evening succeeded in cutting off *La Ruiz* of 44 guns and 318 men.

In November 1806 Captain Maitland was appointed to the *Emerald* and was actively and successfully engaged in the protection

of commerce, the capture of a number of the enemy's armed cruisers and privateers, and in watching the French and Spanish coasts. Upon one occasion the *Emerald* under the usual vigilance and persevering skill of her experienced captain dashed into Vivera harbour near Ferrol, silenced one battery whilst the boats pushed off and led by Lieut. Bertram first of the *Emerald* carried with the most undaunted spirit the other fort by a coup de main. The officers and seamen gave chase to the flying garrison on shore, meanwhile the chief object of his brilliant enterprise, a French Schooner mounting 13 guns with upwards of 70 men, ran on shore, and was burnt by Lieutenant Bertram and his gallant followers.

Captain Maitland's next appointment was to the *Goliath* a cut down 74 in which ship he served about 12 months on the Halifax and West India Stations.

The *Goliath* was paid off in 1814, and on the 15th of November Captain Maitland was appointed to the *Boyd*, 38 guns, fitting for the flag of Sir Alexander Cochrane. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Capt. M. was removed to the *Bellerophon* of 74 guns; he sailed in company with a Squadron under the orders of Sir Henry Hotham in May 1815, and was detached by that officer to watch the motions of two French frigates and two corvettes lying at Rochefort.

[To be concluded next week.]

NOTE.—It was on some of these flashing exploits that the songs "British sailors here a track, haul away ye ho!" and "When cruising off the coast of Spain in the King's ship *La Libre*. A privateer for Captain Maitland he saw," were written.

Opium produced in China.

PEKIN.—An officer named Chauw-Ching-wah, belonging to one of the supreme courts, has written to the emperor against opium, which is produced in the interior; he attributes its increase to the remissness of the officers of government, whose duty it is to suppress it. In consequence of this, a general order was issued to all governors and deputy governors throughout the empire, to exert themselves in suppressing the use of opium; and to send in their opinions, as to the best mode of doing so.

The governor of Yun-nan province wrote back, that the natives on the frontier at the foot of the hills in out of the way places; and also foreigners adjoining, grow the poppy, and produced opium; but he would give orders to search and prevent the continuance of the practice.

His majesty is not at all pleased with the vagueness of governor Yuen's reply, which he designates "empty words;" and in conclusion, commands Yuen to yield implicit obedience to the former general order; and to suggest such plans as will put the people in fear and prevent the production of opium; moreover, that at the close of every year, a document reporting progress, be sent to court.

Some account of the Chinese Caravans which annually visit Ava.

(Communicated in a letter from Major Burney, dated Ava, 19th March, 1831). "Opium is also imported by these caravans. Before their arrival, I had made extensive inquiries to ascertain the fact, whether this opium was really the produce of China, and I was led to believe, that it was nothing more than company's opium adulterated. No Chinaman here could give me a correct description of the poppy plant; and I learnt that these caravans buy company's opium, and take it back with them. But having

lately examined several of the caravans, I am now satisfied, that the opium imported by them is really the produce and manufacture of China. They immediately recognized the capsule of a poppy, which was shown to them, and described the process of extracting the opium. They assured me also, that the poppy plant has been cultivated for the last 8 or 10 years at a place called Me doo, two days' journey from Tali; but that the cultivation is limited, and carried on secretly; for if the government of Peking became aware of it, the cultivators would lose their lives. The quantity of opium imported by these caravans this year is very insignificant."

Opium is grown in Yunnan, & in Chinese Tartary, but of an inferior quality to Bengal opium. It sells in Ava at from 30 to 40 rupees per ris (about 3.1.10lbs.). The Shans, people of Laos, who trade to Ava, do not use opium.—(Phipps's China, 1835.)

MORE'S NEW SONG.

(From the Nat. and Mil. Gaz., Nov. 2.)

When to sad music silent you lie,
And tears in those eyes like trouble like dew;
Oh, then, three dwells in those eyes, as they glaze,
A sweet holy charm that mirth ever knows.

But when some lively strains resounding
Lights up the sunshine of joy on that brow,
Oh, then, the young deer o'er the hills bounding,
Was never in its mirth so graceful as thou.

When on the ark a' midnight thou gaze'st,
A light so divine thy features lie a wear,
That when in moon's pale of thy bright eye thou raise'st,
We first to thy home thou art looking for there.

But when the word for the gay dance is given,
No longer thy spirit, so heartily thy mirth,
Oh, then, we say, we're less earth for heaven,
But finger lift here, to make heaven of earth.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The number of slave ships which are owned and annually fitted out in the United States for this diabolical purpose, would astonish those who are not already aware that many of our merchants will not stick at the means, provided money is to be made; for truly did Christopher of Hayti say, "if there was a bag of gold in him, a Yankee would go and fetch it out." Out of 177 slave ships which arrived at New York every year, 80 per cent are owned and fitted out from ports in the United States; and the enormous profits accruing from their voyage, tempt to do this country. O how in New York are we daily, at its shore alone, the sum of \$750,000. Baltimore is largely interested in this wicked traffic, as well as New York; and even Boston, with all her religion and morality, does not disdain to increase her wealth by a participation in so damnable a business. A gentleman of the highest respectability lately informed Mr. Croxon, that a sailor in this city told him that he had received several hundred dollars of hard money, in order to make him keep silent, and when he mentioned the names of his employers, the gentleman says he was actually afraid to repeat them, so high do they stand in society. A captain in the merchant service from New York, was also lately offered his own terms by two different houses, provided he would undertake a slave voyage.

And then are the transactions in which northern merchants are engaged, in the nineteenth century, when all the world is advancing in liberty, philanthropy, and general benevolence. And so far are our citizens from condemning such men, that they even promote them to places of high honor and confidence. A notorious slave dealer was many years a senator in Congress from a New England state, and the captain of one of his slave ships was first-governor of the same state!

We shall continue this subject to-morrow, and offer some observations upon the duty of the American government to use a legal force for the prevention, as far as possible, of this unchristian traffic.—*Morning Post*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MARCH 31st, 1848.

Latest Dates

| | 4th Dec. | Singapore | 15th Feb. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| England | 23rd Nov. | Java | 15th Dec. |
| U. States | 23rd Jan. | Malacca | 15th March |
| Calcutta | 11th Jan. | Amoy | 15th Nov. |
| Bombay | | Amoy | 15th Nov. |

ARRIVED.—H. M. S. *Duncan*, 44, captain Lord John Churchill, from Bombay 25th January. *Hannibal* (Hank) Harker, from Malacca, 15th March. *Cassius*, from Calcutta. *Remond* Brown, (Am.) from Manila. (Am.) from Calcutta, 25th of December.

SAILED.—*Esperanza*, (Sp.) Malacca, 18th. (Sp.) *Monser*, Thomas Parera (Am.) from

A Turkish squadron had arrived in Abukir bay on the 15th and the Centre of that same surrounded on the same day.

A Spanish Mailboat, and the other officers had previously been highly praised by Sir W. Stoney Smith in his dispatch relative to the battle of March 9 and 10.

Captain Maitland, on his return to the British command, after having been the first of the French fleet, was ordered to leave the coast of El Arab, and not to make for the peninsula; but although Lord Stoney Smith ordered to "be early on December 10, 1806," he was not disembarked in his post rank until March 21, 1807.

Manila. 24th Passago, London, for Liverpool. 20th CALEDONIA, Barn, for Singapore and Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per Caledonia, Thos. J. Arkin, Esq. Captain Pike and lady, and several Passengers.

Arrived at Manila. Syden (Don.)

The Reliance arrived at the Cape on the 3rd of October; sailed from Hongkong on the 27th of June.

By H. M. S. Druid, we have received the Colonist to the 18th of January.

The following is the armament of H. M. S. Druid, captain Lord John Churchill.

| | guns bore | weight | length |
|--------------|-------------|--------|--------|
| Main Deck | 2 8in | 60wt | 84in |
| Quarter Deck | 2 32Prs | 40 " | 70in |
| Forecastle | 4 32 " | 40 " | 70in |
| Forecastle | 12 32 "cars | 15 " | |

41

Weight of each broadside, 740lbs., which leaves for the weight of the large shot, 68lbs.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Information having reached me that it is the intention of the Chinese authorities during the dark nights to destroy the shipping by means of fire rafts, I hereby make known this circumstance to the various captains and commanders of ships, and recommend a vigilant look-out being kept.

Given on board H. M. ship Volage, Tonkoo, the 24th day of March, 1840.

H. SMITH.

Captain and Senior Officer.

The Water-Witch, in spite of witchery, is safe. Some unpleasant reports, which originated in Canton, were in circulation here, for about a fortnight, respecting the safety of this vessel; and there is no doubt the Charles Forbes carried the groundless rumours—founded only on the gabble of Chinese,—whose wish was father to the thought—to India. We therefore request that, in future, residents in Canton be more careful in the reports they communicate to their friends in Macao. There can be no doubt that the unguardedly communicated information respecting the Water-Witch will cause much anxiety and grief to the relations and friends of her commander, officers, and crew, in India.

THE THEATRE.—"Play out the play, ye villains!"—What has become of the Theatrical committee. The house is built, and the scenes are painted, why have we not every night a full house? Answer these questions O stage manager! While waiting for your reply, we may inform the elite of Macao, that the house is quite at their service for the purpose of giving a subscription ball and supper. Our name is down for \$. .

We yesterday obtained the edict from the hoppo, respecting the regulations under which the Portuguese trade of this settlement is to be re-opened. We will translate it for our next number; in the meanwhile we may state that English broad-cloth and camlets are prohibited articles of import.

Under the "coming events," the private property of Chinese of all descriptions should not only be safe but be respected and guarded: a lesson may be learnt from even the coasts in this particular. The property of Chinese afloat in junks, at a Singapore, the Straits, and Java, will also, we trust, be equally respected and protected. "The lion preys not on dead carcasses." His present prey is the "dragon," and the dragon only.

The right hon. Sir Alexander Johnston is candidate for the Dumfries burghs, on the retirement of general Sharp.

Referring our readers to the two proclamations in our supplement, we beg to remark that, under the present circumstances, we cannot go into mourning for the express of China; neither shall we fret ourselves for the danger to which the English fleet is exposed.

We are enabled to state, on authority which we cannot doubt, that Mr. James Daniell did not sign, or lend himself to, the bond, as stated by the high commissioner (vide C. R. and supplement, Oct. 29). We have been informed, by the same authority, that the facts relating to the Thomas Coutts entering the river are as follows.

The vessel being off London, when Mr. Daniell found that captain Warner was determined to proceed to Whampoa, he refused to accept the consignment of the ship, and he and Mr. Dallas then left the ship. When the ship arrived at the Bogue, a boat, sent by Howqua, arrived with permission for Mr. James Daniell, Mr. Matthew Daniell, and Mr. Dallas, to proceed to Canton. Neither Mr. J. Daniell nor Mr. Dallas availed themselves of this permission; but Mr. M. Daniell subsequently did. Neither did the house of Messrs. Daniell & Co. ship any tea on board the Thomas Coutts. Further, Mr. J. Daniell cautioned captain Warner not to enter the river; and if captain Warner had kept his ship outside, the house of Messrs. Daniell & Co. would have received the consignment and managed the affairs of the Thomas Coutts. We have, most willingly, stated these facts, immediately they were communicated to us, in order to do justice to Mr. J. Daniell, and correct the erroneous impression produced by the commissioner's falsehood and our own remark in the C. R. of the 29th of Oct. last.

ASIATIC JOURNAL.

The lamb like innocence of the E. I. directors of participation in the opium trade.

The editor of the Asiatic Journal in his exposition of the opium trade in the 'Review of eastern news' in the Asiatic Journal for September, says his object is to rescue the public from 'ignorant or dishonest writers.'

He then observes that,—"the utmost that can be alleged against the company on this branch of the case (i. e. the mode of raising a revenue) is, that they loaded the article with a tax which increased its consumption." What a monstrous and a glorious falsehood. We shall now prove it is such.

Thus writes the editor of the Asiatic Journal, who has declared he is not controlled in any way, or on any question, by the court of directors of the E. I. company.

Now there is not any duty levied on the company's opium produced in Bengal, but the revenue is raised from the public sales; the number of chests sold in Calcutta in 1831-32, at which time the select committee of the house of commons reported that,—"in the present state of the revenue of India, it does not appear advisable to abandon so important a source of revenue," was chests 7,536; and in 1836-37, chests 16,916, increasing in 1838, 29 to more than 20,000 chests.

The editor proceeds:

In his trade the company not only never engaged themselves, but they interdicted their officers from engaging in it, and prohibited the transportation of the article into China in any of their ships; in short, they threw all the moral danger to sea; they were able in the way of this trade, to raise rates of the drug in India being merely a mode of collecting a tax, which, if the trade had been free, would have been less advantageously or directed as present on

the land or crop, or as a custom duty. Asiatic Journal for Sept.

Mean time, the parties whose property has been surrendered, and whose prospects of gain in this illicit trade are at an end, are labouring to make out a legitimate claim for compensation. It is an undertaking which, considering the presumptions against them in such a case, would have been a difficult one but for the pledge given by the British superintendent, who has assumed, on behalf of the crown, a temporary liability. How this liability is to be discharged is a question. The convenient fund, which the territorial revenues of India offer, and have offered, on other occasions, for the discharge of claims such as that of the creditors of the Zemindar of Nuzvid, which, though "void by law and tainted with fraud," were unscrupulously saddled by act of Parliament upon those revenues, has been, no doubt, looked to, and we are not surprised to see in some quarters attempts made to establish a lien on those revenues, by impugning the East India company in the opium traffic, because the drug was grown in their territories, and they collect a revenue by passing it through their sales. We shall be prepared to show that such attempts are futile; that even in a moral point of view the company are utterly unconnected with this execrable traffic, against which we have always raised our voice; that, to use their own words in one of their public despatches, "Were it possible to prevent the use of opium altogether, except strictly for the purpose of medicine, they would gladly do so, in compassion to mankind; but this being absolutely impracticable, they can only so far as to regulate and palliate an evil which cannot be eradicated."—Ibid for Oct.

So far back as 1822 the Bengal government consigned opium to China on their own account in half chests; and a few years afterwards packed Patna opium in small square cakes, in order to facilitate the smuggling of opium by the natives into the interior; as these small cakes could be more easily smuggled than the wide slabs of the Chinese—wide as the conscience of an east India director. And a few years subsequent they covered the balls with several wrappers of Dungaree cloth, instead of the usual covering of poppy petals; but this proceeding might have been more a measure of economy than to consult the taste of the Chinese. These balls were well known in Canton as canvas balls.

The following extracts will prove how the E. I. directors have impeded the consumption of opium in China.

METHOD OF PACKING OPIUM.

In Behar and Benares, the opium is made into solid balls, of one seer, ten chittacks, which makes the net contents of one chest of forty balls, one maul, and twenty-five seers, about equal to a Chinese pecul of 134½ pounds; each ball is enclosed in a shell, composed of the petals of the poppy; and a gum, which is prepared from inferior opium juice, the balls are packed in the chests with dried leaves of the poppy. In preparing their smokeable extract, it is said, the Chinese use the shell as well as its contents. Another writer observes, that "It is known, that the petals of the poppy (by the opium-dealers termed leaves) furnish an extract which has no narcotic properties; or if any in a very slight degree; but, on the contrary, irritate considerably, producing pain in the stomach and bowels."

In Malwa, the pure opium alone is made into cakes, which are covered with a thin coating of oil, and afterwards rolled in pulverised poppy petals. Hence the value of these two descriptions of cakes of equal weight; while in the estimation of the Chinese, the pure opium contained in each might be of equal value. (Phipps's China, 1835).

That the opium trade, although always known to be prohibited by the Chinese government, was eagerly sought after by the Chinese people, and has been tolerated, into its present magnitude by

"The late Mr. Fleming introduced this great, yet obscure, improvement in packing the drug with dried leaves (petals) instead of those of tobacco, which had hitherto been used; and the Court of Directors perceived how with his new system in testimony of the advantages reaped from his suggestion."

every means that ingenuity could devise on the part of the British government of India—who are the sole producers and manufacturers of Bazar and Bazaar opium—who have consulted on every occasion the wishes and wishes of Chinese consumers—who afforded compensation when the opium, on reaching China, was found by the Chinese to be inferior to the standard guaranteed by the state,—and who even on occasion made direct consignments to agents in China, that they might practically learn whether consignments packed in new forms would be acceptable to the people of that empire. In one case, the opium was not approved, and did not sell for the amount expected, which led to a draft being drawn for a balance on the E. I. company, which draft was duly honored and paid. (Memorial of the Merchants of Calcutta).

As to the duty imposed upon opium: after endeavouring to prevent, at a great expense, by maintaining a preventive service, the export of Malwa opium from the Portuguese port of Damann, said opium being a successful rival to their own dear Jamkins of Patna and Benares, and finding their endeavours ineffectual, they, being wise in their generation, wisely determined to save the expenditure of the preventive service, and to gain a profit on the transit of the Malwa opium through Bombay.

Further, in January, 1836, the question whether the public treasury should make advances on opium hypothecated to the company, was mooted in the supreme council of Calcutta: had the question been carried, the opium so hypothecated would have been consigned to the company's agents in Canton.

Several experimental consignments have been made to houses of agency in Canton by the government of Bengal; the invoices signed as usual, ~~and the government~~ will the court require that one of these invoices should be published to prove either their innocence, or their lion's share in the iniquities and the profits of the opium trade! We may safely say that the reverend Algernon Sydney Thelwall, A. M. will never be appointed to a chaplaincy in the territories of the E. I. company.

Such have been the efforts of the court of directors to IMPED the consumption of opium.

And then how "gladly would they prevent the consumption of opium altogether!"—Of all the canes that are cut in this canting world, the cane of hypocritical commercial philanthrop a distinct restoration is the worst and most tormenting.

The Commercial Advertiser, Englishman, and Canton Register.

"All parties it appears agreed on one point, namely that the ex-usage of opium into China is not justifiable—with the exception of the *Canton Register*" (*Commercial Advertiser* January 23rd).

"We shall be told, as we have been a thousand times by the smuggler's jaw, the *Canton Register* that there is no justice for foreigners in China, &c." (*The Englishman* 21 January).

The above opinions were expressed by the two editors of the above quoted papers after the receipt of the Registers of the 3rd and 10th of last December; we have looked through those two papers, and we have seen nothing that can justify the assertions of our Calcutta contemporaries. But we will call in the *Calcutta Courier* to aid us in our defence against these assertions.

"And for the first time we find a *Canton paper* (the *Canton Register*) arguing the interference of British authority in aid of the weak power of the Chinese marine to put down a branch of trade, which, however important to the interests of the British business, may compromise the whole of the legitimate trade with China—and undoubtedly an object far more important than the one or two crores of revenue which the India company now relies upon from the opium monopoly" (*Calcutta Courier*, Nov. 23, 1837).

This passage had reference, we presume, to the following remarks in the *Canton Register* of the 26th of September, 1837.

The article from the governor and his agents, which will be found below, is a document deserving of more attention than foreigners have been in the habit of bestowing to these fulminations verbiage; and it's claims to a rather serious consideration rest upon the fact that

it is addressed to H. M.'s superintendent, and that the name of H. B. M. is introduced by the local government, praising H. M. for having been hitherto respectably obedient."

This edict will, we presume, draw from H. M.'s superintendent a decisive reply (that is, if H. M.'s superintendent has transgressed to receive instead of forwarding it back), informing the governor and his agents that the king of great Britain disclaims any obedience to the emperor of China, but claims a full equality with the Tatarian dynasty as an emperor; and that his empire claims the like equality with the empire of China.

With reference to the requisition of the governor, that H. M.'s superintendent should order the British ships out of the Chinese waters; that officer will, doubtless, in order to prevent a repetition of these offensive and insulting powers—inform H. E. of the full extent of the powers with which he is invested by H. M.'s government.

Notwithstanding the boasting of the Chinese officers, they have hitherto proved themselves incompetent and inefficient for the protection of their own coasts, or for the prevention of smuggling. Their ignorance and stupidity, cowardice and cupidity, all unite to render them contemptible, and to lead to the safety of their empire. They should be told, should be convinced of this. If, then, the local government is incapable of carrying its own orders or wishes into effect; if it seeks foreign aid to enforce its own laws; let us make our bargain: let us say to the governor, subsidize us, grant us territory, and we will have immediately an army on your land and a fleet in your waters; we will guarantee, for certain considerations, the eternal repose and succession of the Tatarian dynasty against the world.

The local government should be informed that to order the British ships, anchored outside, away, is not only not within the powers and duty of H. M.'s superintendent; but that it is his positive duty to protect them against all grievances or aggression; for a most important item of the Bengal revenue depends upon the continuance and success of the trade carried on in these waters; and such will be the duty of H. M.'s superintendent as long as the Bengal government derives a revenue from opium.

The question, whether the whole of the British trade to and from China should be considered as a matter of secondary importance when compared with the amount of the revenue of Bengal, here intrudes itself. That this said revenue may be increased by every vile means, whether by encouraging idolatry, withholding instruction, or degrading a part of the population in the lowest labour of cultivating and manufacturing opium, which is afterwards run up at the public auction by all the arts of jobbing, to a price exceeding five or six hundred per cent beyond its prime cost to the government,—that this revenue may be increased, the English name and character is, it would seem, to be forever disgraced in China. It is in vain to say that the E. I. company have not been and are not parties in this corrupt and lasting infringement of the Chinese laws; yet such is their pithy argument, such their sneaking cupidity, that their 'itching palms' will grasp the profit whilst they urge on others to their ruin by trading in their province: such was the transporter's argument in the table. If the English nation is ever to command the respect of the Chinese—if it is ever to take its proper position in the east generally, the manufacture and monopoly of opium by the government must be abandoned. In the mean time, the people of England should seriously consider this question: whether they will longer allow their trade to China to be disgraced by the proceedings and sacrificed to the interests of the E. I. company.

The edicts, on various subjects, which the present governor has issued since his accession to office, would, if collected together and forwarded to Peking, prove to his imperial master the precipitancy, imbecility, venality and corruption of the Chinese government, of which it may be truly said—*namus foras index quod intus* oreatur. These said edicts are a matter of sport and ridicule to the natives themselves; and they have a saying that—"the beggar's warrants have more respect and efficacy than the proclamations of government"—it is the custom for the shopkeepers in a street to pay a certain sum to the king of the beggars, and their majestic forthwith puts up a red warrant, forbidding their subjects to trespass in those streets; and instant and implicit obedience is observed by their feudal lieges; but it is not so with the government proclamations respecting opium; they are forgotten as soon as read, and treated with utter disregard and contempt.

The audacious falsehood told by the governor in the edict in question, that foreigners are treated in the same manner as natives,—should be instantly and flatly contradicted by the united foreign community; the assertion is a mere mockery, he is laughing at and deriding us; and unless we openly expose our indignation and implicit obedience is observed by their feudal lieges; but it is not so with the government proclamations respecting opium; they are forgotten as soon as read, and treated with utter disregard and contempt.

On this, and on many other questions, the community naturally look to the general committee of the general chamber of commerce, for a decision on what course should be pursued to uphold the small remains of privilege, or conservation, or protection, yet left to us and to the trade; for we, we think, will deny that the general integrity of the trade have rapidly retrograded

during the last year. Let us not, then, again give occasion to the local government to taunt us with our 'long-suffering,' and to justify their acts of oppression and robbery by our 'patient submission.'

There are circumstances that have arisen out of the 'progress of commerce' of the progress it has hitherto made; but we much doubt whether this 'agency' will ever succeed in gaining for us a more dignified and genial status among the Chinese.

We think the foregoing opinions are expressed in a manner sufficiently open to acquit us of ever having justified the smuggling of opium into China, and to release us from the position in which the Englishman has, coarsely enough, endeavoured to place us, as the 'smuggler's friend.' There are various other passages that we have written, since we have had charge of the Register, that we could quote in our defence; but we shall select only one from a series of papers under the head of 'the future,' published in the Register in the months of January and February, 1838.

But it is a serious question, under the present state of the British opium trade, how far the presence of a British functionary, invested with such powers, (i. e. powers such as the English consul in Turkey and Swedish consul in the U.S. and Sweden) by his own, and conceded by the Chinese government is desirable in China.

The most important part of the question, as it will appear in any efforts to bring the two governments into a friendly communication—and perhaps in this view, it should be called the most important obstacle—is the nature of the opium trade; a government monopoly in Bengal, a smuggling trade in China.

We have little doubt but that the progress of public opinion will conquer this monopoly of a luxurious and slow, but certain poison, as it is used in China. Otherwise it will be a fearful state of things, if a professing Christian government cannot support itself except by using the industry of its pagan subjects in the most revolting form; and devoting the land not to the support and ornament of life, but to the support of the treasury and the degradation and destruction of life. The production of, and the trade in, opium must be free: whether its consumption will then decrease is a subject we shall not now presume to discuss; but we are inclined to think not. This crucial question once removed, the British government can then come freely and boldly forward, and demand a just attention. When the path is thus cleared, a schedule of grievances to be redressed of rights to be acknowledged, and of privileges to be granted, may be exhibited to the 'benevolence and compassion' of China but it must be enforced by the determination and self-respect of England. No king short of showing ourselves able and determined to hold, at our own option, what we now hold; and to extend our friendly and commercial relations with China, as the revolution of time may render feasible and desirable, will avail us in any new attempt to open a communication with the imperial government. (C. R. Jan. 30. 1838.)

These accusations have been brought against us because we have not joined in the funeral howl against the opium trade and opium traders since that branch of commerce has fallen under private vituperation and public obloquy—and we will add—much undeserved obloquy; and have stood by the cause of our country and our friends; & have shown the acts of the grand spoiler, *Lia*, in their true light; & have not joined the jackall cry of foreigners, pseudo-philantropists, and pretenders to morality and piety which they possess not, against the English name and nation.

The *Englishman*, in discussing the China question, in his usual flippant manner, asks these questions—"as to the insults to the British representatives in China, have those

None.—When the *Canton Press* was wrath with the petitioners and virulent against the petition to the King in Council, of December, 1834, and designated said petitioners the hostile, and insolent, friends, and supporters, as the pacific party, it wrote as followeth.

We declare candidly that we are not independent as the *Canton Register* seems to be, but that it is laid down as a rule, *vincere non*, by our principal supporters and friends, that this paper shall advocate none but pacific measures to be adopted for the purpose of gaining a more genial and dignified station among the Chinese, and that the progress of commerce is making us an agency quite sufficient to effect this ultimately and effectively. C. P. 16 July 1838.

See Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1910.

persons ever been acknowledged, and is not capt. Elliot at this moment the functionary who presides over a British judicature within the Chinese territory? To the first question we answer, — yes; and acknowledged by the emperor, not as a *taipan*, — a mere chief of a commercial factory, but as an officer of the 4th rank, and a *ling-ze*, a superintendent, implying he holds his appointment direct from his sovereign. And this fact the editor of the Englishman must have known when, to support his opinions, he thought proper to doubt it. And with reference to the second question, we refer him to the powers with which the English consul in Turkey and the Swedish consul in the U. S., are invested; and also to the circumstances of the trial of Edward Sheen in 1808.

He then says the attack on the *Black Joke* was an attack on a smuggler: which assertion is utterly false, and he must have known it to be so from the deposition of Mr. Mass, given at a time when his life was in danger; but the Editor of the Englishman can, to serve his own purpose, deride and disbelieve what may be called a death-bed confession!

We can inform the Englishman that the vessels on the coasts have more than once protected the regular trading junks from the locusts of pirates that, under the disguise of being government cruisers, infest the coasts in swarms: we state this fact not in justification of the presence of those vessels on the coast — but for the cause of truth.

The Englishman and the Singapore Free Press, have prated an infinite deal of nothing on our quarrel with China, and on the injustice of going to war for the cause of quarrel.

The justifying causes of war are deliberate invasions of right: by the imprisonment of all British subjects in Canton, and the spoliation of the opium under threats of death, our rights of liberty and property were deliberately invaded; by the treatment of the British superintendent the British sovereign was wronged and insulted, and through the sovereign the whole British people; and both our honour and our interest are engaged in this defensive war for reparation of injuries perpetrated.

Three papers have also prated a great deal about right, and international law: are they able to explain in what sense they use the word, right; and will they inform us if they mean by international law the infantry drill word, *obeying* — as you were? — We have often said that the Chinese government, claiming universal supremacy, can never, until coerced, admit the doctrine of international law: but let a wiser than we now speak on this "still vexed" question.

On the present occasion, one of his chief objects has been the illustration of their external or foreign policy: a policy whose unpropitious effects on our political and commercial relations with them is sufficiently known, though its true source, and its intimate connection with the system of the internal administration, is probably not equally well understood.

No just inference can certainly be drawn from the national system pursued by the Chinese in their intercourse with other nations, in respect to their general character, unless we at the same time advert

to the principles from which it flows, and circumstances under which it operates: which, perhaps, render it no longer possible for the government, whatever new lights it may possess, voluntarily to abandon it, without, in some degree, compromising its own security.

It may readily be admitted that, considered in this point of view only, the Chinese would make very low indeed in the scale of civilized nations.

Their acquaintance with those general principles, which experience has shown to be so essential to the due regulation of the intercourse of all free and independent states, is perhaps, at this late period of their history, more vague and imperfect than that which humanity has taught most other nations, from the earliest dawn of their civilization.

The system of their internal policy is, indeed, highly wrought, refined and artfully contrived for the peaceable government and coercion of the greatest multitude which (at least in modern times) the world has ever seen subjected to one sovereign authority. But, surrounded with barbarous tribes, and in great measure protected from their incursions by natural boundaries, they have neither had occasion for, nor the opportunity of learning, any of the principles of that international law, which, in Europe, has arisen out of the collision of free and independent states; which is the very foundation of all possible and friendly relations between them, and even operates, while those relations are unimpeded, to mitigate, in some degree, the evils arising from their interruption. The Chinese, on the contrary, must, hardly, to this day, to entertain a distinct idea even of peace or war, in the sense in which we employ those terms. With them, there is no peace which does not, in some measure, imply submission: there can be no war, which does not at the same time savour, in some degree, of rebellion. — (Staunton's Chinese Embassy, 1712-13.)

The editor of the Singapore Free Press, in his remarks on the destruction of *Mackel*, on the west coast of Sumatra, by the U. S.'s frigates, *Columbia* and *John Adams*, says,

"It is doubtless much to be regretted that retaliatory acts of this description must involve in their consequences both the innocent and the guilty — but there seems to be no other available mode of proceeding with states and governments that encourage their subjects in acts of spoliation and murder, and condescend themselves to become plunderers in the booty. When such acts of reprisal, unavoidably but unfortunately indiscriminate as to individuals, seem necessary however to be resorted to, it is certainly indispensable that every means should be taken, and every precaution used to guard against inflicting punishment on any tribe or place guiltless of the particular offence. And in the present case there seems no doubt that the act of retribution was fairly called for, and fully justified." — (Sing. F. P., 14th Feby., 1899.)

Some of this is namby-pamby enough. But we can inform the writer that an American gentleman, the first in universal esteem and love, has remarked that the "act of retribution was not too fairly called for." — That he feared it was too true that his countrymen had — to use a Chinese idiom — self called the "retaliatory acts" of the Malays on themselves, by having procured cargoes of pepper and betel nut from the natives under fair promises, and then defrauding them, sailing away, without paying for said cargoes. But although the Chinese state and government has encouraged its subjects in acts of spoliation, and has condescended to become a sharer in the booty — yet the patriotic Editor of the Singapore Free Press is so inexorably impartial — or

rather to merely partial — that in the late proceedings, the Chinese government, its active agent, Lin, and all his able editors and measures, alone can find favour in his eyes; whilst the acts of the superintendent and the representatives of one of the mightiest branches of British commerce, upon which the stability of our Indian, and the prosperity of the whole British empire so much depend, he can make the subject of his ill-mannered derision; he gives credit to the edicts and proclamations of Chinese officers, but will not believe the reports & avowals of his own countrymen. To such a wrong-headed apostate, we have only to say — *Qui vult decipi decipietur*.

PROCLAMATION.

Threats to burn the English fleet.

Being especially appointed to the whole control of a special duty, we, *Ya*, acting Kwangchow, and *Kuang*, who is waiting for the appointment of a *Fu*, proclaim to the Hong and other merchants for their full information.

We have received orders from the superior officers to the following effect:

"Since the English foreigners were driven from the outer waters, their ships have since been sent away over the foreign sea: these circumstances the pilots have already examined and reported. Those ships that yet delay anchored at Lintin and other places are still not a few; and traitorous natives and banditti boats, gradually and mutually collecting in groups, and mingling with the shipping, through immediate desire of gain, become regardless of life and covetous of profit which (from the source it is obtained) sticks. On the 25th day of the last moon (20th Feby.), collected his forces and made an attack with fire-rafts, to burn the banditti boats, seize the traitors, and bring them before the magistrates for trial: this is on record."

As we are about to take measures to expel the English ships, we are really apprehensive that the foreign ships of other nations, going and coming, and being in the outer waters, are connected with and near to the English ships; it is, therefore, proper that we should immediately direct the Hong merchants to transmit the orders to the American cam, who are to forward them to the chiefs of every nation, that they may transmit the orders to the foreign ships of every nation: Since they (the Americans) have already given duly prepared bonds, that they dare not smuggle opium, nor clandestinely become agents of the English for the conveyance, out or in, of their goods; besides choosing safe and convenient places for anchoring, they should not approach the English fleet, lest the guns and stones be burned together. If, after the transmission of the orders, they do not remove out of the way, but still blindly and rashly rush upon danger, remaining with the English, it will then be manifest that they are scheming to "How unlike the Roman emperor, who thought the meanest coin odorous however raised."

transport and sell goods for the English; and as the action of the winds and waves cannot be calculated, they will be exposed to the same destruction by fire: and will not this be a suicidal act?—and how can after repentance follow? It is, therefore, proper immediately to issue orders. When the said hongmerchants receive the orders, they are forthwith to obey accordingly; and with extreme earnestness to send the orders to the Americans, who are to further them on to the chiefs of every nation, that the whole may know them: that they are not to anchor amongst the English ships and involve themselves in a cause for mourning. Hasten! hasten! Oppose not. The orders are special.—2nd moon, 30th day. (23 March).

PROCLAMATION.—Death of the Empress of China.

TUAN, acting Keunminfoo of Macao, &c., issues this proclamation for general information.

On the 14th day of the 2nd moon (17th March) I received a transmitted despatch from Yu, the acting Kwangchowfoo, which the said Kwangchowfoo had received on the 8th of the second moon (11th March) from Chia, the acting criminal judge, to whom it was verified by E, the fooyeen, that on the 6th day of the 2nd moon a fire express arrived from the military board, stating that the proper officer of the board of national usages had reverently announced that on the 11th day of the 1st moon, (13th Feby.) in the 4th watch,—from 1 to 3 in the morning—the empress departed this life. And the said board has made a prepared report on the ceremonies to be observed by all the civil and military officers; it is the emperor's orders that when they receive the announcement, they are to pluck the buttons from their caps, assemble and mourn in the public halls, and cease transacting business for three days; to lay aside their official garments for twentyseven days; not to contract marriages nor indulge in music for the same period; and reckoning from the day of the death of the empress, they are not to shave their heads for one hundred days.—The military and people are to pluck the buttons from their caps for seven days; and during that time are neither to contract marriages nor indulge in music. From the governors and it. governors downwards, officers are not to burn incense. The imperial will has been further received that from the kings downwards and from the knob-bearing officers upwards, after the lapse of 100 days, they may shave their heads but they are not to give feasts or musical parties until next year. The military and people after the lapse of one month may shave their heads, but they are not to give feasts or musical parties until one hundred days are past.—Respect this.

Another imperial edict permits the troops of the eight standards stationed in the three eastern provinces and at Pao-te district near King-ching, to shave their heads after the lapse of a month. We notice this permission as being somewhat singular.

Among the sketches of public characters in India, which we give from time to time in our review, biographical notices of the leading merchants who have by a spirit of enterprise promoted the commercial progress of the country and, we conceive, be deeply interesting to the merchants of Europe.—Of this account we proceed to notice Rustomjee Gonsavjee, belonging to that class of natives of the west who, if comparable and distinguished by appearance, habits, and religious from other bodies, are especially so for their enterprise—their liberality and success as merchants. That indefatigable oriental scholar, Wilford, traces the celebration of the Parsas from Persia to the time of Alexander, who reigned only two years in 332 and 333. It is said that some of these emigrants "believed in ancient religion and are called Parsas, others teachers of the Hindu, and are called Hindus, and Mahomed's disciples speaking of the Parsas say, that of all the natives of Bombay they are the most intelligent; he who represents them as the remains of the original inhabitants of Persia who fled to India; he describes them as being free from the prejudice of caste, that they attach to no religion, principally for this reason, they are in consequence, generous and rich. Talking of the population of Bombay, Wilford states, that excluding European troops, the British amount to 338 only, the native Christians to 6,000, Parsas to 10,788, and Mahomedans to 25,930, the rest being Hindus. The foregoing shows that the community of Parsas at Bombay is much greater than has been generally supposed. Speaking of them as distinct people, Mr. Wilford observes: "Among the Parsas (who were also originally classed into four orders, the scholars or sacerdotal order, the military, the cultivators of the land, and the working people) the power of patriarchs has become nearly obsolete, and a great revolution has occurred in that class of the population within the last twenty years. Those who first came to Bombay were chiefly fishermen seeking employment in the deep-sea and shipping. Several of them acquired wealth by their industry. Those who followed, regarding the men of established wealth as their masters and pay actors, received assistance from them in their difficulties, and in return yielded them a willing respect, as their benefactors and protectors. It is the spirit of all small and isolated castes, and of sects established in the midst of larger communities of a different religion or religion, to consider themselves as more intimately connected with each other, and as forming persons of one family. This was originally strongly felt by the Parsas, while they continued a small and humble body. As their numbers increased, the chief Parsas had each his tribe of dependents, whom he pushed on in various lines of life, and supported at considerable expense. This dependence was part of his magnificence and glory. Crowds of Parsas, however, continued to pour in from the northward; and as the majority had no claims upon any of the richer Parsas at Bombay, and as they rose to importance from their own industry, the system of internal management, long ripe for a change, became weakened about the year 1800, and received a violent check. The higher classes were disposed to manage for themselves. The lower, who no longer received the same support from their superiors, were thrown upon their own efforts. The consequence was a greater degree of independence on both sides, which has naturally produced its benefits and disadvantages. The public, however, on the whole, is more effectively served, while the different individuals pursue with intelligence their separate interests; their increased numbers relieving them from the fear of being constituted war-bands, that when they were fewer and less powerful. As a body of men, they are resolute, and fully capable and disposed to defend themselves by force. They are already masters of the greater portion of the landed property of the island; they have a connection with almost every leading firm of Bombay; and are regarded by the other castes with some dread, from the

ascendancy of their character. They have, within these few years, become less profuse in their marriages and general expenditure. They have imbibed, however, many of the simple habits of the Hindus. Their dress is not merely costly; their food (they abstain from eating beef) is more expensive than the Hindus, but inferior to theirs than that of Europeans. The Parsas, however, stick however, exercises some powers beneficially, chiefly in matters connected with their religious and domestic rights; and in which they have at their own hand the means of satisfying their desires; but as a moral restraint, by making and enforcing are nearly obsolete. The power of directing expenditure in order to secure the power formerly exercised by the higher classes of Parsas over their inferiors, by means of their marriages, it was found impracticable. Indirect influence, moral education, and long habits of voluntary abstinence in the will of others, when once interrupted, were not easily restored, and lost of all by positive institutions. The difficulty arose out of the increase of the tribe, the newness of the land, their independence, their sense of mind, and from the want of a good understanding among the leading families. It would be difficult also to enforce an unexceptionable body of regulations for the conduct of their marriages, and unless that were done there would be food for intercommunal quarrels. The second class of rich Parsas, who live and expend their money as they please, without thought or being troubled by purchases. The remainder, though less, on its institution, their domestic patriarchs. The spirit that would have made them submit in silence to their own heads of caste, when they were a humble body, struggling for existence, was gone, and could not be revived. Among a rich and numerous people, who have not their habits of moral abstinence and obedience, it is most complete the subordination, which opinions and habits are largely acquired. The rich among the Parsas at Surat, now, are still more violent than those, and they are of a more immoral and dissipated class than at Bombay. Such is the disposition of the people to whom the subject of our sketch belongs. He acknowledges that his ancestors were formerly inhabitants of Persia, but his father a resident and merchant at Bombay. Rustomjee Gonsavjee was born there in the year 1790, and after receiving a mercantile education, entered into business in 1806, with his brother Faramjee Gonsavjee. In 1812, Rustomjee embarked and arrived at Calcutta thence went to Madras, Ceylon, and Bombay. In 1813 he returned to Calcutta in which year he proceeded to China and remained there for 3 years residing at Canton, thence he returned to Bombay and in 1817 went back to China, where he remained until 1820, then came to Calcutta where he has been ever since, then came to Bombay where he has been carrying on mercantile transactions by ships for many years. In 1835 he brought home to Calcutta his female part of his family, which is remarkable from the circumstance of his being the first instance of the female part of his nation having left the land in which they were born since their emigration from Persia. Rustomjee has five sons and one daughter. His eldest son Dadasjee is twenty eight years of age, and a merchant in China; his next son is with him. Rustomjee is Secretary to the Calcutta Docking Company, a joint stock of eight lakh, his second son Manojee being a share holder. As proof of Rustomjee's success in mercantile transactions, we may mention that he is one of the largest ship owners in that city, he owns the *Cowjee* Family 600, *Spice* 300, *Ratanjee* 200, *Harmand* 150, and *Bremer* 100 tons. The firm consists of himself and second son. His mercantile transactions are principally with China and Bombay; opium, cotton, &c., may be considered the principal staple products in which he trades. Faramjee Gonsavjee, brother to Rustomjee, is the liberal donor to the Librarian's College—and owner of the splendid estate Porey about 10 miles from Bombay, where he carries on the cultivation of sugar, indigo, &c. Perhaps among the mercantile community no native excels the Parsas in their magnificence in Philanthropic institutions. One of this class contributed a sum of rupees the other day to such an one. Rustomjee subscribes 3,000 Rs. to a fever hospital here while he also built and supports a Parsa church which has cost altogether one lac; he landed property is extensive at Casipore, Ghosurree, Calcutta, &c. &c. The Sikarree by Grant is striking and taken from his oriental head which is a good specimen of that branch of his successful labours as an artist.—*Andie Bristow*

Under this act Mr. Elliot holds his appointment. This act proclaims him the head of a department of the British government in China—the representative and organ of that government. As such, he calls upon the British merchants to deliver up their property to him “for the service of her majesty’s government.” He issues a “direction” under the act; and they obey it, though reluctantly, and with a strong opinion against the policy of the mode in which he intended to dispose of the property surrendered to him. But what business had they with a question of international or diplomatic policy? They had no concern but with his “direction.”

Two questions then arise—one of law, and one of right or justice. We shall leave the question of law to the lawyers and the courts, with this observation—that, of course, if the merchants would have been liable to any penalty for disobeying the superintendent, they must be legally entitled to compensation. And now, in order to put the question of justice in the clearest point of view, let us presume that the superintendent exceeded his lawful powers—that he had no sufficient authority under the act to require the delivery of the opium to himself: it would still be clear that the holders of the opium believed him to have such authority, and that they had no means of opposing any other belief. He thought so, as is proved by the terms of his receipts, which promise compensation; they thought so because he did, and because the act of parliament gives him “powers and authorities in and over” whatever relates to British trade in China. They acted in sincere compliance with what they could not but suppose to be the behest of an act of parliament and a lawful requisition of the organ of their government. It follows that their government owes them compensation.

Supposing that these merchants have no legal claim to compensation, it would be easy to cast blame on the framers of a defective law, and on the officer for exceeding his authority. Very easy too it would be to impugn the superintendent’s discretion, to grumble at the prospect of having to pay so large a sum as compensation for such a loss. But all these points are foreign to the question of justice. In examining that question, our only difficulty has been to discover any ground on which the claim for compensation could, without great injustice, be refused by Parliament.

We are not disposed to rate any subject as more important than one that concerns the public faith and honour. But there is another subject relating to China which must obtain the early attention of parliament. We allude to the means of restoring and extending British trade with the most commercial people in the world. The government, it is said, intends to try force. We shall have mistaken public opinion on this question if Parliament do not protest against any violence upon the Chinese empire. Our own suggestion as to the best mode of proceeding is very usefully illustrated in a letter from Mr. W. GURLINE YOUNG, in a subsequent page.

BRITISH INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

To the Editor of the Colonial Gazette.

Liverpool, 24 December 1859.

Sir,—In the opening paper of the Colonial Gazette of the 10th of October last, on the subject of Anglo-Chinese intercourse, I find the following passages:

“In the neighbourhood of the coast of China there are hundreds of islands which possess every requisite of a trading port,—good anchorage, shelter from all winds, and plenty of fresh water. . . . They are a sort of *Norman-land*, wanting inhabitants, houses they want law and order, and protection for property. They are open, therefore, to be appropriated by any power capable of holding them, and might be taken possession of by England without the slightest irritation of the Chinese empire.

land. In one of these islands, then, the English might establish another Singapore, possessing all the merits, and free from the disadvantages of that commercial station. . . . And if this commercial station were well selected, not only would the foreign trade of China be increased, but the trade would be improved and extended beyond any assignable limit.” (1)

Forbly struck by the project of the writer for advancing the grand and truly noble purpose which embosoms expeditions have all failed to promote,—the spread of civilization through the furthest East by means of commercial intercourse,—I was at once impressed with a strong, and I have not unreasonable conviction, that he had seized the true side of the question, and had discovered the means of accomplishing a project fraught with glorious promise of mankind. Some of the reasons and research have increased the force of that first impression; and having, in the course of my inquiries into the subject, obtained a variety of information which may illustrate the views of the writer of the article, I venture to request insertion in your columns for the following rough review of the facilities which I believe to exist, and of which England may readily avail herself for restoring the foreign trade of China by the means suggested in the Colonial Gazette.

I shall cite the evidences I have collected of the probability of the proposed scheme under four several heads.—First, the demonstrable advantages which China would derive from its accommodation by the mode suggested; secondly, the facilities for the passage into China of British produce and manufactures, which the projected island settlement would confer; thirdly, the natural capabilities of the islands in the Eastern Sea; and fourthly, the weight of authority in favour of the project.

First then, Sir, I invite your attention to some of the obvious advantages that immediately and remotely, which the Chinese would themselves derive from such a settlement. For experience has shown that, in China, “trade is a life into the vulgar, which in remote parts they will seek and accommodate with hazard of all they have; it requires no more care than to place in some convenient place whither they may come, and then to give them knowledge that you are present.” (2) “A kind of practical republic exists on these islets, (3) with numerous parlours in the interior; they have vessels carrying from ten to twenty guns, and possess forts and harbours which they have either stormed or occupied without opposition. These marauders infest the whole coast from Hainan to the Chusan Archipelago; they belong to the society of ‘Pleasant-Wind,’ and number among them many of the disaffected from the continent. The raucous of mandarins and viceroys drives the persecuted inhabitants into a junction with these bandits, who are said to possess desperate courage and very formidable power. They frequently make descents upon the coast, spreading terror and destruction far and wide. It is known that the viceroys of Canton have raised the British merchants at a private conference that the empire’s treasury was so riddled that it could not supply the 200,000 taels requisite for repulsing them and planting the country in a state of defence. Would not the establishment of a British port in the midst of these marauders effectually relieve the Chinese from a pressing calamity which they have neither the courage nor the resources to obviate?” (4)

Nor, in measuring the advantages which China would derive from such a settlement, should we overlook the shock that commerce would receive from the monopoly of the house of Canton. It was the exactions of mandarins and fiscal officers that ruined the British merchants at a private conference that the empire’s treasury was so riddled that it could not supply the 200,000 taels requisite for repulsing them and planting the country in a state of defence.

It is the absence of competition that now embosoms whatever restrictions they please. Complaints are preferred in vain: the more just their cause, the less effectual their consequence; for it is obviously the interest of those to whom, in the first instance, all complaints must be carried, to prevent them from reaching any higher ear than that of a corrupt viceroy. This evil would be diminished, if not removed, by extending our commercial transactions to the eastern ports of China. It is true the Chinese are in a great degree independent of foreign trade, but there is abundant evidence of the serious injury to the inhabitants of the coast of China resulting from the abandonment of former British factories. (5)

It is notorious that the Chinese pilots on these coasts are so ignorant or so cowardly, that they rarely undertake long voyages. (6) The trade is chiefly carried on from port to port; and thus all merchandises receive many profits on its sale before it reaches the consumer. (7) Surely, Sir, a people so addicted to commerce as to persevere with ardour under such discouraging circumstances, would eagerly avail themselves of a scheme which would lead to the removal of these restrictions.

The Chinese have carried on, for centuries a trade of barter with other nations. At Kanton, in Chinese Territory, where an extensive trade with Russia has continued for a hundred years past, (8) the Chinese exchange their shibuk, tea, silk, cotton, and amber for furs of sable,

fox and seal-skins, together with many articles of British manufacture; always performing payment in goods to the silver produced by the Russian traders. (9) A similar disposition for this commerce of barter is also evinced when the Chinese have established a maritime trade; but the hostility of their government to foreign intercourse has hitherto forestalled the progress of national enterprise, and precluded it in a great degree the introduction into China of British produce and manufactures. How greatly should we covet to the comfort and improvement of that vast population by opening a market to which they might repair for the purpose of carrying back to their country the produce of European industry and the superior endowments of the Caucasian race.

Although, in consequence of their enormous interior commerce, no people are so independent of foreign trade, none attach greater value to it. (10) They are most anxious to increase their foreign trade; they are especially favourable to the Americans; (11) and the testimony of those most entitled to weight on such a subject, demonstrates the earnest desire of the Chinese themselves to open to the stranger all the ports in the empire. (12)

Another obvious benefit which the people of China, and especially the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, would derive from the projected settlement, is the facility which it would offer for the introduction into China of foreign grain in seasons of scarcity; for such are the evils of the “celestial” misgovernment, that, notwithstanding the protection which agriculture receives from the laws, scarcely three years ever pass without the calamity of a famine. (13) In order to meet such contingencies, large granaries are always kept stored; but this is found an ineffectual expedient; and it is certain that the produce of the soil is insufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. Europeans formerly traded to all parts of the Chinese coasts. The English had settlements at Chusan, Amoy, Ningpo, and Formosa. (14) All these stations were successively abandoned in consequence of the vexatious exactions of mandarins and government officers. The establishment of a “Hong” monopoly at these places, was the means of depriving the Chinese of the advantage of European traffic. That monopoly still exists in their great southern emporium; and there is a prevalent disposition on the part of the people to abolish restrictions so injurious to their interests. (15) The Spaniards are still permitted to trade at Amoy; but they rarely avail themselves of this privilege, the extortions of the Mandarins being intolerable; thus the Chinese have before them a standing evidence of the ruinous effects of commercial monopoly.

Coals, of which there is a large consumption in China, are now brought, at an enormous expense, from Tartary, on dromedaries. (16) By establishing a depot for the supply of this invaluable article, we might not only provide a market for a commodity which abounds in British Colonies not very distant from China, but form the nucleus of an important commercial marine.

Results like this last are indeed of too speculative a character to be reckoned among the evidences I am collecting of the practicability of the project in question; but there is abundant proof that the Chinese are fully sensible of the great and immediate benefits which they would derive from the establishment of an insular entrepot, removed from the tyranny of local exactions, and

9 Tait's Evidence before Select Committee.

10 Macartine's evidence select committee; Lindsay. “Voyage of the Amherst,” Gutzwill, “Voyage,” Brown, evidence select committee.

11 Brown, do; evidence select committee.

12 Evidence select committee of Brown, Richards, Alcock, Crawford, Allen, Maclellan, Macartine.

13 Van Swin, Survey, do.

14 Vide Lindsay, Brown, Gutzwill, evidence before select committee, postea, but especially that of Macartine.

15 Allen; evidence before select committee, do. do.

16 Edinburgh Encyclopædia. Art. China.

1 Colonial Gazette, 20th October 1859.

2 Report of the Presidency at Canton, A. D. 1822.

3 Macartine, Vol. I.

4 Dekeyser; “Memoir of the Frigate on the eastern coast of China.”

5 Evidence before committee of house of commons on China trade; Allen, Macartine, do.

6 Swinburn, Survey, Mariner.

7 Brown's Voyage, Chap. 2.

8 Edinburgh Encyclopædia. Art. “China;” Com's Journal Discovery; Folger's Travels, do. do.

forming a central station, where the "brid's nests" and "bêches de mer"—the great articles of trade on the Fokien coasts—(17) would be obtained in exchange for their own exports; where the produce of the eastern Archipelago, and of more distant regions, would find a ready market; where the fisheries would be protected; where the prestige of a powerful nation would be in itself a tower of strength to overawe the marauders who infest those shores; and where an opening would be made for the establishment of that foreign intercourse which, in defiance of the whole population of that vast empire, is systematically prohibited by an oppressive government. Thus, Sir, I find, in the national predilections and the natural interests of the Chinese people, evidence of the practicability of the present project for extending their intercourse with the nations of the West. (18)

The next point on which I have collected evidence bearing upon this subject, is the inlet which an establishment on one of these islands would form for the introduction of British exports into China. If this could be demonstrated, a great point might be gained; for then the proposed enterprise would surely be supported by the influence of our merchants and the application of their capital.

It is a curious and interesting fact, that so great is the demand for certain articles of British manufacture in all parts of China, more particularly in the north, that the Russian traders, who have the greatest possible jealousy of British commerce, and who discourage our manufacturers by all the means in their power, have been compelled to substitute for their own wares the woollen cloths, bombazines, and chinizes, which they procure from this country. (19) Camlets, muslins, white cottons, and Manchester velveteens, find a ready sale at Kiaocha. The duties and charges on this merchandise are enormous; (20) but the "prices cover all." And we find that Manchester velveteens, which were selling here for two shillings a yard, procured nine shillings a yard at Kiaocha. (21) Broad cloth blankets &c. are in great demand throughout China; but unless the trade were opened in the northern ports there is little chance of procuring a market for them because warm clothing is most needed in the northern districts; and after these woollens, furs, and blankets are imported into Canton, there remains a large amount of additional charges for transport by canal and for fiscal dues, before they can be procured by the purchaser. They are now smuggled through Russia to a considerable extent, but always with great reluctance on the part of the Russian traders. (22) By means of a settlement on one of these islands, the supply would be more easy and the demand proportionably increased.

The native junks are unable to bring tea to the islands in the eastern Archipelago in sufficient quantities for the supply of the European markets in case of the stoppage of the trade at Canton. (23) Besides, they are so badly constructed and so unfit for navigation, that, on a moderate calculation, one out of every five is lost. (24) Is there not a prospect, then, of extending our commercial marine, and obtaining the carrying-trade of the eastern Archipelago by the simple means under review?

(To be concluded next week.)

ANIMAL IN PRISONERS' HATLAND.

(Continued from No. 13 page 66.)

The crowning triumph of Waterloo and the pledge of universal peace were won by the surrender of Napoleon to captain Maitland on board the *Bellerophon* on the 15th July 1815. This celebrated event was accomplished through the vigilance and preserving aid displayed by captain Maitland, which baffled every art and endeavour used by the commander of the French squadron to favour the escape of Napoleon to America. Captain Maitland published a very interesting narrative of this important transaction; and the mild and dignified conduct, and the equally display of genuine British feeling evinced by captain Maitland to his illustrious captive, and especially the generous testimony he bore to the conduct and character of Napoleon under as great a trial of fortitude and mental suffering as ever fell to the lot of human nature, are highly honorable to the character of this good and gallant officer. Whatever opinions may prevail regarding the conduct of the British government to Napoleon and the treatment he experienced at St. Helena, history will record the noble and generous demeanour of the gallant captain of the *Bellerophon*, and testify that Napoleon himself was well pleased and satisfied with captain Maitland. The following extracts from this officer's narrative are worthy of notice and tend to remove much prejudicial, which has prevailed on this subject.

"Napoleon possessed, to a wonderful degree, a facility in making a favorable impression upon those with whom he entered into conversation; this appeared to be accomplished by turning the subject to matters he supposed the person he was addressing was well acquainted with, and on which he could show himself to advantage. This had the effect of putting him in good humour with himself; after which it was not a very difficult matter to transfer a part of that feeling to the person who had occasioned it. Lord Keith appears to have formed a very high opinion of the fascination of his conversation, and expressed it very emphatically to me, after he had seen him; speaking of his wish for an interview with the Prince Regent. 'D—n the fellow,' he said, 'if he had obtained an interview with his Royal Highness, in half an hour they would have been the best friends in England.' He appeared to have great command of temper; for though no man could have had greater trials than he, I to him no during the time he remained on board the *Bellerophon*, he never, in my presence, or as far as I know, allowed a fretful or capricious expression to escape him; even the day he received the notification from Sir Henry Buxbury that it was determined to send him to St. Helena, he chatted and conversed with the same cheerfulness as usual. It has been a series that he was setting a part all the time he was on board the ship but still, even allowing that to be the case, nothing but quiet command of temper could have enabled him to have sustained such a part for so many days, in his situation.

"On the morning he removed from the *Bellerophon* to the *Northumberland*, he sent for me again, and said, 'I have sent for you to express my gratitude for your conduct to me while I have been on board the ship you command. My reception in England has been very different from what I expected! but you throughout have behaved like a man of honour; and I request you will accept my thanks as well as convey them to the officers, and ship company of the *Bellerophon*.'

"Soon afterwards Montholon came to me from Bonaparte; but, to understand what passed between him and me, I must revert to a conversation that I had with Madame Bertrand on the passage from Rochefort. It is not necessary to state how the conversation commenced, as it does not apply to the present transaction but she informed me, that it was Bonaparte's intention to present me with a box containing his picture set with diamonds. I answered, 'I hope not, for I cannot receive it.' Then you will offend him very much, she said. 'If that is the case,' I replied, 'I request you will take measures to prevent its being sent off, as it is absolutely impossible I can accept of it, and I wish to spare him the mortification, and myself the pain, of a refusal.' There the matter dropped and I heard no more of it, till about half an hour before Bonaparte quitted the *Bellerophon*, when Montholon came to me, and said he was desired by Bonaparte to express the high sense he entertained of my conduct throughout the whole of the transaction; that it had been his intention to present me with a box containing his portrait, but that he understood I was determined not to accept it. I said, pleased as I was, I felt it impossible to receive a present from him, though I was highly flattered at the testimony he had borne of the uprightness of my conduct throughout."

On the termination of hostilities with France in 1815 captain Maitland was made a companion of the Bath; in October 1816, he was appointed to the *Vengur* 74 and, in June 1819 he was directed to proceed to South America under the colors of the late Sir, T. M. Hardy with whom the *Vengur* sailed from Spithead on the 6th of September. The *Vengur* was recalled in 1820, and conveyed Lord Bexford from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon where she arrived on the 10th of October. From thence she was ordered to Naples and captain Maitland's services to the King of the two Sicilies were on highly appreciated, that his majesty personally invested him with the insignia of a knight commander of the order of St. Ferdinand and

of Merit and presented him with a very valuable gold belt set round with diamonds.

The *Vengur* was paid off in May 1821, on which day capt. Maitland commissioned the *Genoa* 74 and completed the usual period of service on the peace establishment at Sheerness. Previous to their separation the midshipman of the *Genoa* presented captain Maitland with a very elegant sword as a mark of their respect and esteem. Captain Maitland obtained his promotion as Rear Admiral of the Blue on the 22nd of July 1830, and on the 17th of November in the same year he was nominated a Knight commander of the most honorable order of the Bath. On the 19th of June 1837, Rear Admiral Maitland hoisted his flag on board H. M. S. *Wesley* and died off Bombay harbour on the 30th of November 1838.

The foregoing sketch of this lamented officer's career displays a series of gallant and distinguished services which were upon all occasions most ably and zealously performed, and shows that admiral Maitland possessed all those great and rare qualifications which are so urgently required when the honour, the glory and the interest of our country are at stake.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

BROUKE.

Madras, Dec. 24, 1839. U. S. Gaz.

The Asiatic Journal for November.

Three articles of eastern production, which are making much noise in the commercial world at present, and which are peculiarly within the province of this journal, are treated at considerable length in the present number. It is hardly necessary to state that these are opium, tea and cotton. There is a copious and careful digest of the proceedings in China relative to the first, which places the dispute, or rather the parties most interested in the dispute, in a different point of view, not at all agreeable, we suspect, to the East India Company. It would appear from this that the loss will not fall on the twenty-six different firms engaged in the trade (at the head of which stands the house of Jardine, Matheson and Co., for 7,341 chests), but on the company. After stating that there are three courses open for the owners of the opium—either to sit down content with their loss, or bring actions at common law against captain Elliot for the three millions sterling, or petition parliament—the latter of which will probably be chosen—the writer adds:—

"It so clearly appears that the East India company were the virtual smugglers of the opium into China—seeing that the drug could not have been smuggled there if it had not been grown in India—that the company's government is debtor in account with the actual smugglers, who were merely the passive and innocent instruments of the company; and after the Zemindar of Nozced act, there cannot be the smallest obstacle to passing a bill for indemnifying the unoffending exporters of opium to China out of the plethora Indian revenues."

We think, however, there is another mode of redress, and if the East India company are to be subjected to the responsibility, they will contrive some way to make the Chinese government also one of the party. If these different firms were merely the agents of the company, so were the Chinese Authorities at Canton agents of the celestial empire, and therefore the "bright eye," who is styled "divine," and who, according to his assumed attributes, ought to have known all their deeds, must be responsible for them. So it appears, in the case for opium still, notwithstanding the dreadful penalties, that opium sales were going on according to the latest accounts, all along the coast. At one place a whole cargo had been sold at 600 dollars a chest, and Manila is now become the grand depot whence the drug will be smuggled into China with nearly as much facility as before. We have not space for any remarks on the growth of cotton and tea in Hindostan and Assam, and can only recommend to the perusal of those interested the report of Mr. Bruce on Assam tea, and the essay of general Briggs on the cotton

- 11 Evidence before select committee, p. 20.
- 12 Evidence before select committee, p. 20; also Gordon and Lindsay's voyage; Asher, British and Foreign intercourse with China; Sir F. B. Eden's and Sir G. B. Eden's statement on Chinese Emigration.
- 13 Edinburgh Encyclopedia; Art. China.
- 14 Davis; evidence before select committee.
- 15 Mackintosh; evidence before select committee.
- 16 Mackintosh; evidence before select committee.
- 17 W. T. H. evidence before select committee.
- 18 Walter Davidson; evidence before select committee.
- 19 Dims.

* ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

April 7th, 1849

| LATEST DATES. | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| England | 4th Dec | Singapore | 6th March |
| U. States | 20th Nov. | Java | 19th Dec. |
| Calcutta | 6th Feb. | Manila | 21st March |
| Bombay | 15th Jan. | Austral-Asia | 10th Nov. |

ARRIVED.—**ARR.** Warden, from Trincomalee 8th February and Singapore 7th March. Good Success, Fraser, from Bombay. MAULMAIN, Guy, from do. and Manila. ROBERT, (Am.) Cashman, RAFAELA, (Sp.) Tayag, from Manila. The Chilean brig ROMENA, from Manila.

SAILED.—*Susan*, for Leith, April 2, *ELIZA STEWART*, Millar, 4th, *ROYAL SAXON*, Towns, for London.
PASSENGER.—Per *Royal Saxon*, Mrs. Towns.

By the Good Success we have received the *Bombay Times* from December 18th to January 15th inclusive.

We have not any local news of any consequence to narrate. The last week has been one of quiet dullness, only relieved by the arrivals of the Good Success and Ariel, and the rejoicings on the birth day of the Queen of Portugal.

The Queen of Portugal's Birthday.

The anniversary of the natal day of Donna Maria, the 4th of April, when Her Most Catholic majesty completed her 21st year, was observed with the usual ceremonies. The forts saluted; the troops were marched to the Franciscan green, where they fired *au feu de joie*, and then were put through several manoeuvres by the commandant, in the presence of the governor and his staff, which they executed with activity and precision, and entirely to the satisfaction of H. E. the governor, who declared his approval in a speech to the commandant. The windows of the houses were gay and attractive with the youth, beauty, and fashion of Macao. The English paid their respects to the governor; but unfortunately H. M. S. Volage, which had been despatched from Tonkoo bay to Macao runs to do honour to the day by saluting, did not arrive until the afternoon of Sunday, the weather having been nearly calm.

Colonial Office.

In consideration of the meritorious and good services of Jozé Antonio: Vieira da Fonseca colonel in the army, actual commandant of the forces of Goa, and charged in commendam with the governor generalship of Portuguese India, we have thought it good to appoint him governor of the city of the Holy Name of God of Macao, with the same salary as the actual governor receives. Letters patent will be drawn out by the proper secretary of state. The viscount de São da Bandeira, president of the council, &c. is hereby instructed to carry these orders into execution. Given at the Court das Necessidades. MARIA RA.

We have much pleasure in quoting the following, from the *Journal of Occurrences*, in the Chinese Repository for last month.

We regret the reverend editor did not, instead of quoting the Register in his number for February, then, make his criticism, as desirable and necessary, as it is satisfactory; for we have sufficient evidence that the Singapore Free Press, the Calcutta Englishman, &c. have so insatiate appetite for tales that deteriorate the English character in China.

ART. VIII.—FROM THE CHINESE REPERTORY, for March.

All proceedings which touch and influence great public interests are, happily in our day, regarded as the province of the press. Accordingly the arena was, on the other hand, fairly crowded, fully 1,000 persons of opinion and the throng. And if in trying to disengage that one and that truth, we were chosen at any time through inadvertence, to make errors, we trust our friends in their number will hold us excused—provided always the proper corrections are made on our part, whenever any truth or false statement is pointed out. To do this we shall always regard as our duty, and it will ever be a pleasure.

There are three points which we have now to correct, in statements made in our numbers of January and February—the case of the Hing-tung—the price of opium on the coast—and the murder of the Chinese.

(1) In our last number Hingher's case was introduced solely for the purpose of ill strating the manner of smoking opium. We never intended to intimate, what we did not believe, that the use of opium was among the principal causes of that long's bankruptcy. It may have contributed somewhat to that unfortunate result; but even less we did not mean to aver, as we had no evidence that such was the fact. The ras of the hong soon fairly stated in the Canton Press of the 15th, and in it we fully concur.

(2) In our inquiry of January, we stated that "during the past six months it has been somewhat, but generally rising from 700 \$ to 1200 \$ per Sp. Dr. per c. China." This was too high. The following are actual prices: October, average price for Patin Sp. Drs. 675; November, Malaya Sp. Drs. 685; D-crown, B-crown unequal. In January 1884, in consequence of the great scarcity, "chiefly caused by the British embargo, and now by the Chinese war-boats," a few cists sold for Sp. Drs. 880. In February the price fell to Sp. Drs. 750 and 700. Now (March 27th) all sorts are selling freely at Sp. Drs. 450. On the east coast, in consequence of the increased expenses of the ships at the present time, the sum of about seventy dollars per cist, which is the usual commission, is to be deducted before the proceeds reach the hands of the owner. "The preceding statement we give on the authority of the reports of the British and Chinese consuls."

(3) Concerning the rumor of the murder of Chinese officers, given by a correspondence in our number for January, we are now able to lay before our readers a circumstantial account, kindly furnished by a friend, who assures us that he has perfect reliance on its truth. And as such we give the following:—Not of events connected with the destruction of a Chinese piratical boat on the west coast.

[illegible]

We have only to add, that if our former statements have done injury to any one, we are sorry for it; while for the future great care shall be taken to prevent the recurrence of any such injury. To the gentlemen who have assisted us in making these corrections, we offer our best thanks.

We extract the following from letters received to-day from Bangkok, dated in January last: "There have been some disturbances in some of the northern provinces tributary to Siam. One or two small towns have been

retaken by the Cambodians, five days distant from here. One Maitree macdonald, an English subject, is now in London by order of his Siamese majesty, for having engaged in the opium trade. He was imprisoned three days ago."

SEVEN JAPANESE were taken from a wreck, June 6th, 1854, in June 1749' east, lat. 30 2 north, by Captain Cathcart of the James Lister. It was a large junk, bound from Matsumai to Yodo; she had been on five or six months; and of the crew on board, three had died; the others were brought to the Sandwich Islands, where one of them said to be owner of the vessel, he since died. Our correspondent, who writes from Lahaina, Maui, January 24th, 1854, says they seemed intelligent, and had with them some Japanese books. etc. etc.—H.

We invite the attention of our readers to the extracts from the Colonial Gazette; we forbear all remarks on Mr. Young's letter until next week, when its republication will be concluded.

We have received a small pamphlet, named "An account of the visit of the French frigate L'Artemise to the Sandwich islands"; this brochure is eulogatory of the American missionaries. We will publish in our next number, the letters numbered 3, 4, and 5, they being an address to the U. S. consul, an address from the U. S. consul to the King, and the King's reply to the U. S. consul.

On last Sunday morning three English gentlemen went on board the chop boats lying off the Leefung temple, in the inner harbour, containing a division of the imperial invincibles. There are fifteen chop boats, containing about 500 soldiers, and the chop boat men said that four hundred more were hourly expected. There are also two or three government row boats. The men were civil, and employed in the peaceful occupation of cooking or eating their breakfasts. In the court yard of the temple there are three brass and three long iron guns. They are not mounted on carriages but on fourfooted iron stands about two feet high, on the fulcrum of which they traverse; the breech rests on the ground. It is impossible to take a good aim with guns thus mounted.

The length of the two 8 inch guns on the Druid's main deck is 8ft 10in, not *eighty four* feet, as printed in our last number. The editor of the Canton Press has copied this ridiculous error of the press.

We are told the Druid is far from being in such good order as either the Volage or Hyacinth: the order and discipline of these two vessels are excellent.

Latterly, the Chinese villagers have spread their manure out to dry on both sides and close to the only pathway in the campo; this is a new custom and a nasty nuisance.

We think a word from the Procurador to the Chinese magistrate would induce that officer to direct the villagers not to thus trespass on the campo walk.

We are glad to learn from our cotemporary that the Theatre is to be opened on Easter Monday, the 20th inst. We hope the stage manager will give us a good berth, that we may both see and hear whether the amateur performers do not overstep the modesty of nature, but suit the action to the word, the word to the action, and speak their speeches trippingly on the tongue; show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure.

Two black boys, who were detected in stealing potatoes in the village of Mongha, were seized on Sunday afternoon by the villagers; we have not heard how they were treated.

⊗ See Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1840.

The following extract refers to a transaction which is not sufficiently explained to demand any comments from us.

Extract from a private letter.

London, Nov. 5th, 1839.

"A bill drawn by H. M.'s superintendent of the Chinese trade on the treasury having made its appearance, it was supposed by many that the intention of indemnifying the parties who surrendered their opium under the general government was being actually carried into effect; and that the draft in question was but the first of a series to the extent of between two and three millions sterling. But we understand the present drawing has no reference to the main question at issue, but to meet a specific and limited object.

The E. I. company and the opium trade.

In further corroboration of our remarks in our last number of the criminality—if crime there be—of the E. I. company in the opium trade, we first beg to refer our readers to a notice of the Asiatic Journal for November last, which we have republished from the *Sun* of the 2d of December, and then to the following avowal of the Bengal government.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
Bombay Chamber of commerce.

Sir,—I am directed by the right honble the governor general of India in council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 2d ultimo, addressed to Mr Secretary of Council of Bombay, on the subject of the measures recently adopted by the Bengal government, under the sanction of the government of India, for the relief of purchasers at the public sales of opium held at Calcutta in the past season.

2.—The chamber of commerce of Bombay impugn the justice as well as the policy of those measures, and complain of the want of confidence in the government proceedings which they deem them calculated to produce. But I am directed to point out that, the opium sales of Calcutta are merely the form in which a very heavy export duty is levied on the drug produced in Bengal. The amount of duty varies necessarily each year, being dependent on the bidding of speculators. But if from circumstances it happens in any season to become excessive, so as to threaten the exclusion of the Bengal article from the market of its consumption, it cannot surely be contended by the Bombay Chamber of commerce, that the remission of a part of this duty for the purpose of restoring the trade, is unwise and inexpedient.

3.—And with respect to the ground that such a remission from the price bid at a public sale is a violation of its conditions, the Bombay chamber of commerce cannot mean to impute to the government a breach of faith towards the purchasers, in merely excusing them from the payment of part of the stipulated price. The measures adopted had the full assent of those with whom the government had its dealings, and were only adopted upon their urgent representation of the necessity.

4.—The chamber of commerce further refer to those proceedings as being an improper interference between speculators and their losses; but in doing so, the chamber have omitted to advert to the circumstances which made the government participants in the speculations of the opium dealers of Calcutta.

5.—The remission of the government demand for an article purchased from government, and paid for only in part, when that article came not to be saleable at the price agreed to be paid for it, is widely different from an appropriation of the government's revenue to the relief of ordinary speculators when suffering losses in their general trade.

6.—It is right that the chamber of commerce at Bombay should understand, that the remission made in this instance to the opium purchases of Bengal, is in character precisely similar to a reduction of export duty, when the rate levied on any article is proved to be as high as to destroy its command of a foreign market. In the case of the Bengal opium of the past season, it may be added

that, whether the reduction of price were conceded as an indulgence in anticipation of the embarrasments threatened, or had been procured by forcing on the market, in the manner the government had it in its power to do, the effect upon the competition of the Malwa drug would have been precisely similar. In the latter case, indeed, the consequences would have been more injurious to the trade of Bombay, because the fall of price in the Bengal and China market would have been much greater.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Port William, Secy. to Govt.

The Bengal government, reasoning in their defence of the bounties granted to the purchasers at the public sales in 1836, adhere, with singular obstinacy, to their first definition, that the opium sales are an export duty on the drug produced in Bengal. With every submission, we must confess this definition appears to us to be nonsense. The Bengal government cannot alter the general meaning of words, and an export duty is a tax, impost, custom, levied to supply the wants of the state on articles not belonging to the state; but the system of opium sales is a mode of realizing the value in money of an article produced by and belonging to the state.

In a further correspondence with the chamber of commerce of Bombay, the Bengal government said—"It is out of the question that the government of India should give the speculators in Malwa opium any assurance against a repetition of similar measures, if the occasion should similarly require them."

We now present to the attention of our readers the following letter; the letter from the secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium, we have not been able to procure in time for our present issue; but, as we intend to keep this matter before the public, it will do for our next number.

Calcutta, 19th June, 1838.

Messrs. — Canton.

Dear Sirs,—We beg to hand you bill of lading of two boxes containing samples of opium on board the Hercules, which we have taken the liberty of addressing to you for the purpose explained in the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to us by the secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium, and extract from that of one of its members, requesting the favour of your kindly procuring and communicating to us the information required by the board. We are &c.

(Signed)

Now, if it is true that the receiver is as bad as the thief, it must also be true that the grower and seller—particularly when the two pursuits are combined in the same person—are as bad as the purchaser and importer. So let us hear no more of the court of director's compassion for mankind, which is on a par with that of the benevolence and compassion of their brother monopolist, the emperor of China, for men from afar! and of their being free of all participation in the speculations of the opium dealers of Calcutta.

If on one class of British subjects the indemnification for the opium surrendered by the British superintendent as a ransom for the lives of British subjects and of British property then in the power of the Chinese government in Canton and at Whampoa, should fall more than on another, it is surely that class which has profited most by the trade in opium; namely: the lady and gentlemen proprietors of E. I. stock.

But we dislike this narrow view of the question. The home government, and the British people—the British empire in general—have profited by the opium trade: for by that trade very large items of revenue were secured to the home and Indian governments; and the people of the U. K. were supplied with an article, which they choose to consider a necessary of life, on better terms than they could possibly have been by importing bullion into China for the purchase of that necessary: thus, all classes,—the government, the people, the merchant, the manufacturer, the artisan, the quaker, the puritan, all, all have reaped the iniquities and enjoyed the benefits of the opium trade: they have all been drowned in the inviting and exciting luxuries of green tea punch, & they are not yet sober: they have been for it, and it now agitates it—as they have shared the profits and enjoyed the luxuries, it is only just that they should share the sacrifices, more especially as those sacrifices have spared the mingling of blood.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE HOPPO.

Regulations under which the Portuguese trade is to be re-opened.

E, controller of the machine customs of Canton, &c., proclaims for the information of all.

It is known that the Portuguese foreigners have inhabited Macao for upwards of two hundred years; and to this time they have ever been respectful and obedient; and heretofore twenty five sail of ships have been the appointed number for the port of Macao, to which an open trade was allowed free of duties: thus the wish and intention to show kindness to foreigners was manifested; but on account of certain affairs of the said foreigners, the custom house was closed. The Taotae has already humbly petitioned the superior officers to show favour, and allow the custom house to be re-opened, and an open trade allowed as formerly: this petition has already been published, as is on record.

It is found on enquiry that the affairs of the Chinese merchants have been impeded, and the goods of the Portuguese foreigners being still on hand, it is to be apprehended the Portuguese foreigners will smuggle the goods of other nations, under the pretence of their being Portuguese property, into the port, and it will be difficult to distinguish them; and it may be thus until they pursue their old courses and commit their old faults. The Taotae has examined and found that, from last year until now, the customhouse has been twice closed; and the goods contained in the Portuguese customhouse are already spoiled; and the

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH 1940.

MACAO.

Mean, from 6 A. M. to night.

WINDS.

| Morn. Even. | 9 A.M. 3 P.M. | WINDS. |
|-------------|---------------|--|
| 1 59 66 | 30-09 | ESE a East fine, sunshine mod., clear & mod. with. night clear. |
| 2 01 66 | 30-13 | East a NE & ESE & N. clear, fine br. cldy. since 8 A.M. sunshine a 10 A.M. some m. wind N. |
| 3 55 58 | 30-30 | NNW cldy. fine wind all day, at dark & wind fr. |
| 4 50 58 | 30-32 | N a NNE fine wr. fr. wind clear sunshine, fine wind, night fine & wind fresh a NNE. |
| 5 53 59 | 30-25 | NE a E. fine wr. fr. wind clear, sunshine fine wind, night cldy. & wind fresh a NNE. |
| 6 57 63 | 30-17 | NE cldy. mod. sunshine, mod. wind. |
| 7 01 64 | 30-17 | N a NW, cldy. drizzling rain, some rly. |
| 8 59 61 | 30-19 | ESE a cldy. fr. wind fine wind fr. wind, some rly. |
| 9 59 60 | 30-09 | East a NW cldy. fr. wind, dark cldy. with. with mod. rn., wind NW, last pt. showery. |
| 10 57 63 | 30-05 | NW a NE cldy. fair wr. wind mod. clear wr. sunshine, fine mod. with., last pt. night very clear, late small rain. |
| 11 59 64 | 30-02 | East cldy. & light rain, fine wind, cldy. & at times, wd. fr. at East, night cldy mod. wd. |
| 12 01 66 | 29-06 | ESE cldy. light wind fine & sunshine, mod. wd., last pt. some little rain. |
| 13 04 69 | 30-01 | ESE cldy. foggy & foggy & sunshine mod. fr. |
| 14 06 67 | 30-04 | East cldy. mod. wd. no fog, cldy, wd. freshing at East, no fog. |
| 15 02 64 | 30-03 | East cldy. fr. wd. all day, at night wd. fresh. |
| 16 01 66 | 30-03 | East & N cldy. light rain fine wd. cldy. and sunshine with fr. wind, mod., about 8 P. M. wd. shifted to N. lat. pt. showery & fresh fog. |
| 17 54 58 | 30-15 | North cldy. fr. wd. cldy. & fr. wd. light shower at night wd. fr. lat. pt. moderate. |
| 18 04 61 | 30-15 | N a NE & E cldy. mod. wd. wind mod. a NE. latter part wind fr. at East. |
| 19 58 63 | 30-02 | E cldy. fr. wd., light rn., night cldy wd. mod. NNW & NW cldy, rain, fr. wind, rain mod. |
| 20 59 55 | 30-10 | wd. a clap of thunder at 2 P. M. lat. pt. of day fr. wd. and rain at night no rain. |
| 21 53 60 | 30-05 | NW a ENE cldy. misty with. wd. fr. mod. cldy and mod., at night wind fr. at ENE. |
| 22 00 65 | 30-01 | East cldy mod. wd., clearing to sunshine, fine sunshine and mod. wd. night foggy & it wd. |
| 23 04 66 | 29-05 | ESE cldy. it. rn., dark with. misty, at foggy. |
| 24 05 68 | 29-58 | East foggy little wd. cldy. less fog. pleasant breeze, night foggy and calm. |
| 25 05 65 | 29-90 | NW a NNW cldy mod. showery and thunder and lightning, cleared to sunshine, at night wd. mod. fr. at NNE. |
| 26 00 64 | 29-58 | NNW a East misty wr. wd. mod. cldy fr. wd. at East. also during night. |
| 27 03 70 | 29-74 | E a S. showery fr. wd. damp, smart showers wd. So. night very dark, little wind. |
| 28 09 72 | 29-75 | So. N cldy. fr. drizzle damp, cldy & little wind all day at 7 wd. cleared on N. lat. pt. fresh mod. rn. |
| 29 53 49 | 30-07 | N cldy no rn. fr. wd. cldy. very fr. wind, some thunder, inclining to rn., much lightning thunder and rain, fresh gale. |
| 30 45 49 | 30-22 | NNW a N cldy & thunder fr. wd. lat. pt. rn. |
| 31 40 52 | 30-17 | NW cldy fr. wind, some rain. |

customs duties are deficient; and as it has been difficult for them to convey their own goods for consumption, how can they manage the consumption of the goods of other nations? But if there really is any clandestine conveyance of smuggled goods, it will be necessary to use small boats, and it will then be difficult to deceive the ears and eyes of many men. Not the least concealment or connivance must be allowed at the Chinese

customhouse. Ye Chinese merchants and others may now calm your minds, and pursue poor trade as formerly without any suspicions or fears: It is proper immediately to issue a proclamation. Let all Chinese merchants do. make themselves fully acquainted with the contents of this, and also the Macao foreigners. Hitherto a variety of goods, have been in consumption with the exception of broad cloth

and camlets. It is necessary for you to pursue a proper and just trade; but you must not make pretences to extort and cause impediments, thus deceiving yourselves in seeking for profit; neither, through your selfishness, must the duties be allowed to leak out: thus involving yourselves in crime. Oppose not. A special proclamation.—2d moon, 23d day. (26 March).

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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To the Canton Register and General Price Current,
Per Annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in advance.
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do. less than do. 10 do.
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In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c..... \$ 3.
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... \$ 6.

VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1840.

NO. 15.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE GOODSTUCCS, Capt. FRASER
For freight apply to
W. S. BOYD.
25th March, 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA.
THE MAULMEIN, Capt. GEY.
Will have quick despatch. For freight
apply to
HERJEEBHoy RUSTOMJEE.
31 March, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.
THE GLENEL, Capt. SUTCLIFFE, & Co.
Tons Register, is now ready to re-
ceive Cargo. — For freight apply to
DENT & Co.
Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

NOTICE.—A Narrative of the late events and proceed-
ings in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the
Canton Register, published and sent free. — This
Narrative contains all the principal edicts relating to
opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39;
the new laws respecting opium, with various other
documents, including the memorials from the Bombay
Company of Commerce, and from the British merchants
in China, dated in September last, the edicts which
contained the imperial orders to exclude the English,
for ever, from the ports of China, and the memorial of the
prefect of Peking to the emperor, recommending the
expulsion of all foreigners. Price \$ 2.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. C. C.
Currier, a Partner in our Firm
REVELY & Co.
Penang 1st February, 1840.

NOTICE.—The firm of **MARKWICK & SMITH** is
this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties
indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate
payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA, to whom there having
claims to pay or are requested to make the same known
without delay.
CHARLES MARKWICK.
JOHN SMITH.
Tongkoo, 1st April, 1840.

In reference to the above advertisement, the un-
der-
signed has to inform his friends and the public, that he
will continue to carry on business on his own account as
Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Ship and Family Hotel
Keeper, &c. heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by
Markwick & Smith. (first N. E. house on the
Praya Grande.)
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.
ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TOONKOO.
CABIN-BREAD. Salt Beef and Pork. Flour, Tea,
Pitch, Paint and Paint Oil. Paint and Tar-
Brushes, Turbine and Canvas, Plump York Ham, Pine
Apples, Butter, Jams and Jellies, French Claret, Wine,
Beer, Gin, Brandy, and Rum. A small quantity of
Perfumery, Soda and Seidlitz Powders, Soap, Paper,
Quills, Ink, Wafers. A few Watches. — Boots and
Shoes. Apply to
CHARLES MARKWICK.
Tongkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Hay, Bright Varnish, Paint Oil, Canvas,
Malt and Heavy Duck, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, New's
Tongues, Tongues & Sausages, Home, Champagne Cider,
Ale, Rum, Whiskey, Spruce candles. Apply to
W. P. PEIRCE.—Tongkoo.

NOTICE.—In conformity with notice issued at
New York in August last, the interest and
responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr.
CHARLES N. TALBOT in our House, has ceased.
The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM
B. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in
this place, under the firm of **OLYPHANT & Co.**
CHARLES W. KING.
WM. HOWARD MURSE.
Canton, March 1st, 1840.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend
of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums
which they respectively contributed during the year 1837,
on application to the general agents in a time.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred lbs of salted pro-
cessed and a quantity of fresh American Sugar in
casks, just landed. Apply to
25th March 1840. **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

NOTICE.—Messrs TURNER & Co. are authorized
to attend to any business connected with the late
firm of **EGLETON, MAXLEA & Co** of China, and
represent the Assets for Lloyd's in the manner.
Macao, 7th March 1840. **R. H. HUNTER.**

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing
in this place under the firm of **GORDON &
TALBOT** ceased on the 1st inst. The undersigned
of the Concern in the United States will be attended
to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by
Mr. W. R. TALBOT. **GORDON & TALBOT.**
Canton, February 15th, 1840.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship GENERAL KYD at
TONGKOO. **CANTON GOVERNMENT COIN ROPE**, of
size, from 1/2 to 7 in. & 3/4 a piece. Apply on board,
or to **JOHN A. MENGER.**—Macao.

London, No. 71, Cornhill.
TWO LADIES. Gentlemen, Midshipmen, & Others
going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern
Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Ancher,
having extensive Shipping connections to every part
of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be
found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable
trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him
for any information they stand in need of on the subject.
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part of the Globe, with Plans there of, for the inspection
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Equipments and Outfits of every description provided
at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.
Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe
underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. G. ANTHONY.
Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

NOTICE.—For Sale Blank Canton General Price
Currents, at 10 cents each. — Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR for
1840, printed on a single sheet, price 1 Sp. Do.
CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

FOR SALE. at the Canton Register Office, the
CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1839,
and 1838, bound separately Price 12 Sp. Dns. each vol.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR
FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price \$1.
CONTAINING.—Act of Parliament regulating the trade
to China. Regulations of the Canton general chamber of
commerce. General committee of do. do. List of members
of do. do. Second annual report of the committee of do.
Export of tea and raw silk to the U. K. since 1837 2d.
Statement of trade in British vessels ditto. Statement of
trade in American vessels ditto. Statement of tea ex-
ported to the U. S. ditto. List of vessels under the British
American, Dutch, and French flags. Whomport port
charges. Macao port charges. Remarks on the Canton
duties. Analysis of duties on various articles. Table of
duties on the principal articles of commerce at Canton.
Hoppo's reply respecting the duties on long 7-10ths. Mon-
etary weights, and measures in China. Quarterly rates of ex-
change in Canton, from July 1832 to Dec. 1838. Table
for converting dollars into taels, and vice versa, do. do.
Spanish Dollars into Sterling money. Canton at Bom-
bay of remittances from China. Bullion.—Operations in.
Table.—Taxes and value of various commodities from exports of
the London mint, do. comparison of the American with
old Spanish Dollars, do. English and Chinese marks of
silver, do. do. For converting Canton
weight of money into Eng. Troy Wt. do. Chinese, English,
and Indian, large weights compared, do. comparison of
the cost of tea per pound with the rate per lb. do. comparison
of Canton & Bombay prices of Cotton, Wet weight and
measurement of chests of tea. Average solid measure-
ment of packages of various goods. — Anglo-Chinese
Calendar, for 1839-37-38 price \$1.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF
EXCHANGE at \$2 per 100. LONDON
PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid paper, but
pressed at \$1 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register
Office.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job-PRINTING at the Canton
Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange,.... per 100 \$1.
Quinn Order and Receipt notes, " 1.50
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N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

BRITISH INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.
(Continued from the Page 72, No. 14.)

The inhabitants of Japan are just beginning to perceive
the burning light of civilization. (26) Were a station
opened between the shores of China and Japan, it is the
opinion of very competent judges that commercial inter-
course with the Japanese would speedily be establish-
(27) The Dutch have considerable trade with them;
receiving ivory, spices, camphor, sandal-wood, and
porcelain in exchange for copper, medicines, wheat, silk,
and cotton. (28) British manufactures are in great
demand at Japan, but their importation is rigidly pro-
hibited by the authorities; yet the most intelligent
witnesses inform us that, if we had free communication
with the Chinese, they would readily find
means for pushing the market for our goods among the
islands of Japan, (29) and thus increase the demand for
them. What I have advanced on the best authority with
respect to commerce with the Japanese, I find affirmed
with equal confidence and on equal authority of that with
Horn-o and the Philippines. (30) In short, the opening
of the China trade in the way suggested by the *Colonist*
Gazette, appears, if I may presume to say so, the sole but
certain means of diffusing to an indefinite extent the
commerce of Great Britain, the refinements of European
civilization, and the thousand blessings of intelligence
and liberty to the uttermost parts of the earth. In con-
templating these results, (31) which men of the sensibility
judgment deem little less than inevitable, who can re-
press a feeling of indignant astonishment that diplomatic
fastidiousness, (for surely it is nothing more,) and the
vain hope of establishing friendly political relations with
such a government, should so long have prevented us
from demanding as a right free commerce in the Eastern
sea? It was worthy the free spirit of our fathers to
demand concerning Holland, Portugal, and Spain—
"Finally, let them show any just and lawful reasons,
void of self-interest and partiality, why they should bar-
rier Mr. and all other Christian Princes and States, of
the use of the vast, wyle, and infinitely open sea!" (32)
The geographical position and natural capabilities of
these remarkable islands, form, I think, a strong ground
for inferring the practicability of establishing an entrepot
among them. In the first place, they lie close to the
most important portion of the Chinese empire, in regard
to the wealth, intelligence, and commercial predilections
of the inhabitants, and richness of the soil. "Certa
provincia"—Tche-kiang—says the Jesuit Du Halde,
"est une des plus fertiles de l'empire, et ou il y a le plus
de commerce." (33) Here the silk-worm is reared, (34)
the camphor and tallow-trees (35) are cultivated; here
canals and navigable rivers facilitate the conveyance of
traffic; the largest ports in the empire are in this province;
the soil is fertile, the productions various, and the general
appearance of the district so attractive, that, even in the
"celestial" empire, it has received the name of the

- 26 Akas and others; evidence select committee.
- 27 Akas & others; evidence select committee.
- 28 Duns; Akas; evidence select committee.
- 29 J. Duns; evidence select committee.
- 30 Akas; evidence select committee.
- 31 See, in general, the opinions of Gutzlaff, Stanton,
Lindsay, and others; together with the whole history of
Dutch settlements in these seas. This last forms a practical
commentary on the views of the writers.
- 32 "Memorial of the merchant-adventurers of London
to Queen Elizabeth." (Preserved in the British Register
office of the E. I. house).
- 33 Du Halde, *Tome II. p. 142.* ("Description de
l'empire de la Chine.")
- 34 *Ibid.* ditto.
- 35 *Ibid.* ditto.

"earthly paradise" (36) Fokien, which is also rich in tea, produces the finest tea in China, and commands a large trade with Japan, Formosa, Siam, Cambodia, and the Philippines. (37) The inhabitants are, by the testimony of all who know their character, the most enterprising, active, and industrious in the empire; and they would have the most powerful motive of the whole Chinese race to join in the formation of an English settlement near these coasts. (38) These islands are supplied by Chinese who have sailed there to procure an abundant supply of fresh water, (39) good anchorage, convenient natural harbours, and access to the water of the sea. (40) While the merchants of Fokien have great difficulty in avoiding the violent oppression of the mandarins, the inhabitants of the Island of Amoy enjoy the advantages of trade in comparative security. (41) The Chinese themselves are not ignorant of the importance of international relations. Formosa, for example, is the "granary of China." (42) These islands are all to be tributary to China; but the mandarins have little real authority over them, and even whatever exception the largest principle those not required for our present purposes.

It is much to be regretted that our information with respect to the geographical position of the islands is exceedingly scanty. The best maps of China are those taken from the celebrated Jesuit maps. These in the delineation of the Eastern coast, especially by P. d'Entrecasteaux, copied from the Jesuit's Atlas. These by the Atlas, as they are very inaccurate; but the Eastern coast has not yet been accurately surveyed. The chart by Bonaparte is the most complete I have met with. This want of information is the more unfortunate, that the navigation of this Archipelago, from the Straits of Formosa to the Yellow Sea, is exceedingly intricate. "In the contracted space," says BARROW, "of eight hundred square leagues, the sea is studded with a cluster of four hundred isles." (43)

The fourth point, Sir, on which I beg to offer some illustrations of the correctness of your views, is the weight of authority in their favour. In 1837 Sir GEORGE BRIDGES moved a series of resolutions in the House of Commons affecting the China trade. The first aim of these resolutions contained the following opinions of one of the best living authorities on such a question, "that it is expedient to withdraw the Indian ships that would result in our losing the trade and the right of an unrestricted trade between the two countries were effected; that it is of the utmost importance to legislate in accordance with the spirit of the present policy of foreign intercourse which distinguishes the Chinese government, and which is the sole cause of our exclusion from the Northern ports of China; and that the influence of the East India Company should be withdrawn from China trade from permanent cessation. The sixth resolution set forth that, in the event of any change in our then existing commercial system, which should put an end to that influence, it will be essential to provide some equally efficient guarantee under the sanction of a national treaty between the two countries without which previous sanction and attempt to appoint national functionaries at Canton for the protection of trade, would, in the existing state of our relations with China, not only prove of little advantage in the subject, but be liable to a serious decree to compromise the honour and dignity of the crown."

In the eighth resolution, Sir, is contained the very plan you have proposed. "That, in the event of such expectations not being realized, and it proving impracticable to replace the influence of the East India Company's authority by any system of national protection directly emanating from the crown, it will then be expedient (though only in the last resort) to withdraw the British commerce altogether from the control of the Chinese authorities and to establish in some neutral position on the Chinese coast, where it may be satisfactorily carried on, a free trade of acts of oppression and molestation, to which an unrelenting submission would be equally prejudicial to the national honour and the national interests of this country."

In 1837, Mr. LAY, the naturalist in Captain BELLINGHAM's expedition, proposed the occupation of the Bonin Islands, with a view to precisely the same object; stating, among the advantages to be derived from such a measure, their vicinity to the coast of China, Formosa, and Japan—their favourable position for becoming the resort of the Fokien merchants, the intercourse which would thus be provided between the various nations on the Chinese coast, and the exchange, not merely of articles of traffic, but of sentiments and language among those who would repair thither; that religion, science, and the arts would be promoted by the freedom of the press which might easily be established there beyond the reach of Chinese censorship; and that the colonisation of islands to near that of our own ports would induce the happy government of China to treat us with a respect and consideration which has hitherto been systematically denied. Mr. LAY gave very cogent reasons for believing that the occupation of such an island in position might look, as we desire, in the unrestricted intercourse with every port of China. (44)

Lastly, if precedents be valuable, I would respectfully suggest to you the attentive perusal of the history of European commercial establishments in the farthest India. The very principal advocate by the *Calcutta Gazette* cannot, I think, receive a better illustration than in the rise, progress, and decline of the Dutch, Portuguese, and British settlements on the coasts and among the dependencies of China. (45) To this subject I propose, with your permission, to return at an early opportunity. Meanwhile, I should earnestly hope that the various benefits to be derived both by China and England by the execution of this project, would present its adoption from existing character of a more explicit, and prove that, in order to render its practicability certain and easy, we have in need of but the application of British capital and commercial energy to the accomplishment of this high purpose, aided by the strong support of public opinion, the sympathy of generous spirits, and the exertion of national enterprise.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM COLEING YORRE.

The Sandwich Islands. The American Missionaries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Missionaries to the United States Consul.

Honolulu, Oct 25, 1839.

SIR:—We have addressed to G. C. Read Esq. commanding the U. S. Frigate Albatross now lying in this port two communications under date of the 16th, and 14th inst. copies of which we hand you enclosed for your information, requesting that a Court of inquiry may be appointed from officers of the Squadron to investigate our conduct and ascertain whether we have in any way violated our neutrality towards the French nation as American citizens, and may properly be treated as the enemies of the French; and we have to request that you would use your influence to forward our suit in your official capacity, as we feel that, as American citizens, we have a right to demand at the hands of our country that justice which her honour at some may claim.

When we reflect that a frigate was sent to investigate and redress the wrongs inflicted on American citizens by the Malays in the island of Sumatra, we feel that the recent proscription entitles us to the privilege of asking the detention of the squadron, while a full and impartial investigation may take place; that our government may be furnished with all the facts and requisite information in relation to the proceedings. We feel solemnly bound to urge our request for an investigation, not only on our own account, but for the general benefit of our countrymen, of whatever calling they may be; for, if the principle be established by precedent or otherwise, that our proscription by the French commander was just, then all security for our lives and the lives of our families, our property and the commercial interests of our country, is at an end.

We remain, very respectfully, Your Obedt. Servts:

H. Bingham, S. N. Castle,
Gerrit P. Judd, H. Dimond,
Levi Chamberlain, H. O. Knapp,
A. S. Cooke, Lovell Smith,

To P. A. Brinsmade, Esq.
United States Consul,
Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

The United States Consul to the King.

United States Consulate,

Sandwich Islands, Oct. 26, 1839.

SIR:—As the opinion seems to be to some extent entertained that American citizens

45 Briggs: *Annals of East India Company*; De Mele's *Compendium*; *Encyclopædia*; Lindley's *Voyages*; Asher's *French Intercourse with China*; *Encyclopædia*; *Barrow*; *Statutes*; *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*.
46 *Id.*

resulting in the Sandwich Islands as missionaries under the patronage of an incorporated Institution of the United States, have exerted a controlling influence upon the framers of the laws of this country, I have very respectfully to inquire, if they have ever had any voice in the passage of laws affecting the interests of other foreigners, and particularly whether they have ever had any thing to do in the measures adopted by your government for the prevention of the introduction of the Catholic religion into the country. And whether in the treatment which has been shown to any subject of the government of France, they have directly or indirectly recommended the course pursued by your government, and also whether in the attempts made under your authority to suppress the public exercise of the Roman Catholic religion on the part of your own subjects they have countenanced those attempts. If they have in any of these respects controlled the action of your government, will you be pleased to inform me very explicitly in what manner and to what extent. An early reply will be a favor.

With the highest considerations, I have the honour to be, Your majesty's most obt. servt.,

P. A. BRINSMADE,
United States Consul.

To His Majesty, Kamehameha III.,
King of the Sandwich Islands.

The King to the United States Consul.

TRANSLATION.

Kauwila House, present residence of the
King of Hawaii, Oct. 28, 1839.
My respects to you, the American Consul.

I have received your letter asking questions respecting the American missionaries; supposed by some to regulate the acts of my government under me; I, together with the chiefs under me, now clearly declare to you, that we do not see any thing in which your questions are applicable to the American missionaries. From the time the missionaries first arrived, they have asked liberty to dwell in these Islands. Communicating instruction in letters, and delivering the word of God has been their business.

They were hesitatingly permitted to remain by the chiefs of that time, because they were said to be about to take away the country. We exercised forbearance, however, and protected all the missionaries, and as they frequently arrived in this country, we permitted them to remain in this kingdom because they asked it, and when we saw the excellence of their labors, then some of the chiefs and people turned to them in order to be instructed in letters, for those things were in our opinion really true.

When the priests of the Romish religion landed at these islands, they did not first make known to us their desire to dwell on the islands, and also their business. There was not a clear understanding with this company of priests as there was with that; because they landed in the country secretly without Kaahumanu's hearing any thing about their remaining here.

When the number of the followers of the Romish religion became considerable, certain captains of whaling ships told Kaahumanu of the evil of this way, and thus capt. D. . . informed me of a great destruction in Britain in ancient times; and that his ancestors died in that slaughter, and he thought a like work would soon be done here. That was the company who informed us of the evil of the Romish religion, and also a certain French man of war and a certain British man of war approved of what we did.

36 *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* art. "China."

37 *Id.* *Id.*

38 Davis; evidence select committee.

39 *Id.*

40 *Id.*

41 *Id.*

42 *Id.*

43 *Id.*

44 *Id.*

45 *Id.*

46 *Id.*

47 *Id.*

48 *Id.*

49 *Id.*

50 *Id.*

51 *Id.*

Inasmuch as I do not know of the American missionaries having had any thing to do in my business with my chiefs, I have therefore inquired of them, the chiefs, and they say, no, in the same manner as I now say, no, to you.

Some of them however have told me of having known certain things done by certain missionaries, viz., what Mr. Bingham said to Kahuamānu, "I have seen some people made to serve at hard labor on account of their having worshipped according to the Romish religion. Whose thought is that?" Kahuamānu said to him, "Mine." Then he that spoke to her objected quickly, saying, "It is not proper for you to do thus, for you have no law that will apply." When he said that, then Kahuamānu immediately replied to him with great strength, "The law respecting idolatry; for their worship is like that which we have forsaken." Mr. Clark also, and Mr. Chamberlain spoke to Kahuamānu while Kahuamānu was yet angry, and objected to said conduct, and afterwards Dr. Judd. And at a certain time Mr. Bingham and Mr. Bishop disputed strongly with Kahuamānu on account of the wrong of punishing those of the Romish religion.

And now in Kekuālohe's time Mr. Richards disputed strongly with Kekuālohe, urging the entire abolition of that thing; and that kindness should be bestowed on them, that they might be pleased, giving them also an instructor to teach them the right way; and thus also he said to Kekuālohe and to me.

And afterwards when Mr. Bingham heard by Mr. Hooper that certain women were confined in irons at the fort he went immediately, and made known to Kekuālohe the wickedness of their confinement for that thing, and when Kekuālohe heard it, he immediately sent a man, and afterwards went himself to the fort to set the prisoners free, for their confinement was not by order of the chiefs.

Should it be said by some that the American missionaries are the authors of one law of the kingdom, the law respecting the sale of rum, or if not, that they have urged it strongly, I would say, a number of captains of whale ships commenced that thing, thousands of my own people supported them, and when my chiefs saw that it was a good thing, they requested me to do according to the petition of that company, and when I saw that it was really an excellent thing, then I chose that as a rule of my kingdom.

But that thing which you speak to me of, that they act with us, or overrule our acts, we deny it, it is not so.

We think that perhaps these are their real crimes:

Their teaching of knowledge. Their living with us, and sometimes translating between us and foreigners. Their not taking the sword into their hand and saying to us with power, stop, punish not the worshippers in the Romish religion.

But, to stand at variance with, and to confine that company, they have never spoken-like that since the time of Kahuamānu I. down to the time that the Romish priest was confined on board the Europa.

I think, perhaps, these things are not clear to you; it would perhaps be proper, therefore, that the American missionaries should be examined before you and commanders Read, and us also.

Thus I have written you with respect,

(Signed) KAHUMANU III.

THE ENGLISH TROOP IN TARTARY.

(From the Bengal Catholic Examiner, Dec. 31.)

The English troops have had their first brush with the Uzbeg Tartars. A party of them, headed by the

son of the chief of Kooloon, came down to Jergash, a place about 34 miles north of Basmān; and Dr. Lord, the Political Agent, immediately sent to order them away, on pain of being driven back. The threat was followed by a prompt march over two very rough passes. The English troops came up rather unexpectedly on the 10th of the month for the chief's breakfast, was on the fire. The enemy no sooner saw our soldiers, than they took to flight. This, however, will be a good lesson to them; and they will learn that the English can strike forays as well as others.—Peking Gazette, 1st Feby.

Missionaries.

To come from the natural to the moral consideration of man, we must regard the H-entists as afflicted brethren to whom we are bound in Christian duties. And here it is with satisfaction that I record my admiration of the labours of the missionaries—men who, in a true evangelical spirit, brave all kinds of perils and hardships, and even death itself, not through a prospect of temporal gain or glory, but through a desire to amend the condition and save the souls of heathen and idolatrous nations.

The domestic superstitions—the false imaginations of many of these nations, such as if possibly, sorcery, would be found to be in vogue during the last term of the year, or annually, visited by a number of a pair and far more visited others.

By the exertions of the domestic missionaries new fields of discovery have been opened to the philosophers. They have penetrated into regions which other travellers never visited, and have explored parts before unknown. They have presented man under circumstances the most peculiar and interesting in which he can be contemplated; they have added new facts to his natural history and new features to his physical structure; they have added fresh languages to the catalogue of those already known; they have opened new places of refuge for the feeble and new channels for our commerce; and they have multiplied the friends of their country.

A post from Christiansburg, the labours of these men must be interesting to the philosopher, the politician, and the philanthropist; and would add much to our store in the knowledge of the human mind, of the power of doing good, and of the principles. By them the truth of the Christian religion has been implanted by the rock built pillars; and the voice of the Christian, (an inland missionary), have inspired the natives in the Christian faith, and now have given all succeeded in inducing a useful class of laboring and citizens. They have collected the dispersed wanderers, have prepared land for them, and have taught them to cultivate it. Surely there is a ray of light over the human mind that illuminates all its subtleties, and imparts a light that it conceals.

A French ship was wrecked while we were at the Cape on the coast of Caffraria. Five only of her crew reached the shore; and they were everywhere plundered and ill-treated by the natives; in fact they were murdered. A missionary in the interior hearing of the event immediately hastened to their succour; he succeeded in liberating them from the natives, and took them under his protection; he gave them every assistance in his power, and passed them across the desert from Christiansburg to the coast in safety. All at length they reached Cape Town. And this was a journey of a thousand miles across a barren desert country, in the midst of rude and lawless tribes; but these tribes paid more respect to the voice of the missionary than they probably would to the sword. Here was a triumph!

To succour the distressed, to relieve the afflicted, and to turn the unrelenting and afflictions of civil men to the wisdom of the just, is the missionary's joyful task. Their home in this colony are as laborious in the desert and watch towers for the shipwrecked mariner, the aflame of the distressed and the weak of peace. This body men are the first to extend and the last to withdraw the boon of charity and the right-hand of fellowship.

Extract from captain Finch's report on the Sandwich Islands, (Canton Courier, 26th Janv. 1832.)

"I am at a loss to decide wherein the foreign residents have just cause to complain of, or to condemn the government of the Sandwich Islands; they affect to believe that all its measures are dictated by the missionaries. I readily do not think so; they doubtless in their station as teachers have influence; but I rather believe it is confined as closely as is practicable or possible to that relation and no other; unless it was perceived by them, that the government was about committing an act of indignation or gross murder, I doubt if their voice would be heard. It is a most lamentable fact, that the dislike of the missionaries by the foreign residents, has a tendency, as yet, to paralyze the efforts which the natives are so laudably making to render themselves worthy of the support and confidence of enlightened Christian and distant nations, and this one circumstance will render, for some time to come, the visits by our ships disagreeable to the effects who have to make them. The constant complaining against the missionaries is irksome in the extreme; and in such contrast with the conduct of the missionaries themselves, that I could not but remark their circumspection and reserve with admiration: the latter never obtruded upon my attention the grounds or causes they might have to complain; nor did they advise in the opposition they experienced, unless expressly invited to do so by me.

"So great was the friendship and correction of department of the chief officers, that I could scarcely suppose myself to be among people once so recently heathen. Variance of language and complexion alone reminded me of it. These views may very easily vary

from the opinion of those who have preceded me on any year or two; I can well believe that we do not help one another by means of our intercourse with their improvements. Intervals of three years make wonderful changes, and for the better; careful and recorded observations only will assure us of the reality of them."

"The various communications which I bear to my government will, I trust, awaken its more pointed attention to these islands, and to the Americans who reside in them. The protest of the merchants and traders to the principles contained in the public letter which I delivered will elicit notice; it was prepared during my short absence from Hawaii, but in my letter of the 22nd Nov. (1832) I had anticipated its point. I feel constrained to utter this opinion, that its arguments are unimpaired, its denunciations unbecoming and likely, its inferences unobscured, and its implications uningenious, and in every respect judicious. In the same breath, they, the senators, deny the jurisdiction of our government, and yet invoke protection; taunt our department with ignorance; defend the conduct of all classes of persons who have visited the islands, it is a cap to their own head, which probably was not intended for them, speak insolently of, and denounce missionaries, unnecessarily allude to the Rev. Mr. Stewart and impute that the Viceconsul has done nothing but aid in sowing a religion on "ignorant and unsuspecting" islands; unkindly of letters of thanks previously tendered to me for services affecting their pockets!"

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

April 13th, 1840.

Latest Dates.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| England | 4th Nov. | Singapore | 6th March |
| U. States | 20th Nov. | Java | 19th Dec. |
| Calcutta | 6th Feby. | Manila | 25th March |
| Bombay | 15th Janv. | Australasia | 10th Nov. |

ARRIVED.—Glasgow (Am) —, EMBARKED. (Sp.) —, and Canton Rowers —, EMBARKED. (Dutch) —, from Manila. Rowers —, from Calcutta and Singapore.

SAILED.—Activa, (Port), Rohna, for Lisbon. FASSINGER.—Per Activa, H. E. Governor of Timor, Sr. J. M. Marques under the usual salute.

We have been glad to avail ourselves of every opportunity, as the arrivals have brought us the papers of Europe and India, to extract such portions of their contents as may elucidate the present on topics which involves China and its foreign relations.

It is only just that all who have, or pretend to have, any knowledge of the matter—or, it should be rather said,—those who from experience can think on the future—should be listened to with forbearance, if not with attention.

We have concluded in our present number the long letter of Mr. W. C. Young. We do not think with him on the subject he has undertaken to discuss; with, evidently, some laborious research; for few would, in the present day, quote in the same page and on the same question, the authority of a Jesuit and an E. I. company's supercargo; a naval surveyor and the master of a clipper.

We shall return to this subject in our next; and after having laid before our readers the thoughts of others, we shall further intrude upon their attention by submitting our own; we shall endeavour to guard ourselves from any bias; we are not, we have never pretended to be, a citizen of the world; our home and our happiness are circumscribed: we are an Englishman; with this avowal we may still claim to be heard impartially as we shall write impartially.

We have republished from a small pamphlet the letters from the American missionaries in the Sandwich Islands to the American consul, the colonial letter to the ruling chief, and his reply.

With reference to this subject we, have also extracted a page from the voyage of the H. M. Brig Chanticleer, capt. Henry Foster, by W. H. S. Webster the surgeon of the ship, and also the remarks of the capt. of the U. S. frigate, the Vincennes, published in the Canton Courier in 1832.

It is not our duty,—the public cannot either demand or expect of us to discuss this question. We are to presume on to do, we must be a partisan; we must exhibit ourselves as being either for or against the missionaries; or rather

we should be considered as an opponent to missions: now, we are glad on all occasions, to humbly receive the good with the evil, as both are dispensed to us in our mortal pilgrimage by eternal wisdom.

However, as some may think us to be rather lukewarm in the mightiest cause that can interest human sympathy or intellect, we refer to our extracts; which we think will show our leniency to the cause of education: for we would rather use that word than religion, as the desired effect of the efforts of missionaries.

It may be that some of these gentlemen who have devoted their lives, to say the very least, to a high calling—and, in a worldly view,—except perhaps that the labours may provide for the wants of the day—a profitless one—that some may have allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion: the fault brings its own excuse with it; for without some *offensa* no great men have acted, no great thing has ever yet been done.

The document headed a report from the governor, we have translated from a questionable document; we give it to the public with no more confidence than we have received it, but we can confidently say that a report—and that a false one has been made to the imperial government.

Report from the governor, &c.

THE commissioner, governor, and lieutenant governor report, and looking up pray for the imperial glance.

Being at the Tiger's mouth, we expelled the lawless English foreigners to Hongkong, in order that the root (of evil) might be forever extirpated and the ships of other nations return and trade in Macao, and obtain large profits. Now having been expelled they should droop their heads and depress their hearts; but even now their hearts are not dead, and they still cherish the thought by means of wood of catching fish (or, climbing a tree to catch fish.)

In the 6th moon an English boat was spying, about the Tiger's mouth, and was fired upon by Wangchun's cruiser, which killed more than ten men, all the rest escaped. (This sanpan was the sch. Black Joke, attacked on the night of the 24th of August, or the 16th of the 7th moon.)

Afterwards the ships of Daniell and Towns, of the same nation, were obedient to the laws, and acted with sincerity without selfishness, and they were permitted to go to Whampoa there to anchor and trade. The rest of the (English) ships seeing that those two were reverently obedient, also repented of their errors, and earnestly requested permission to enter the port. For what cause, then, did two *sanpan*s (the Volage and Hyacinth) on the 26th of the 9th moon (a mistake of the transcriber the junk attacked H. M. ships on the 24th of the 9th moon) dare to approach the Tiger's mouth? when they were subjected to admiral Kwan's fire, which killed several men; the survivors should have fled for their lives—how could they presume to return the fire! This was like dashing eggs against the stones.—As the admiral was sitting in his cabin he was wounded by a splinter on the face, and some soldiers missed their footing and fell overboard; of these, four were drowned.

The admiral removed to another warjunk, placed himself by the mainmast and encouraged his troops by his gestures, and confident in himself he brank not from the toil-some labour: really he has added to the lustre of his honorable name. Again the guns were fired, and of the English foreigners several tens were killed. Hereafter, the English foreigners will not presume to lark about the Tiger's mouth. Both the admiral Kwan, and captain Wangchun are deserving of praise for their valorous during. We look to the emperor for increase of favour and substantial compassion, by which encouragement and rewards will be shown.

The following imperial edict in reply has been received.

"The admiral placed himself by the mast, nor did he shrink from the toilsome labour: this is the conduct of the ancient heroes. I confer upon him the rank of a *Patosloo*, and captain Wang I promote to be an admiral. Let substantial compassion be conferred upon the troops in accordance with the regulations, thus manifesting encouragement and rewards. Respect this—(19th year, 9th moon, 26th day.—1st of Nov. date of report made from the Tiger's mouth.) This date must be an error of the transcriber: It should be the 28th of the moon, on the 3rd of November.

Our cotemporary of the Canton Press thinks he has caught us "forgetting our very prudent carriage," in publishing what we were told—*not remarking*—on the order the Druid is in. Our cotemporary declares that he is convinced our remark is the contrary to truth, in other words that it is a falsehood!—Now, had our cotemporary been on board the Druid, we should still hold him to be a very incompetent judge of the order and discipline of a British man of war. But he has not even seen the Druid, except, perhaps, at the entrance of several miles: therefore, his conviction must be founded on what he has been told. It must then, be an easy matter to convince him on subjects of which he is ignorant. But the publication of the *ouddis* as to the comparative discipline of an English frigate, of which the editor of the C.P. and the governor of Canton are about equally competent judges, has no analogy to the publication of fables of goods exported, or allusions to certain expected arrivals: those imprudences are—as we have said—nothing less than betraying so much intelligence to the enemy. Neither did we say that the governor of Canton believes all he finds in the English papers published in China: our words were in that he considered them of some authority and had asked for them as organs of intelligence on foreign affairs on which he could depend.

But we are not sorry that our cotemporary has blundered, and missed his aim in giving us tit for tat, as it gives us the opportunity of stating that we have been told by others that the Druid is in very good order, particularly as to the efficiency of her tremendous armament; and the men are in a state of high discipline.

Under other circumstances the following decree of the general congress of Peru would be a document of some interest; but it is not now necessary for us to remark upon the commercial follies of a young republic when we are engaged with those of the most ancient empire of the world.

Macao, 10th April, 1840.

Sir,—I am directed by the chief superintendent to forward you for the information of the mercantile community, the copy of a despatch and a newspaper yesterday received from her majesty's charge d'affaires in Peru.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

EDWARD ELMELIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, &c. &c.

H. M. LEGATION.

Lima, 21st January, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of the 70th number of the official Gazette of Peru in which is registered, a law issued on the 21st of Nov. by the congress assembled at Huancayo, directing the formation of a company under the denomination of the "Asiatic Company" to be composed exclusively of citizens of Peru.

In the 2d Article of this law it is declared that, the object of this company will be to favour the national interests by securing to Peruvian citizens exclusively the benefit of the direct trade of Peru with Asia and the Philippine Islands.

And by the 5th clause, all importations of the raw and manufactured articles of the places specified in the 2d clause of this law, that are not made in vessels belonging to the company, are prohibited: a prohibition which is directed to come into operation eight months after the publication of the law; the which took place on the 14th ult.

Time and wish it experience will probably prove to be detrimental to the impolicy and imprudence of

this law called protection thereto accorded by the Chile Peruvian rulers.

In the meantime, am using my best endeavours to prevent the law coming into practical operation so far as it effects importations, on British account, of the raw and manufactured articles of Asia and the Philippine Islands till after the expiration of at least ten months from the date of its publication.

The present is the first opportunity since the publication of this law that has offered of transmitting it, in copy to you; for although two vessels have since that time sailed from Callao to China, their consignees and masters would not allow of their conveying any but their own correspondence.

I shall feel obliged by your acquainting me with the day on which you may receive this despatch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed.) BELVEDUE HIXTON WILSON.

Charge d'Affaires.

True copy. EDWARD ELMELIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

To Her Majesty's Superintendent, &c. &c. &c. China.

The General Congress of Peru has decreed the following:

1.—That it is the duty of a nation to promote by the most efficacious means the Public Wealth.

2.—That as one of those means the national commerce merits particular attention.

3.—That in its actual decayed state, the native Merchants cannot undertake such lucrative speculations as are required to form large capitals without being protected and assisted in their enterprises.

4.—That the privileges now conceded with this object are in conformity with the principles which serve as a base to our political system, the adoption of which by great nations, has been the foundation of their present opulence. It is therefore decreed.

1.—A company shall be formed under the title of the Asiatic company with a capital of \$500,000—to be divided in shares of \$500 each, which shall be open to the public.

2.—No individual can have more than ten shares during the first year; but, that term being expired, and the whole of the shares of the company not having been taken up, any of the shareholders will be allowed to purchase the number of shares they desire.

3.—The object of this company will be to favor the national interests, causing a direct traffic between Asia, the Philippine Islands, and Peru.

4.—The citizens of Peru only can be shareholders of this company.

5.—For the term of fifteen years all importations of Raw or Manufactured merchandise is prohibited from the places expressed in article No. 3. unless said importations are made in vessels belonging to the company. This prohibition to take effect in eight months from the publication of the present law.

6.—When a sufficient capital is obtained for the commencement of this enterprise, the first expedition shall be gone into, the company having previously produced to the executive government the necessary documents in proof of competent capital.

7.—Foreign vessels can only be made use of by the company in cases of necessity, and with permission from the government.

8.—The properties of the company will be exempted from the public service.

9.—Foreigners cannot, on any account, become shareholders.

10.—The company will form its laws, and these, having previously been passed by the counsel of the state, will be approved of by the government.

Let notice of this be given to the executive that this law may be fulfilled, published, and circulated.

Given in the Sessions Hall of the Congress at Huancayo, the 21st November, 1839.

LUCCAS FLECHER, President.

SERVANDO ALVAREZ, Deputy

AGUSTIN GALLANO, Secretary.

To the Sec. for home affairs. In fulfillment of the above, let it be published and circulated.

AGUSTIN GALLANO.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1840.

NO. 16.

Official Notice.

March 15th April 1840.
As the request of the Senior Officer of the Customs is hereby given that after the 20th instant her majesty's squadron will take up their anchorage in the Cantonmouth, until circumstances render it necessary to remove them. And masters of merchant ships repairing there will be pleased to anchor between her majesty's ship "Druid" and the island of Lantau.

By order of the Chief Superintendent,
EDWARD ELMSLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOODS SERVICE, Capt. FRANKS
For freight apply to
W. S. BOYD.

March 30th, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE GLENKEL, Capt. SHUTTLES, 800 Tons Register, is now ready to receive Cargo.—For freight apply to
DENT & Co.
Tongkon, 26th February, 1840.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. C. C. Carrier, a Partner in our Firm
REVELY & Co.
Penang 1st February, 1840.

NOTICE.—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA, to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

CHARLES MARKWICK
JOHN SMITH.

Tonkoo, 1st April, 1840.

IN reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(First N. E. house on the Praya Grande).

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA at TONKOO.
CABIN-BREAD, Salt Beef and Pork, Flour, Tar, Pitch, Paint and Paint Oil, Paint and Tar, Brushes, Twine and Canvas, Plump York Ham, Pine Apples, Butter, Jams and Jellies, French Claret, Wines, Beer, Gin, Brandy, and Rum. A small quantity of Perfumery, Soda and Sodaite Powders, Writing Paper, Quills, Ink, Wafers, A few Watches—Boots and Shoes. Apply to
CHARLES MARKWICK.
Tonkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Tat, Bright Varnish, Paint Oil, Can a 7, Light and Heavy Duck, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Nuts, Tongues, and Sausages, Hams, Champagne Cider, Ale, Rum, Whiskey, Sperm candles. Apply to
W. P. PEIRCE, —TONKOO.

NOTICE.—In conformity with notices issued at New York 20th August last, the interest and responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr. CHARLES N. TALBOT on their H-ave, has ceased. The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM R. TALBOT, will continue to transact business in this place, under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co.
CHARLES W. KING.
WM. HOWARD MORRIS.
Canton, March 16, 1840.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred lbs of salted provisions and a quantity of fresh American Beef in casks just landed. Apply to
23rd March, 1840. JAMES P. STURGIS.

NOTICE.—Messrs. TURNER & Co. are authorized to attend to any business connected with the late firm of ELLIOTT & MACLEAN & Co. of China, and represent the Agents for Lloyd's in the meantime.
Macao, 7th March, 1840. R. H. HUNTER.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased as the 1st inst. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT. GORDON & TALBOT.
Canton, February 15th, 1840.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

SHARE Holders may receive a provisioned dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the general agents in China.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship GENERAL KYD at TONKOO. CRYSTAL GOVERNMENT COGNAC, of size, from 1 1/2 to 7 in a 504 p. each. Apply on board, or to JOHN A. MERRICK, —Macao.

SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande, Macao, 21st April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

In the lot N. E. house on the Praya Grande, JNO. SMITH.

PROVISIONS.—Salt Pork and Beef, and York, Westphalia, and American Hams, Fine Cabin Ham, and Flour, Berkey and Greyer (in oil) and Pine Cheese, HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS.—Salmon, Vegetable, Salmon, Ox-tail, Mock Turtle, Partridge, Hare and Grouse Soup, Roasted Hare and Venison, Stewed Hare, Hotch Potch, &c. Potot Yarmouth Herrings, Pate au Diable, and Anchovy Paste.
GROCERY.—Mocha Coffee, Pearl Sago, Barley, Raisins, Currants, Macarons and Vermicelli, Serranetti and Wax Candles.
Genuine Macaroni (in boxes of 250) and superior 1s, and 5s. Manila Segars, (in boxes of 500 and 1000) Tabac d-Paris, Princes Mixture, and other Souffls.
Shoe Blacking; Soap, Farinette and Scrubbing Brushes.

CONFECTINARY.—Raspberries, Strawberry, Gooseberry and other Jams, Reli and Black Currant Jellies, Marmalades; Fruit for Tarts.—Green-gages, Plums, Damsons, Bullaces, &c.
Prunes de Bordeaux, (hermetically closed)

OLIVMAN'S STORE.—from Walldisheer, Watson, and others: Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup, Mogul, Harvey, John Ball, Redfish, Camp, Tomato and other Sauces—Ess: of Shrimps and Anchovies.

Vinegar, Salad oil, Capers, Mushrooms, and Olives. Picallini, Ginkens, French Beans, Capisum, Walnut, Cauliflower and West India Pickles.

PERFUMERY.—from Smith and Nephew, Hanney, Riggs, Broadbent, Price and Gussell, and others: Esgrit de Rose, Marchale Ros-da, Jassina, and Essence of Baquet; Etheral, Concentrated, and Plain Lavender; Milk of Roses; Bismuth of Rose, Bears Grease, and Marrow Pomatum, Macassar Pomade, Carabian Cream, Hula Antique, Prince's Russia and Russian's Macassar Oil; Naps-a Soap and Shaving Tablets; Rose-telle, Emollient, Oil of Rose, Rose, Vegetable, and Windsor Soap. Hanney & Co's new Soap, (prepared entirely from vegetable oil). Hair Pomade, plain and scented; up rion Eau de Cologne; Cold Cream; Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar; Sponges; Tooth, Hair, Nail and Gum Brushes; Ess: of Peppermint; Sea-Bing Salts &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—from Wardell, Harper, Bell, Black and others: Pale and Brown Sherris; Superior Liqueur, in cask and bottle; Port; Rose and Hodgson's Beer, in bottle and cask; Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, and Rum; superior French Claret; Cherry Brandy; Liqueurs; Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen's English made and company Sted Dressing Cases; Patent Bricks, Table and Hanging Lamps; Spare Goosecock, Globe and Nicombrs Shells, of Sines; Lobby, Street, and Cabin Lamps; Chimneys; sets of Country-wares; Queen's Metal Tea, Sugar and Milk pots, and Spoons and Forks; Table Knives and Forks; Mocha's superior 7-day and other Razors, Penknives, Scissors, and Razor Staps and Pads; Steel Pens; plated bottle Labors; Gold and Silver Watches; fine Irish Linen; Waistcoatings; white and colored Drills; So-ks; plated Chamber Candle sticks and Liqueur Stands; Playing and Vending Cards; Pop-r. Quills; Wafers, Black and Red Lead Pens; Ink, Office Type, Bangle and English Stationery, Wines, and Razor and Penknife Hones. Scissors, Razors, and Needle Hates; Sporting Grounds, Shot Balls, and Powder Flasks; English made Boots, &c.

PEPPERS EFFERVESCENT ORANGE NECTAR with directions:—Forming a most delicious and refreshing summer beverage, ever yet produced to the public, is strongly recommended by the faculty, as a common drink for families during hot weather, as no ill effects can arise from its use in any quantity.
SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
MARINE STORES, and OFFICERS' MESSES can be supplied on the shortest notice.
SALES made to order.
O. DEER & CO. COMMISSIONS executed with dispatch.
Macao, 15th April, 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A SMALL quantity of LACQUERED WARE: consisting of Ladles, Woks, Basins, and Teapots, Tea Caddies, Tea pots, Dishes, Wafers, &c. Also, 10 catty boxes; deliverable in Macao or Tonkoo. Apply to
JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 21st April 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the undersigned: viz—
Schomers: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH" and "BLACK JOKER," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE," and "GRISTHOUND."
JNO. SMITH.

THE CHINESE TRADE.

Circular.

Sir,—By this mail you will learn that, owing to a Chinese having been killed in an affray, the British having been expelled from Macao, and captain Elliot has publicly noticed that he has moved the British and Indian governments to forbid the entrance into British ports of all cargoes from Canton, the manifests whereof bear not his signature and seal.

The position of affairs in China, you must be aware, affects not merely private merchants, but deeply and intimately concerns the English and Indian governments, as well as the honorable the court of directors, who must all suffer severely by every day's continuance of the present unfortunate state of things,—directly, in the effect of the stoppage of the trade on their resources, as well as indirectly, by the loss occasioned to British commerce generally. Not to mention the duties on raw and manufactured silks and other China produce: those paid on tea merely are of such importance and amount, as would seem alone sufficient to awaken the British government to the necessity of immediate interference.

From the trade with China, the Indian government derives a direct benefit in the shape of sea duties levied upon it, besides what is realized from opium. China, too, has been for many years the source whence the supply of bullion has been drawn; and on that trade indeed, depends the value of some of the chief staple products of India, from which the revenue of the country is derived. This trade was acknowledged to be of such importance to the court of directors, as a channel for receiving home a portion of the Indian revenue, that the British legislature, in abolishing their monopoly of the tea trade, continued to them permission to have agents there, for the purpose of managing the financial arrangements, and for maintaining this advantageous mode of getting money to England. Nor must the indirect benefits the British government has reaped from this commerce pass unnoticed—the support which British merchants generally have derived from the China trade, has extended the resources of British commerce throughout the world, and the wealth thus flowing to individuals, has added considerably to the aggregate of national riches.

Owing to the Indian trade with China, the direct trade between China and England has enjoyed facilities which have enabled

its being extended to its present value, and at the same time, benefited the revenue of the country to a corresponding degree. The English trade with India too, has been benefited by the increased facilities which the China trade affords, of remitting for the former, and thereby a more extensive business has been done; but in fact, the task would be endless to point out all the particulars in which the English nation at large, the merchants resident both in England and in India, the Indian subjects of Great Britain, and British commerce and finance generally, have been enriched by the China trade; while on the other hand, it seems incredible, as well as lamentable, to think how this trade has been conducted for so many years, to the importance and value which now belong to it, with such little aid or protection from the state, and that the British government have paid so little attention to a branch of commerce which is of such vital necessity to the interests of the nation.

Bombay is, however, peculiarly interested in this question, seeing that out of the total value of this trade of this port in its exports £4,814,616, or its imports at £4,768,739, the China trade forms of the first £2,638,503 of the latter £1,699,193, besides which 28 vessels of 400 tons to 1,400 burthen, each owned by native merchants, are employed solely in this branch of its commerce.

This fact alone will show how seriously the interests of this port in particular are affected by whatever stops or interrupts the trade with China; but when it is further stated that at this moment the greater portion of the property sent to China in the season of 1838-39, still remains there, and that the capital thus withdrawn at this moment from the usual circulation here, amounts to little short of six millions sterling, you will at once perceive that to save this market from the most serious embarrassments, no time must be lost in re-establishing this valuable trade on a footing the most stable and permanent, as well as honorable to the British name. Already are distrust and want of confidence becoming to be felt in all the branches of this hazard; these feelings must increase every hour that the present position of affairs is allowed to continue; and to add to this distress, should the indemnity guaranteed by her majesty's representative in China, for the property he required to be surrendered to him in her majesty's name and for the public service, be not most fully recognized by the government, none can say where ruin and misery will end which must result from such an unhappy decision. It is the contemplation of these sad and momentous effects, to which all on the spot must be witnesses, and which our residence here enables us fully to estimate, that induces the chamber again to step forward and place them clearly before your association, and to urge your using all the influence you possess toward preventing the evil consequences which delay must produce. After slightly indicating to you the general suffering which this state of things must entail on the nation at large, and in particular in Bombay, they hope to obtain your powerful representation with her majesty's government, towards reducing, with as little delay as possible, the enormous loss which all the interests at stake must even now suffer, and which every moment of the present unsettled and distressing state of things must frightfully increase. A crisis has arrived that renders it absolutely necessary for Britain to show her power, and make it felt, etc. a commerce so necessary to her existence can now be established on that safe basis which is essential to its value.

Outrage and insult have been committed. Our countrymen have been degraded, and the moral influence of the British name is

the eastern seas all but destroyed. Above all things whatever is to be done should be done quickly, and suffering not be allowed to increase and spread, as the inevitable consequence of further delay.

I remain, Sir,
Your Obedient Humble Servant,
J. SKINNER,

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, }
28th Nov. 1839.

To all Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Proprietors of India Stock, Merchants, Ship owners and other parties in Great Britain, connected with the East India and China Trade, or interested in the Maintenance of British influence and commerce in the East.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—You will learn by this mail, that affairs in China have assumed an aspect still more serious and embarrassed than that which they wore at the departure of the Oct. Indian mail.

The events, which have arisen to create this additional necessity for a vigorous interference on the part of the British nation are briefly as follows:—the details you will learn from the annexed printed compendium as well as from the public papers which the present mail will take home.

In consequence of a Chinese having been killed in an accidental affray at Hongkong [the parties concerned in which were duly tried and sentenced by a criminal court held by Capt. Elliot] the British have been forcibly expelled from Macao.

A British schooner, the *Black Joke*, has been attacked, boarded by the Chinese in the dead of the night, the whole of its crew with the exception of one man, who jumped overboard, massacred in cold blood, and a British passenger on board mutilated with savage cruelty—his ear having been sawed off and thrust into his mouth, when he lay, as it seemed, expiring of his wounds.

A hostile collision has already taken place between her majesty's boats and the Chinese war junks, with loss of life, but without any decisive result.

Preparations were making by the Chinese to destroy, by fire rafts, the whole of the mercantile fleet of Great Britain, at Hongkong, amounting to 53 vessels containing upwards of three millions of British property.

Thus a pacific adjustment of the commercial relations between the two countries appears now hopeless. Hostilities, in which the British flag is on the defensive, have actually begun, and are now in progress; and the British name has fallen, in China, to a point of degradation to which it has never before sunk.

Captain Elliot, convinced of the fatality of any attempt to open the trade till it is placed upon a secure footing, and the national honor vindicated, has applied we understand, both to the Indian and British governments, to prohibit any vessel with China goods being admitted to enter at any British custom house without his seal and passport.

The necessity for decisive and immediate measures on the part of her majesty's government is now become so strong, that delay or vacillation must prove ruinous to some of the most important interests of the British nation, and we must, therefore, solicit your most earnest exertions in impressing on all parties, who may have any influence on the proceedings of government with the serious importance of the actual crisis and the necessity of meeting it with promptness and decision.

Seriously as the present position of affairs in China embarrasses the general trade of India, and therefore indirectly affects the interest of government, the revenue of England, as well as of India, must, we fear

directly suffer to a greater extent than either government seems to be aware of, judging from their torpor in a matter where interests of such magnitude are at stake.

As respects Bengal, we are not in possession of the same full and exact data to guide us as those regarding Bombay, to which we would now draw your attention; but we have no doubt the principle and general result will be found equally applicable to that side of India.

At Bombay, the imports from China during the first six months of the official year 1838-39, from 1st May to the end of Oct., amounted, by the official returns of the custom house, to Rs. 6,63,383 of merchandise, and Rs. 50,16,484 of treasure. The gross amount of duties collected in the same period, was Rs. 23,218.

During the corresponding months of the present year, the imports amount to Rs. 1,02,408 of merchandise, and Rs. 4,51,680 of treasure, while the duties paid are only Rs. 3,584.

In the former period, on the exports to China, the government derived a revenue of Rs. 10,68,000 on opium, and about Rs. 3,85,000 on cotton. This year the amount from opium is Rs. 2,85,000, and from cotton Rs. 2,00,000.

From this it will be seen that, even while a partial trade has been carried on with China, the government have already experienced a loss of Rs. 8,87,634; which loss, during the expected stoppage of all trade, for the next six months at least, must rapidly increase, while the decrease in the usual supply of bullion cannot but embarrass, in a corresponding degree, the government as well as the mercantile community.

If the next crop of cotton has only the English market for its disposal, the government must lose all the sea customs duties they now receive from the staple when exported to China, these being all repaid in the shape of drawback to the exporter to England, and these alone must amount, annually, to three lacs 71 Rupees, making with the loss (Rupees 4,17,000) of the sea customs on China imports, the sum of Rupees 4,17,000, of which the Bombay treasury would be deprived under a stoppage of the trade with China, besides twenty one lacs annually collected, on an average from opium passes: thus, on exports, imports, and opium passes, there must be, at the lowest estimate, a direct annual loss to this government alone of upwards of twenty five lacs, or one fourth of a million sterling.

The merchandise imported at Calcutta, from China, last year, amounted to Rs. 7,69,603, and the bullion to Rs. 76,53,000; the exports in cotton to Rs. 21,90,000, and of opium and other goods to Rs. 1,25,00,000, so that the Bengal treasury must suffer even still more severely; while, even allowing the upset price to be paid for the opium at Calcutta, which we observe the government has fixed at 400 Rs. scarcely 20 lacs will be left to government on that article, instead of a crore, as hitherto. We see little hope, indeed, of even this smaller amount being realised, under the present circumstances.

Viewing the question thus, merely in its immediate and direct effects on the Indian treasury, and casting aside for the moment, what is of far greater consequence, the remote and indirect effects on British commerce and power, its importance would seem sufficient to arouse the governments of India to the greatest activity, and cause them earnestly to urge the speedy settlement of the question on the home government. Even in this strictly fiscal aspect, her majesty's ministers must see what a serious responsibility rests upon them, what

a loss they will cause to the revenues of the local governments, and what ruin to thousands of her majesty's subjects here, if they do not at once act with energy and decision.

Again, by means of the India trade with China, the court of directors have annually received about half a million sterling of their territorial remittances for the home charges, and payment of the dividends to the proprietors of India stock. By this channel, also, these remittances reach the directors more profitably to themselves, as well as more advantageously for their Indian territories, than could otherwise be effected, and thus benefit the treasury of the India house without draining bullion from India.

This means of receiving their remittances, pending the settlement of the China question, will be closed to them, and must make the present position of China affairs come doubly home to their feelings and interest; so that the hon'ble court have, also, every motive to press upon the home government the urgency of the question, and the necessity for immediate strong measures being adopted.

Finally, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be compelled, in a very few months, if so long blind to the danger, to force on the attention of the Cabinet the absolute necessity of taking prompt & energetic measures for the restoration of our commerce, and the preservation of the revenue.

Besides the duties from Silk and other China produce, the gross amount duty received on Tea at home may be stated at three and a half millions Sterling. During the last four or five years the imports of Tea have averaged forty three millions of pounds weight annually, and the average deliveries of the United Kingdom, of the last three years, have amounted to 40 millions of pounds weight. Up to the latest date we have from China, the total exports of Tea from 1st July 1838 to 30th June 1839, amounted to lbs. 40,882,568. Higher prices may reduce the consumption, but the supply of Tea now in England, with what is on the way, will be all nearly exhausted by January 1841, if, then vigorous measures are not, at that time, put in execution, the English Nation, will experience difficulties and distress which the Ministry, we fear, do not now sufficiently foresee, but which will eventually soon burst on them with a frightful reality.

As connected with this subject we must again request your assistance in endeavouring to procure from her majesty's government a speedy adjustment of the opium indemnity, upon the favourable or adverse reception of which depends the commercial stability or ruin of this Port.

It should not be too often repeated that the great mass of this property was not in China waters, and therefore not contraband at the time: it was neither seized, nor physically nor legally seizable by the China government when given up. Her majesty's superintendent demanded its surrender for her majesty's service, conceiving such to be the best step he could take for the general good in the circumstances in which he was placed; and on this requisition and pledged faith of her majesty's government the Owners delivered it over to that officer.

That the Chinese themselves knew they had no right to seize it; that they were conscious of wrong and injustice in the matter, is proved by their subsequent offer of a paltry remuneration of 5 or 6 lbs. of Tea for each chest surrendered.

From the opium trade the Honourable East India company have for years derived an immense annual revenue, and thru' them the British government and nation have also reaped, from the same trade, an incalculable amount of advantages both political and financial. Its profits have not only tended to turn the balance of trade between Great Britain and China in favour of the former and draw an abundant stream of capital

into India, which thus became enabled to increase ten fold its consumption of British manufactures; but they have contributed directly to support the vast fabric of British dominion in the East, to defray the expenses of her majesty's as well as the company's Judicial, Military, and Naval establishments in India, and, by the operations of exchange and remittances in Tea and other Chinese produce, to pour an abundant revenue into the British exchequer, and benefit the British Nation to the extent of six millions annually (as shown in count Bjornstjerne's work) without impoverishing India or draining bullion from England.

"H-nec" says that author in his work, on the British empire in India, "we find that England's gain from its East India possession amounts to no less than 6,500,000 pounds Sterling a year; a sum which would in the end completely ruin this colony (or more properly speaking drain it of its bullion) if it were remitted, in this form. But such is not the case, if comes to England in the following manner. East India opium is sent to China, and is there exchanged for Tea; this is taken to England, and covers all the exchange. Such are the phenomena of trade; what the one country gains is not lost by the other, they both gain."

So alive has the East India company ever been to the advantages derived from this trade, that it has done all in its power to foster and encourage it. The company's government grew it on its own account or restricted the grower from selling it to any other purchaser than itself—granted passes for its transit, had medical officers to inspect its quality—thru' its own civil officers, sold it in the markets of Calcutta and Bombay, and entered into treaty with the French government, whereby it secured the latter's abstaining from competition by an annual tribute of 300 chests. About 14 or 16 months ago when the purchasers at Calcutta had suffered a loss from over-speculation in the drug, the supreme government, as an encouragement to the trade, allowed them an abatement of 200 Rupees per chest, amounting altogether to 30 lacs of rupees. Even at this day and after all that has occurred, the last Calcutta government Gazette announces another government sale at 400 Rupees per chest!

For years the Hon'ble Court sent despatches to their government in India containing directions regarding the management of this trade, and ordering their officers, in their opium cultivation and exports, to study the tastes of the Chinese. These despatches were all seen and approved by her majesty's board of Control—these measures had, therefore, the declared sanction of her majesty's government.

At the time of the renewal of the company's charter was under discussion, the nature of this trade, its alleged demoralizing tendency, its monopoly, its contraband character, were all openly discussed in the British parliament. On the 13th June 1833, Mr. Buckingham made it the prominent subject of invective, stigmatizing in particular the fact that it was a trade of smuggling and contrary to the law of China (vide Hansard Vol. xviii page 770). On the 12th July following, Lord Glenelg, then president of the board of control, declared the subject of the opium and salt monopolies in India was under the serious consideration of Government (Hansard vol. xix page 618) and after this serious consideration, on the 23d July he stated in the house of commons, as its conclusive result, that it was not to be forgotten that these Monopolies salt & opium produced a revenue of £2,500,000!

After this it will be contended that this trade was not known, not sanctioned, not encouraged by the East India company and the British government!

It has struck us with some surprise that those in England, who have been the loudest denouncers of the immorality of the opium

trade in China, have breathed not a word against the spirit trade in great Britain, a trade which is in every way strictly analogous to it. If, after drawing millions of revenue from the former, the British government now become, for the first time, sensitive to the enormity of its immorality, when presented in the magnified shape of a claim for indemnity, consistency will demand the suppression of the spirit trade in great Britain, and the relinquishment of the revenue which it produces to the exchequer.

But conceding the objectionable nature of the trade and the expedience of suppressing it, should not an act of practical justice to individuals precede one of speculative good to masses? This principle was conceded in the slave emancipation act; and India looks to the justice of great Britain for this principle being followed out now. Suppress the trade in opium; but first indemnity those who, on the faith of the British government, surrendered their property to facilitate its suppression.

If this indemnity—guaranteed by public act of her majesty's representatives, whom all British subjects in China were bound on their allegiance to obey, from whose command there was no appeal, upon the faith of whose public acts the merchants delivered up their property, as upon the faith of the British government and nation whom he there represented—if this indemnity be now withheld, and the act of the national representative disowned, whether on the ground of his alleged incompetency, his having exceeded his power, or any other plea, the result will be, not only an immediate entailment of ruin on all who were directly connected with the trade, but a most serious financial crisis at Calcutta and Bombay, which will involve the whole commercial and money relations of these presidencies in deep embarrassment and reduce to beggary thousands of individuals, who have never been in any way connected with the trade in opium, but whose capital and financial affairs are inextricably bound up with what was a common centre of all the financial transactions of those two cities, and whose fate, therefore, depends on the stand or fall of those in whom these transactions centred. It will be more—if the competency and authority of his majesty's representative be denied, if the faith in the engagements entered into by him in the name of the British government and nation be once broken, it will not only undermine the authority, and render questionable the proceedings, of all British officers to whom high power has been delegated in India (not excepting the governor general himself), but give a shock to the credit of the British government in the east which it will be impossible to recover, and the effect of which, in any great political or financial emergency may prove ruinous to the Indian empire. The facility of opening loans in India in time of war, and the fidelity with which such engagements have hitherto been met, have, on more than one occasion, proved the safety of British India; but, if the opium indemnity be refused, this facility will receive a fatal blow; parties, who have seen the faith of the British nation pledged and broken in China, will, in any real crisis, pause before they commit their funds to the same faith in India, which can so easily shake off engagements by raising the question of competency.

At the present moment, no less than fifty eight British merchant ships are detained in China under heavy expenses and unable to trade. Of these, twenty eight vessels from 400 to 1,400 tons each, belong to this port alone. The capital of this presidency locked up there at the present moment, including the surrendered opium, is estimated at not less than five millions sterling. The stagnation to all trade and distress in the money market, produced by this state of things, is already immeasurably severe; still the continuing reliance on the faith of the British government, and the hope of a speedy adjustment, support the spirits of the commercial

community, alleviate the pressure, and produce an admirable forbearance among all parties. The moment that hope is crushed, this forbearance will be at an end and a universal panic must immediately follow.

We must, therefore, solicit, your best exertions towards averting, by an act of National justice, such a fearful shock, the effects of which (like the misfortunes in Calcutta of 1832) will not be long in reaching great Britain, and towards rescuing our relations with China from the disastrous and perilous state in which they now are, paralyzing commerce and degrading the British name.

A VOICE FROM THE EAST.

Bombay, 28th November, 1839.

LONDON EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION.—We have been favored with the following resolutions, passed at the latest meeting of the London, East India and China association:—

At a meeting of the committee on Friday, the 29th Nov. 1839, specially convened to take into consideration a circular from T. A. Curtis, Esq. chairman of the committee on steam communication with India via the Red Sea, requesting the support of this committee in their endeavours to establish a company in London, to carry out their scheme upon the comprehensive plan.

G. G. de H. Larpet, Esq. in the chair.

The committee having carefully considered the whole of the correspondence laid before them have come to the following

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—That they see no reason to alter the opinion expressed in their resolutions of the 21st Feby. 1839, copy of which is annexed (Appendix A.).
2.—That it is the opinion of this committee that the facilities and regularity required in the conveyance of the mails, between Great Britain and Alexandria, via Marseilles, will be amply secured under the convention between the French and British governments, dated the 10th May, 1839.

3.—That the average time of the last 6 n mails from Bombay to London via the Red Sea was 47 days.
And from Calcutta 60
And the average of the last outward mails was from London to Bombay 55 days.
And to Calcutta 69

4.—That advertising to the above results and to the heavy expenses incurred by the East India company and H. M.'s government in carrying the existing arrangements into effect; and also to the subjoined statement which has been laid before the committee of the character of the steamers employed by the honorable East India company, it does not now appear that blame attaches to either party; and the committee are of opinion that it would not be prudent to disturb the present system (limited as it is) until private speculation is prepared fully to accomplish the comprehensive scheme, and to give a sufficient guarantee of its power and means for so doing.

5.—That whilst this committee entertain these opinions they are fully sensible of the excitement that prevails in Bengal and Madras upon this subject, and generally throughout India; and of the desire very strongly expressed for the adoption of a mode of communication by steam-power between Suez and the chief Ports of India and Ceylon, in order to avoid the present inconvenient communication by Dak between Bombay and the other presidencies. To accomplish this object the committee would gladly give their aid by recommending the members of the association to contribute in conjunction with the Indian community to try the experiment of building steam-vessels competent to run between Calcutta and Suez at all seasons, touching in their course at Madras and Gallé.

6.—That the foregoing resolutions with the papers referred to, be printed and circulated amongst the members of the association, and that a copy be transmitted to Mr. Curtis.
G. G. de H. Larpet, Chairman.—Hurkaru, Jan. 25.

WAR SONG.

Come tie, up your bonnet, your shawl, and your bon
Each proud virgin Anam, onward with me!
Come, rally for the fight, all ye maidens who glow,
The banner of Freedom, Bombay, and Bala.
Come, cluster the tea-bags, and brandish each spear
Best loyalty the tea-bags, the kettle and we;

No more for the lover, or sweet honey-moon.

But for the baby and war let your soft bosoms burn.

Shall a petticoat savage, the horrid! here!

Jefferies on our rights and don't say our tea?

No no! by the gown, which my grand-mother wore

We'll smother the wretch in a 'chest of Bala!

Oh! the plunder of Peking! what Silks and what

The 'Chineses, in spite of those-lives shall be free!

For we'll bombard the city with hot forced meat balls.

And blow up their warriors with Gunpowder Tea!

And commissioner Lin, shall find out a pin.

Do we care for his moans and his stupid decesses!

And how'd he may talk, flowers, bellows and threaten.

He shall end depreive us, old girls, of our Tea!

Then tie up your Bonnet, your shawl, and your Bos.

And, with war-cry of Hipsa dust! onward with me!

Come brandish your Tea-Spoons, ye maidens who adore

The favour of French y. Sauchung, and Bala.

Chumpee 1st Moon.—Bombay Gazette January 13.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

April 21st, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| England | 4th Dec. | Singapore | 24th March |
| States | 20th Nov. | Java | 15th Dec. |
| Calcutta | 6th Feby. | Manila | 9th April |
| Bombay | 24th Jany. | Austral-Asia | 10th Nov. |

ARRIVED.—ARRABER, Macintyre, from Bombay Singapore and Manila. L'Asser, (French) Desse, from Manila. POPPY, from Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per Arraber, J. Robertson, H. Smith, Esqrs.

SAILED.—ATTET RAMAN, for Singapore and Bombay; MOUTREK, for do. and Calcutta.

By the Arrasser & Poppy, we have received our files of Calcutta, Bombay, & Singapore papers.

By an extract from the Bengal Hurkaru, in which the resolutions passed at a meeting of the East India and China Association are detailed respecting steam navigation with India, our readers will observe that all present hope of governmental promotion of the comprehensive scheme is abandoned, and its prosecution is left to private enterprise: this will be a said blow to the indefatigable Mr. Waghurn.

We have received from the author, the reverend Charles Gutzlaff, a work in the Chinese language, entitled *Mow-yih-tung-che*, or, A treatise on commerce; it is cast in four books, the contents of which we shall have the pleasure to publish in next week's register.

We have neglected an editorial duty in not, some months ago, inviting the attention of our local readers to the "Chinese Chrestomathy, in the Canton dialect," of the reverend E. C. Bridgman.

The first part of this *vade mecum* of those who are inclined to learn the language, understand the customs and feel the sentiments of the race of *Han*, has been published and distributed to subscribers; the circular, which informed the public that a work so useful was in progress, went its round at a time when the foreign community were aloof, and their attention engaged on the daily events in which British interests were then involved: now, when the path we are to tread is somewhat cleared by the late intelligence which has reached us of the determinations of the British government, we fulfil a grateful duty in recommending to the attention of the public the work in question. The No. foreigner, sinologue or not, or to be, should be without a copy of the "Chrestomathy." And there are now few better excuses for the employment of the leisure hours of the youthful sons of the west, than to devote them to the study and attainment of the language of the sons of *Han*.

The second part of the Chrestomathy has been struck off to the 400th page.

This slight notice should have appeared in our last number, but it was, by some mischance, mislaid.

We have made two long extracts from the Calcutta Courier, on the China trade; the first a circular letter from Mr. Skinner, chairman of the chamber of commerce of Bombay, the second a circular from a voice from the east, dated Bombay, 29th of November, and addressed to all associations, chambers of commerce, proprietors of east India stock &c.

Both of these circulars urge the late events in China on the attention of the English public with earnestness and talent; as they are written by those who have been and are sufferers by the atrocious acts of the Chinese government, some, according to the way of the world, will think they paint their own cause in too strong, or, perhaps, too sombre, colours; we do not think so; and although none of the facts detailed are new to our local readers, yet as the circulation given to such clever appeals, founded on truth, is greater, so will their effect be more powerful.

The great object of these appeals is to recover the China trade.

We differ from Mr. Young in his recommendation to take possession of an uninhabited, if not an *unclaimed* (!), island on the east coast of China: this would be, indeed, to abandon our high claims and our lofty position! The English trade of the 19th century is to be recovered with the full consent, and for the future, to be conducted under the substantial protection of the Chinese government; and one principal mean to this end is that we should retain the confidence and respect of the people, by affording them and their properties, afloat or on shore, every possible protection: the people will then be too glad to afford us, in return, the supplies which may be required; as we have already said, the present quarrel is between the governments not the people of China and England.

The matter of indemnification does not appear difficult to us: nor will the question be a new one to the Chinese, for the officers attached to the commissioner introduced it themselves at Chumpee, when the opium was in process of surrender; asking if a pecul or a pecul and a half of raw silk would be accepted for every chest of opium: it is true, they did not dwell upon the subject long.

A Chinese will make any apology when he sees he has no other course of safety. They have a proverb—'that he is a good son of *Han* who can readily eat an insult': a feeling also inculcated by the highest authority; the real difficulty, as it appears to us, with reference to the recovery of the general is the abandonment, or future management, of the opium trade: how profitable that trade has been to the British empire is well and truly set forth in the two circulars we have republished; and every custom-house will say it has always been found impossible to put down a trade that yields a profit of 30 per cent. Now, if the emperor and his ministers—and few of them are of the same obstinate temper and determined mind as H. E. Lin, we think—after they have complied with the demands of indemnification and apology, payment of the hong merchant's debts, and losses accruing to British merchants by the commissioner's precipitancy—still reject all further connection with the English, unless they consent to obey the laws of the empire—harsh and indefensible as they are—on the subject of opium, will not the difficulties of an arrangement be mightily increased?—On the contrary, were they to consent, upon a conviction that they have not the power to prevent the entrance of the drug, to legalize the trade, then an arrangement might be made as to the quantity that should be imported under the English flag; and it might be consigned or even sold to the government, which could make it a monopoly as it does salt: the profits on the trade would not be so great but they would be more certain: a guarantee might also be made to periodically lessen the quantity: the governments of India would thus have the power to gradually extricate their revenues from any dependence on the cultivation of opium, and to open other and less objectionable sources, the merchants could, in the same manner, lessen their transactions and withdraw from the trade; or if, which is not improbable, the Chinese government, after they had tasted the sweets of the monopoly, should be willing to continue the trade under a limited supply, the question would then approximate to the royal monopoly of tobacco in Manila.—Though this plan would be humbling to the Chinese government, after their long continued fiery edicts, it would at once—but under a perfectly new and independent system—restore the general trade: and would it not be a far better settlement of the maze of present difficulties—through which no man can see—than a refusal of all terms, and an ignorant dependence on their own force, leading to a collision with the nations of the west?

to prevent the evil which would, in the course of time, have fallen upon them. A terrible conspiracy was the consequence: the monarch scarcely escaped the assassin; and in the hour of need, when his cries for help were loud, only a few rushed to his rescue, and tore him from the grasp of the conspirators.

This affair left a deep gloom on Keeking's mind; he felt keenly that he was not beloved, and that among the thousand of sycophants, but few would stand his friend. From that day he gave himself up unreservedly to the pleasures of the harem; he associated with buffoons and play-boys, but kept up at the same time a semblance of state, by giving regular audiences and being constantly present at the morning council of state.

Still the administration was very weak, and the reins of the government were so relaxed, that several bands of rebels could carry on their machinations without the least check. In this emergency, Keeking brought the means of suppressing insurrections to perfection; he bribed the demagogues, too ready to receive the money; and after having sown disunion amongst the principal men, by inspiring them with distrust towards each other, it was easy to re-establish the peace by cutting them off singly.

Keeking was very unequal; at times he showed the most improper clemency, and pardoned the greatest criminals; at others he would be cruel from mere suspicion. Conscious, however, of his faults, he repeatedly promised amendment, and showed to the whole empire a contrite heart. Still his passions were too strong for his reason; he relapsed into all his former vices; the orgies in his palace were carried on with far greater excess than before, and he finally lost all credit and respect. For quelling the piracies on the coast he did not show any management. Despised by the very companions of his debaucheries, a second insurrection broke out in the palace, in which the very acumen of the human race were engaged. So great was the desire of the ministers to rid themselves of the monarch, that they admitted these desperadoes, and remained indifferent spectators of the contest. Only *Tsoeking*, the reigning emperor, showed courage and filial duty, and these gained him the crown.

Keeking's breast was always agitated with fear and suspicion; he was incapable of any great enterprise, and was, no doubt, the worst of the Manchou princes that have set upon the throne of China.

Our bugles sang 'truce, for the night-cloud had lowered

1st. Ceylon Regiment.—Is composed principally of Malays, nearly two thousand strong, and one of the finest regiments in Her Majesty's service. I have never seen any native troops on the continent of India to equal the 1st Ceylon light infantry, either in appearance or manœuvring, and their conduct during the Kandian war proved them to be inferior to no light infantry in the world. Their dress is dark green, and their arms a compact rifle, with a short strong sword attachable instead of a bayonet. They are native of Ceylon, as in the E. I. company's sepoy regiments, with European officers to each of the 16 companies, and their fidelity to their leaders has been evinced in every possible manner whenever an opportunity presented itself. I have seen many regiments, of different nations under arms, but none ever offered to my view such a striking coup d'œil as Her Majesty's 1st Ceylon rifle regiment. Their bugle band surpasses anything of the kind to be met with in Europe, and the rapidity with which all the evolutions of the corps are performed at the war-cries of the band is really extraordinary. (Martin's list, of the Brit. Cols.)

LIVELY LADE OF THE PEERAGE.

(From the Age, Sept. 22.)

A correspondent having written to us to inquire the age of Lord Allen, we turned

to the Peerage, and found that the period of his Lordship's birth is involved in the deepest obscurity. After long and fatiguing research, we found that tradition supposes he was an anti-diluvian, and boatswain to the Ark, captain Noah. The wish to oblige our correspondent, led us out of curiosity to look for the number of 'oulduns' among our aristocracy, and the following list is the result of our labours. The collection will not, we trust, be considered inappropriate to our columns, as it is without doubt an 'Age' article.

DUKES.—Graton, 70—Bedford, 73—Cleveland, 74—Marlborough, 78—Norfolk, 74—Argyle, 71—Dorset, 72—Hamilton, 72—Manchester, 71—Portland 71.

MARQUESSES.—Camden, 80—Wellesley, 79—Hastly, 78—Westminster, 72—Anglessa, 71.

EARLS.—Abercromby, 84—Ranry, 72—Besborough, 84—Calcutt, 84—Caven, 76—Cork, 73—Edinburgh, 73—Egmont, 72—Elgin, 73—Eniskillen, 71—Ferrals, 79—Portsmouth, 80—Glasgow, 73—Grey, 75—Harewood, 72—Harrowby, 72—Limerick, 81—Lodlow, 81—Macclesfield, 84—Mayo, 73—Mount Edgumbe, 75—Portsmouth, 72—Rushmore, 85—Ross, 81—St. Germans, 73—Salisbury, 72—Shaftesbury, 71—Sopere, 73—Stanford, 74—Westmoreland, 80.

VISCOUNTS.—Guthrie, 72—Kenmure, 80—Siddmouth, 82—Strathallen, 72.

BARONS.—Arden, 83—Ashdown, 84—Beyley, 73—Blountfield, 77—Coburg, 74—Colville, 74—Delamere, 72—Dunrobin, 72—Duffies, 78—Dunrobin, 74—Feverham, 75—Forbes, 74—Gray, 74—Lynedoch, 80—Manners, 83—Rolle, 83—Marryborough, 76—Mostyn, 71—Plunkett, 73—Pulwath, 81—Roxburgh, 74—Sisclair, 71—Teynham, 71—Western 72—Wynford, 72.

The united ages of the ten Dukes amount to 730, the four Marquesses 330, the thirty Earls 2,300, the four Viscounts 314, the twenty five Barons 1,899 years; total 5,633. the average age being 76. Though last night, two Peeresses, the Countess of Dysart and the Countess of Mansfield, each enjoy a green old age; the former having arrived at the venerable age of 94, and the latter at that of 81. Who says the British Aristocracy is not like the British oak?

CONTENTS OF THE

貿易通志

HOW YIN TUNG CHU

A TREATISE ON COMMERCE.

By the reverend Charles Gutzlaff.

This work contains the ideas and principles laid down in McCulloch's celebrated publication, as far as they are applicable and intelligible to a Chinese.

1st BOOK.

The emperor Kanghe's remarks upon industry. Antiquity of commerce—necessity of trade arising from the mutual wants of mankind, the variety of climate and productions. Inland and foreign trade. Great advantages of commerce for increasing comforts, wealth, for strengthening foreign and friendly relations, as well as for promoting civilization.

The merchant—unfounded national prejudice against this class of citizens—necessary qualifications. The best policy.

Comparative Account of the Dutch and English monopolies and free trade compared, the latter far more preferable.

2nd BOOK.

A general view of the present state of commerce. Trade of China—domestic as well as foreign. Loochoo Islands, Japan, Assam, Siam, British India &c. England, Holland, France &c. United States, British America, Mexico &c. African Colonies. Australian Colonies.

3rd BOOK.

Transportation of goods—by land and by sea. Junks—superiority of our ships—steam boats—steam carriages.

Rivers—Railroads—Canals—Those of China—Holland—England &c. Charts—Light houses—Buys. Description of the coast of China.

4th BOOK.

Currency of China—Cash—Silver—Dollars—Of other countries—exportation of bullion not injurious to a country—Paper money—Bills of exchange—Insurance Companies.

Trading regulations—The greater the freedom the more flourishing the commerce. Tariff of duties—watch-doging &c. Necessary for extending the trade in order to increase the revenues of the country and the wealth of the nation. Petition of the London merchants setting forth the true principles of commerce—Piracy—Protection—Convoy.

AMERICAN OPIUM CLAIMS.

A correspondent has sent us the following communication:—

To the Editor of the *Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce*.

Sir,—In the numerous discussions on the subject of opium compensation which have appeared in the Indian papers, there is one point which appears to have been overlooked, viz. the validity of the claims of indemnity offered by the American merchants in Canton on the British government for the opium surrendered by them to Captain Elliot.

Considering the circumstances under which so large a quantity of opium came into their hands, I conceive that they have no claim whatever on the British government for compensation or restitution. Perhaps, should you deem this worthy of a place in your commercial columns, you will accompany it with your own views of the subject, and oblige.

Yours obediently,

Bombay, 10th Dec. 1839, L. L. D.

The claims alluded to by our correspondent will doubtless undergo a rigid scrutiny by the sifting tribunal, should the indemnity be guaranteed by Parliament. Captain Elliot's public notice to British subjects, dated 27th March, 1839, gave it to be specially understood that the proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to him specially to that notice, should be determined upon principles, and in a manner heretofore to be defined by her majesty's government. Now, we believe it is sufficiently well known, in this place at least, that at the commencement of the opium season last year, sums remitted to Bombay by certain American houses in Canton, were inserted in *advances on opium* for the purpose of securing its assignment to those houses. We apprehend, therefore, that opium shipped to China on such terms must be considered American property to the extent of the sum advanced, and that the American merchant cannot, either in right or equity, have a lien on the British government for indemnity. —*Bombay Times*, Dec. 14.

Latest English News.

A small instalment of the Overland Mail consisting merely of some Government despatches came in last night. We have been obligingly favored with a copy of the *London Gazette* of the 20th December, from which we learn that parliament was prorogued on the 12th December until the 16th of January, when it was to meet for the despatch of business.

The promotions, appointments and distinctions, announced by the last mail, are formally conferred in the *London Gazette* of the 11th December.

Lord Auckland becomes Baron Eden of Norwood in the county of Surrey and Earl of Auckland.

Sir John Keane is made a Baron by the titles of Baron Keane of Glazebrook, and of Cappoquin in the county of Waterford.

Mr. W. H. McNaghten and Col. Henry Pottinger are made Barons.

Col. C. Wade, Political Resident at Londinath is knighted.

Major Generals Willshe, Thackwell and Sale are appointed Knights commanders of the Bath.

The companionship of the Bath has been conferred on Colonel Scott, (4th Dragoons), Persse, (10th Lighters), Croker, (17th foot), and R. Macdonald, (4th foot). A. Roberts,

(European Regiment, Stationed at Bombay), T. Moulton, (25th B. N. I.), R. M. White, (23th N. I.), C. M. G. Smyth, (3d Bengal Cavalry), R. Sandwith, (Bombay Cavalry), F. Stallard, (15th Bombay N. I.), Sir C. Wade, (Bengal N. I.), Major Geo. Thompson, of the Bengal Engineers, and Major Edward Postinger, *Bombay Artillery*.

All these honours have been well deserved, but the last is peculiarly gratifying, for it has been hardly won at. We were sorely afraid that the gallant hero of Herat had been forgotten in the distribution of honours.

Captain East of the Bombay Engineers has received the honour of knighthood, and we are sure that others have been similarly rewarded for their conduct in Afghanistan; but we do not find their names in the Gazette now before us.—*Englishman*, 25th February.

ROMAN NEWS.

(From the *Napoli and Milanese Gazette*, Dec. 31.)

The Court went into session on Thursday for the last majesty the King of Denmark; the majority will change on the 2d Jan. and on the 5th Jan. the Court will go out of mourning.—It is now understood that her majesty's marriage, which was originally arranged to take place in April, will be celebrated as early as February. The *Firebrand* government steamer will be despatched to convey Prince Albert to England.

It is said that Prince Albert will not return to England until the eve of his marriage with the Queen.

Lord Palmerston was married on Monday at St. George's Hanover-square, to the Dowager Countess Cowper, widow of the late Earl Cowper, and only sister of Viscount Melbourne. Immediately after the ceremony they set off for Broadlands, his lordship's seat, in Hampshire.

(From the *Observer*, December, 22.)

Madrid journals in the 9th inst. state, that no disturbances or disorders had taken place during the elections of the municipal authorities of the capital. The exaltados succeeded in returning 35 out of 37 members. In Murcia the municipal elections were likewise anti-Ministerial. The government was said to have received favourable intelligence from Andalusia. The moderados flattered themselves with the hope of carrying the elections at Segovia, Huelva, Cordova and probably at Cadiz and Granada, but their adversaries were certain of success at Alicante, Murcia, Saragossa, Valencia and Barcelona.

The Phare de Bayonne of the 16th inst. announces, that Cabrera had surprised the garrison of Estropoul, & made himself master of the place; 200 men of the regiment of Bourbon and 15 cavalry were made prisoners by that chief; they have since been exchanged.

The *Bleisheim* 72, and the *Blonde*, *Pique*, and *Andromache* frigates, at present refitting at Portsmouth, are to be sent as a reinforcement to the squadron of the east Indies under the command of admiral Maitland.

The *Cyclops* Steamer is fitting at Sheerness, she is worked by engines of 3.0 horse power, and is nearly complete with her crew; she bears a captain, three Lieutenants, and Marine officers, with the other usual six 32 pounder guns. Her destination is supposed to be the east Indies.

The *Prussian State Gazette* contains a declaration of the Russian government explanatory of the motives for its having ordered an expedition of 24,000 men, with 72 pieces of artillery, against the Khan of Khiva, a country situated to the west of the Caspian Sea and on the northern confines of Persia. The object of the expedition is stated to be to punish the plunder of Russian caravans, to liberate the Russian subjects made and detained prisoners, and, above all, to re-establish the influence due to Russia in that country. The command of the expedition is given to general Perovsky.

The Russian government affirms that it has no intention to make a conquest of Khiva but this is not believed; all being convinced that the Czar has fully resolved upon it, and already taken his measures. Several officers of the Imperial Guard and the staff of the emperor have left St. Petersburg, taking the same route as the expedition.

CHINA.—We are still in the dark as to the measures the government intend to pursue on this important question. Three frigates and a seventy-four are at Portsmouth, to sail for the China Sea about the 10th inst. One of the ships is fitted up, we understand, for the accommodation of an Ambassador. Two frigates have been ordered for the same destination, from the South American station.

OVERSEA.—At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society held on the 7th Decr. a paper was read on "East Indian opium" by Mr. E. Solly. The author gives an interesting account of the improvement in the preparation of this article in India since the demand and market for it had increased in China. After advertising to the measures lately taken by the Chinese to prevent the future importation of opium into their country, Mr. Solly expressed his opinion that, as the trade in opium would be put an end to in that quarter, endeavours would be made to find a market for it in other countries, and that therefore it would probably be brought in large quantities to England.

We believe it to be the fact that small shipments of opium have arrived in our Ports; but we do not agree with Mr. Solly in supposing either that the consumption of it in China will be effectually put a stop to, or that it will be brought to the considerably increased extent into the home market. We hope, however, that the company, instead of forcing this article into cultivation as they have hitherto done, will abandon their monopoly in Bengal, and leave it to be produced by private individuals, in which case the extent of its growth will necessarily diminish, on account of the risks which the cultivator will have to encounter.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Jan. 2.

Our Cotton market has assumed a briske tone, and a good amount of business was transacted, at an advance of 1d. per lb.; 500 bags changed hands, including 300 American for export.

LIVERPOOL.—Tea during the month has undergone several fluctuations. At the commencement and during the progress of the public sales in London, there was a very animated demand, and prices of common Congou were driven up from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. and 2s. 9d. per lb.; Twankay to 2s. 10d. At this advance, however, many were anxious to sell, and for a few days prices gave way almost as much as they had advanced.

This again brought buyers into the market both for speculation and consumption, and our quotations are again fully supported. Good common Congou is worth 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; Twankay, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. In other kinds there is no change and little doing.

Hemp is little inquired for, and the sales are confined to 150 bales Suez at 15s. to 16s. The quotations for Bombay and Java are nominal.

DAUGS.—An arrival of China Rhubarb has taken place, and is advertised for public sale on the 9th January; prices steady. Camphor scarce. Of 1,246 bags of Pegu Catoh, a part only found buyers at 22s. to 22s. 6d. which is a decline of 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. Gambier has sold at 15s. to 15s. 6d., which is 2s. per cwt. lower. Stock, 13,532 packages and 3,023 tons against 1,400 packages and 802 tons at the same date last year.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

Dec. 9 George IV, Dryager, from China & Batavia. Reliance, Marquis, China and ditto. Anne Jean, Stobbs, China. 10. Alonso, Anderson, Batavia. 14 Prince Regent, Thomson, Batavia. Lord Wm. Bontick, Stockholm, China. Hesperus, Bockle, China. Orleans, Camero, Manila. Brilliant, Wilkenson, Batavia. Elizabeth, Foddis, Batavia. William Parker, Sonell, Singapore. St. Vincent, Middle, China. British Isles, Graham, Singapore. David Scott, Spence,

China. 24 Emily Jaar, Kennedy, China. Stag, Barham, Singapore. 29 Tropic, King, Batavia and Surabaya. Eliza Kincaid, Brown, Singapore. 28 Brothers, Marsack, Manila. 30 Catharina, Schacht, Singapore.

EAST INDIA MAILS, 1840.

The Mails for this year will be despatched as follows:—

| By Marseilles | By Falmouth. |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Saturday, Jan. 4th | Saturday, January, |
| Tuesday, Feb. 4th | Feb. |
| Wednesday, Mar. 4th | March. |
| Saturday, April, 4th | April, |
| Monday, May, 4th | May. |
| Thursday, June, 4th | June, |
| Sunday, July, 4th | July, |
| Tuesday, August, 4th | August, |
| Friday, Sept. 4th | Sept. |
| Monday, October, 5th | October, |
| Wednesday, Nov. 4th | Nov. |
| Friday, Dec. 4th | Dec. |

The dates of departure of the Falmouth Mails are not fixed, but it is expected that they will be so arranged as to ensure their arrival at Malta in time to proceed to India with the Monthly Mails, via Marseilles.

Scheme for the Departure and arrival of the Mails through France.

The OUTWARD, leaving London on the 4th of each month, will reach Marseilles on the 9th; Malta the 13th; Alexandria, the 16th; and Suez, the 23rd—being 15 days between London and Alexandria.

The HOMEWARD to leave Bombay in time to reach Suez on the 19th of each month, Alexandria the 23rd, Malta the 26th, Marseilles in 5 days more, and London in 5 days after their arrival at Marseilles—being 16 days in transit from Alexandria.

RATES OF POSTAGE. Letters.

All letters are now charged by weight. Those via Marseilles are subject to a single French rate of 10d. if not exceeding the weight of a quarter of an ounce; and to the English rate of 1s. 10d. if not exceeding half an ounce.—so that the uniform charge for

A single letter not ex. a 1/4 of an ounce is 2s. 8

Letters above 1/4 oz. not ex. 1/2 oz. 2

French rates and 1 English or.....3 6

Letters above 1/2 oz. not ex. 3/4 oz. 3

French rates and 2 English or.....6 2

Letters above 3/4 oz. not ex. 1 oz. 4

French rates and 2 English or.....7 0

and for every quarter of an ounce additional, a French rate is added; but for every letter weighing from one to two ounces, four

English rate are charged, and so on, according to the new scale of charging letters by weight, without regard to the number of enclosures. A letter, therefore, weighing, a fraction more than an ounce, will be charged 5s. French

s. d.

rates, or.....4 2

and four English rates, or.....7 4

Together 11 6

so that for the smallest fractional part beyond an ounce in weight the postage is increased 4s. 6d.

Letters via Falmouth, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are charged 2s. 6d.; those above that weight will be charged double, if not exceeding one ounce. If more than one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces, four rates or 10s. will be charged.

s. d.

rates, or.....4 2

and four English rates, or.....7 4

Together 11 6

so that for the smallest fractional part beyond an ounce in weight the postage is increased 4s. 6d.

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s. d.

rates, or.....4 2

and four English rates, or.....7 4

Together 11 6

N. B.—It will be necessary to mark all letters as to the route by which they are intended to be sent by writing on them either, *via* Marseilles, or *via* Palmouth.
London East India and China Association,
No. 2 Compter's court, Cornhill,
Jan. 1st, 1840

Address to Lord Auckland

MY LORD.—The inhabitants of Calcutta present to your lordship their respectful congratulations upon again holding you at the seat of government. Great occasions called you hence—you return to us crowned with eminent success, and graced with honours by the approving hand of the sovereign. Believe my lord that we have followed your progress with far more of interest than of anxiety—that we have exulted in your success, and that we have hailed every accession to your personal dignity as a mark of distinction to the community of which you are the head.

It will be for the empire at large to declare the conviction, that in all that concerns this important member of it under the happy auspices of your lordship's administration it may look upon the past with pride and upon the future with confidence. But local interests are best appreciated on the spot and none so competent as ourselves to bear witness to the constant and enlightened attention which you have bestowed upon them even from a distance. Yet somewhat of a selfish feeling makes us covet your presence as affording double assurance that nothing will be wanting for their promotion which public spirit and liberality can effect.

Permit us so far to indulge that feeling as to express the hope that no imperative call of duty may again deprive us of that presence which diffuses animation through every department of industry and sheds a lustre upon our social arrangements. Be it ours to study how best we may render your stay as agreeable to your lordship as to ourselves by the cordial union of all in the common pursuit of public good and private benevolence.

ASSAM COMPANY.—We are glad to find that 95 chests of tea shipped in the *Margaret* have arrived. The public is looking with anxiety for an examination of their contents, and we hope soon to be able to ascertain whether the favorable opinions, as to the quality, which were given in Bengal, are supported by those of the leading houses in the trade in this country.

It will be observed that in the petition of the east India company, which we have inserted elsewhere, east India tea is alluded to as likely to become an important article of commerce, and the petition prays for a remission of some portion of the duty in favor of the produce of our own possessions. We are informed that the Assam company intend to petition Parliament to the same effect; and, looking to recent events in China and the increased importance of our endeavouring to render ourselves independent of that country in this essential article, we cannot doubt that these applications will receive the most favorable consideration.

The share-holders in the Assam company are much gratified that the court of directors have taken the lead in bringing the matter under the consideration of Parliament. We are informed that their committee of management had some time since, in an interview with the Chair, expressed a hope that the subject would receive their attention, and that Sir John Hobhouse has also promised to give it his consideration. We trust that this, as well as the other important points referred to in the petition, when brought before Parliament, will not pass without receiving the attention which it deserves.

Mr. Bruce's Report has excited much interest in the country. The extent of the indigenous Tea, and the small degree of cultivation which it would appear to require to render it fit for manipulation, make it clear that capital, and due encouragement on the part of government to employ capital on this important production, are all that is required to make Assam within no dis-

tant period, as fine a Tea Garden as any province in China, and capable of furnishing an almost unlimited supply of Tea. The extent of country over which the wild Tea plant has been found, shows how vain were the fears of monopolists which have been entertained by some persons in authority. If the exertions of the Assam company are crowned with success, numerous other companies, we doubt not, will be formed, for Tea cultivation; and it is not improbable, that private individuals may also be induced to embark capital in the same undertaking; nevertheless, being convinced that in the infancy of this important cultivation, success can only be attained by joint capital subscribed by numerous individuals, interested in the object, and equally sharing in the risks and difficulties by which the commencement of the undertaking must necessarily be attended; and to the Assam company—the only body of this sort that has been really formed and organized hitherto—we must look to lead the way in opening to the British public this immense field for enterprise.

We observe some of the correspondents of the *Herald* in Bengal appear to entertain a notion that several companies have been formed in England for Tea cultivation in Assam. In this way they are mistaken. It is true that attempts have been made to form other similar companies, but they have proved abortive; nor do we believe that any money was ever really expended by the parties interested in these attempts for the furtherance of their object.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

APRIL 25TH, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| England | 20th Nov. | Singapore | 26th March |
| U. States | 6th Feb. | Java | 3th March |
| Calcutta | 23rd Jan. | Manila | 14th April |
| Bombay | | Amoy | 10th Feb. |

ARRIVED.—MANILA.—**ARIAR (Am.)**, VALPARAISO, (Am.) LOCKWOOD, SALVADORA, Ribeiro, D. AMIGOS (Sp) Parlo, from Manila 27th. **THOMAS KING**, Roucou, from Port Jackson, 16th Feb. **NIANTIC (Am.)**, from Batavia and N. York. 25th. **GENOVEVA (Port.)** Silva, from Timor; captain Baptista died at Timor.

SAILED.—**JOHN N. GOSFER, (Am.)**, for New York, COASTA (Sp) —, BLACK JOKER, Walker, for Manila.

The *Water-Which* was erroneously reported in our last as having sailed for Singapore and Calcutta, but her day of despatch is not yet fixed.

Anger shipping report.

Jan. 29th. **Marquez** of Hastings, H. J. Naylor, from Singapore 11th Jan. for London. **Brighton, (Am.)** H. Darr, from Manila, for Boston. 31st. **Friends**, Arr'd, from Singapore 16th Jan. for London. **Feb.** 12th. **Sultan**, J. Post, from Manila 27th January. 17th. **Conrad**, J. Campbell, from Singapore 9th February, for London. 21st. **Arnold Weiss**, Lovell, from Manila 25th Jan. for Boston.

Private advices of the 3rd. March, mention that produce was not procurable at Batavia at any price, with the exception of Rice, which continued too high for shipment to Europe, for which market remittances were much wanted, and Bills on London, at 6 months sight, had been sold at £134 a 100 per £. The *Dutchess* of Northumberland Moffatt, Westmorland and Dana had arrived from N. S. Wales in search of freight. The two former had left for Bombay, the Westmorland had been chartered to load at Bali for Europe, and the Dana was to load at Batavia. The market for British imports was very dull. (Sing. P. P. 19 March.)

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the use of the latest Singapore Free Press, 25th of March, and the Calcutta Englishman, 25th of February, brought on to China by the Sir Edward Ryan, and from her to Macao by captain Jauncey of the *Sch. Hellas*.

Extracts from these papers will be found in preceding columns.

We also notice that Sir John Colborne has been raised to the peerage by the title of baron Seston, in the county of Devon. Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough, died in December; and also admiral Sir W. Hargood, who commanded the Northumberland in the battle of Trafalgar. There was a singular story current some years ago respecting this gallant officer, who was a very small man. In an action, the splinter-

ing of the splinter-netting had been shot away, and the netting fell upon the then captain Hargood's head, and he became quite entangled in the meshes. While struggling to free himself, he misunderstood some words which reached his ears, and exclaimed—I won't strike, I won't strike," repeatedly. One of the men, a giant in size, serving at one of the quarter deck guns, looked down upon captain Hargood, still entangled in the netting, and answered with greatest sang froid—who the d—asked you."

H. M. S. Tribune was lost at Tarragona on the 28th of November, particulars not stated.

An expedition under the orders of captain Trotter, R. N., in which three iron steamers are to be engaged, is about to be fitted out to proceed up the Niger.—Mr. J. Smith, one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses," died on the 24th of December.—The uniform Penny rate of Postage is to commence on the 10th of January.—Davis Gilbert, D. C. L., and late president of the Royal Society, died on the 24th of December.—The French have landed 600 men, and garrisoned the town of Monte Video; and, in conjunction with the government of that place, are carrying on most active measures against the Buenos Ayreans.

France.—Dec. 20th. The intelligence received from Algiers continues unfavourable; and the forces under marshal Vallee have been hitherto quite unable to afford protection to the French settlers against desultory attacks of the Arabs, except in the immediate vicinity of the city.—Upwards of 5000 men have already sailed for Africa. December 25th. A despatch from Algiers to the 16th states that two combats had taken place about Beldah, in which the regular infantry of the Emir was sabred and dispersed. The Arabs did not approach either Koleah or the Sahel. The French camp of Harach has been abandoned. Abdel-kader has European officers commanding his infantry.

We request our subscribers to read, at page 117, of the narrative of the late events, &c. \$12½ instead of \$21½; and at page 183 for "we may be to be read" to read "we may suppose to be based."

The creditors of Hingtee and Kingqua will joyfully greet the Notice, signed by the respectable American firm of Messrs. Russell & Co. in our first column of advertisements.

This notice is only item of local news that we have to communicate; we are at present in a state of perfect tranquillity in Macao.

LOUIS-BRITANNIC THEATRE.

We are happy to inform the subscribers and Portuguese and foreign admirers of drama, that the Louis-Britannic Theatre will be opened on Thursday next, with the following pieces.

OS SALVADORES OF THE ROSEBUD

after which

THE MIDNIGHT HOUR

to conclude with

MANUEL MENDES.

We hope to see further particulars, in the bills of the night.

Of the two following proclamations the one touching the release of the prisoners confined in the common jails for opium smoking is only deserving of notice; it is said to have been occasioned by the horrid state of the jails, in which nearly one half of those who have been confined have died. The state of these *hells*—so called emphatically by the Chinese—can be easier conceived than described: the description would be too revolting and dreadful.

We are glad to see that lord Palmerston has entered the holy state of matrimony. We are now sure that his lordship must pay more attention to the tea trade, for though his lordship may prefer Liffu or Chamber-

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 29th, 1840.

tin at his breakfast table, we opine her ladyship will insist on having gunpowder and pekee; but where are they to be had if our trade with China is not recovered? It is, therefore, clear that Lord Palmerston must now

Sometimes council take and sometimes tea

And we hope her ladyship has "A devil of a spirit," and will not be

"Mistress of herself though China fall."

Then for every broken jar Lin or his successors will get a broken head.

We invite the attention of our readers to the character of Keeking, in a preceding column; and the more especially, as that monarch and his successor have been held out by various Indian papers as examples of morality to the European world.

Our cotemporary of the *Press* need not have expressed his surprise that the Russians have avowed the fact of having marched a considerable corps on Khiva, or Orgenje, the capital of the Uzbeks; for the depredations of this horde on the property and persons of Russian subjects have been a subject of complaint for many years past, as the following extract from *Burnes's travels* will prove. To induce the Khans of Khiva to forbear from their predatory forays has long been the task on which the diplomatic skill of the Russian cabinet has been employed; and as these peaceable efforts have failed the emperor has now determined to have recourse to arms.

The injuries which the Khivans inflicted on the neighboring countries have given them a greater importance than they deserve, for at best they are but an organized banditti, protected by the natural strength of their country. The situation of Khiva, between Russia and Bokhara, makes it the centre of commerce between these kingdoms, which extends its influence; it has no internal trade. It is doubtful if the population of the chief city amounts to 300,000 souls. Till the time of Akhmed Khan, it was considered a dependency of Bokhara; but there is no proof of its allegiance being other than nominal. The Khan can raise a force of 10,000 men, and has a park of nine pieces of ordnance. His troops are either Uzbeks or Turkmen, who are armed in the same manner as the slaves of Bokhara: some of the latter carry bows and arrows. The great object of the Khan of Khiva is to subdue the Turkmen tribes between his territories and Persia, as well to increase his revenue at his power. The position of Khiva has enabled the Khan to exert a greater influence over those countries than either the Kings of Persia or Bokhara; who are thus set at defiance by a body of robbers, holding an empire in the desert. In the summer of 1832, the Khan marched his whole military force from Khiva to Merv, and levied contributions on the Taks, the greatest of the Turkmen tribes. He fixed a contribution with three caravans at Shurukha, a town held by the Turkmen tribe of Baluch, which is within three marches of Meshed, in Persia; and now levies duties on the caravans which pass both these places. This advance of the Orgenje army is creditable to the military genius of the Khan. The distance from Khiva to Merv amounts to fifteen marches, and is almost destitute of water, which was procured by digging wells at every stage as he advanced. He commanded in person, and gave out that he had taken the field to resist the Persians, under Abbas Mervia, who threatened him from Meshed. He was accompanied by a vast herd of camels, bearing water and provisions for his troops. About two of these perished from thirst in the steppe. His father surprised him in this achievement, since he entirely crossed his desert to Persia; for, however, but the greater portion of his horses in the undertaking, and was compelled to leave his guns in the sand, where one of them still remains.

The slaves of Khiva have not generally sided at such combined attacks as have represented, but confined themselves to a marauding life; they continually send detachments to plunder in Persia, and seize the inhabitants, and the Khan receives a fifth of all the booty so captured. The power of Khiva over the Turkmen grows great facility in those forays, which are conducted with much success. They also seize upon the subjects of Russia on the Caspian Sea; and both Persians and Russians are sold in this country as slaves. They supply the kingdom of Bokhara, and the whole of Turkistan, with Persian captives; and I have it on undoubted information, that there are about 2000 Russian slaves in Khiva. It is impossible to give any estimate of the number of Persians, but both nations are on the increase. The Russians are now not sold out of Khiva, as the King of Bokhara entered into an agreement with the emperor to discourage their purchase in his territories. While the Khivans are thus rubbing in every desert, they yet get possession of the commerce that enters their territory, on passages of land duties.

During the summer past through Khiva, but neither they nor foreign merchants, though Mahomedans, feel at ease while in the country. The ladies are

opened, the caravans are delayed, and much property has been at times extorted; where the chief sets the example of plunder, the people will not be very honest. The Khan demands duties at the port of Nanguiak, on the Caspian, which lies opposite Astracan, and sometimes also at the Sir, or Sikon eastward of the Aral, where it is crossed by the caravans.

The intercourse between the Khan and Russia, regarding the improvement of trade, is mentioned in the chapter that treats on commerce. It is impossible to form any but a vague estimate of the revenue of Khiva: fifth of it is derived from lawful sources, and the Khan supports his army and himself chiefly at the expense of his neighbours.

The affairs of Khiva have excited considerable attention in the Russian cabinet, which has attempted, without success, to form a connexion with it, as well for the advancement of commercial ends, as the suppression of the odious practice of enslaving her subjects. There is great hostility to Russia in the minds of the Khivans, and it would be most dangerous to appear in the character of a Russian in their country; but the Khan is only able to exhibit this hostility, resulting from the strength of his position. — *Burnes's travels*, vol. 3. p. p. 308 & 9.

It is also amusing enough that our brother editor should gravely inform us — "that it is said the emperor Nicholas meditates an attack on and conquest of China!" He must have gleaned this information from the extracts in the Singapore Free Press of the 25th of March, in which paper, and immediately following the extract from the *Prussian State Gazette*, containing the explanatory declaration of the Russian government with reference to its intentions towards Khiva, is a paragraph in which are these words:—"The Russian government affirms that it has no intention of making a conquest of China!" — But it is evident that the word China, is a misprint C and n having been substituted for K and n.

Now although this is a palpable error of the Press, yet the Editor of the Singapore Free Press can allow a sentence that informs the world the emperor of Russia is about to attack China to pass, and the Editor of the Canton Press can allude to it, without comment! when the former editor would be open-mouthed if one half as much had been said of England, who has a just cause of quarrel with his celestial majesty, while the emperor of Russia has none! they like

—dull and muddy mettle dross, peak,
Like John a dream, ungracious of his cause,
And can say nothing; no, not for a queen,
Upon whose property, and most dear life,
A dam'd defeat was made.

The emperor of China will soon have enough on his hands without being troubled by his *only foreign ally*, the emperor of Russia, his now very good friend and brother. The coasts of his empire from Cochin China to Laotung are distracted by the depredations of thousands of pirates; and we shall not be surprised if in a few months all the tributary kingdoms, Nepal, Barmah, Siam, Cochin China on the west, Formosa, Corea, and Lochoo on the east, declare against his sovereignty; and even invade his borders; his eastern coasts may soon be again at the mercy of the Japanese fleets; all his rivers entered and blockaded, & foreign flags waving over the forts at their mouths; the communication, by means of the great canal, between the southern and northern provinces, cut off and in the possession of his numerous enemies.

Many have been led by the events of recent years to surmise that the end of the Tartar dominion in China is at hand; its establishment and continuance is certainly a fact not less extraordinary (when the disproportion of the conquerors to the conquered is considered) than the British dominion in India: and the Mongol race were driven out by the Chinese after a much shorter possession than the Manchows have already enjoyed. . . . A symptom of weakness in the government is its extreme dread of numerous insurrections amongst

* By antipathy for the crew of the "Black John."

the people; one of which, the tried society, has for its known object the expulsion of the Manchows! (Davis.)

Proclamation.

Yu acting Kwangchowfoo hereby issues this clear and distinct proclamation that all may know and understand.

Whereas, the law prohibiting the use of opium has already been published for two years, yet the evil habit is far from being eradicated; and the the district mandarins have seized numbers, and immediately after apprehension proceeded to try and punish them, yet (it must be confessed) the numbers thus taken are still very few, while the greater part of the evil-doers escape the net of the law altogether!

In going back to the reason of this, I find that from the time of first trying and punishing for opium-smoking until now, most likely these smokers have cunningly used the drug in private not daring to do so openly, and therefore it is, that at the time the said Che heen (or lesser district mandarins) make search of & apprehend, either because the result of their inquiries is not certain, or because they have no proof, such as finding the prohibited article in the accused party's possession, they proceed doubtfully between these two reasons and accordingly a feeling of pity & compassion springs up within their breasts! But alas! these know not that if they permit such people to cling to their evil habit, they open a door for the entrance of the poison! there will be no need of invitation, for the opium will walk in of its own accord! Therefore it was that we received the emperor's approval and sanction of a set of laws and regulations as set forth in the commissioner's memorial: upon the principle therein specified, — "if we permit the people to continue smoking for a single day, then the sale of — and traffic in opium must daily continue" — all of which regulations have been pointedly discussed. If, then, because people don't smoke opium openly—we do not in the slightest degree investigate the matter: then to day what is a parling brook may at a future day become a rapid stream, and it is impossible to tell what evils this cancerous sore may not lead to!

I find that from the 26th day of the 6th moon of the previous year (6th July 1839,) when the term of grace began till the 25th day of the 12th moon of this year (Jan. 1841) when it will be completed, the space of one year and a half will have elapsed: time flies like an arrow! in the twinkling of an eye we shall be in the winter season! you will then be exposed to the dreadful punishment of having your heads hung out as a warning to the public; and who is there that will manifest the slightest compassion for you! when I think of what I am now saying—truly my heart is oppressed with grief and sorrow!

If we do not therefore lay our heads to gether and consult about some way of averting the evil before-hand—there will be no way of saving your lives! no possibility of delivering you from the net of the law!

Reflecting that when we apprehend opium dealers and smokers it is of great importance to preserve the traces of the drug—beginning by seizing an opium apparatus, we must insist on further proof—it really upon enquiry it turns out to be that it is indeed an opium smoker who has been seized and along with his apparatus brought before our tribunal—and if further he confesses it, we have only then to fix his doom according to statute. If he has really broken off the bad habit—he is unjustly apprehended—he must immediately be examined and set at liberty in order that he may avoid all implication. But if he have not yet broken off his habit of opium smok-

ing—of his case be at all doubtful—and in such a case be apprehended and brought before us, perhaps he may not be willing at once to confess—and in that case we must pay strict attention to his appearance and actions, so as to distinguish and determine whether he continue his craving or not—hoping thereby to avoid all unjustly harsh and lax treatment.

I, the said Kwangchowfoo, have in conjunction with the Naamse heen and the Pwan-yu heen, the complete control of the matter. We have just now settled that the great southern g-nuary—outside the Yungking moon (or gate of eternal purity, the same gate that leads to the execution ground) shall be the spot allotted for the trying to get rid of the evil of opium smoking.

Even now we have ordered workmen to fit the place up with little cells and windows, where every attention is to be paid to render it strict and secure; as soon as the work is finished we shall immediately take those accused of smoking opium and who have not yet confessed, no matter whether they be rich or poor, or what they be, but we shall immediately put all such quietly into these cells, every man shall have a separate cell, two planks or stools, a table, a clay portable stove, a clay tea-pot, a clay frying pan, bowl and chopsticks all complete—every day he shall have given him a catty of white rice, oil, vegetables and fuel sufficient for use, causing him at the same time to cook his own victuals, and we shall send a petty assistant mandarin of good and approved principles to dwell at and sleep within the place, and we shall cause all our people engaged in managing this matter to superintend every thing with the utmost attention; and we shall further appoint another mandarin to be on watch outside to keep a sharp lookout, and the watchmen, who are to let the water, vegetables &c. pass in to the accused parties within, must take them and their carriers and search and scrutinize their persons and clothes with the most minute care, so much as a hair must not be clandestinely smuggled; the walls of the place must be planted all round with thorny or jagged palisades, and the relations of the accused can be permitted to hold conference with them. The great door, except for letting in rice, water, &c., must never be opened, it must always be locked and padlocked, and no people whatever shall be permitted to come near prying and spying about outside. Thus, when the term of *rehabitation* comes on, the accused parties will find it hard to bear! To those who are willing to leave off we shall give medicinal pills, those who are unwilling, or who cannot leave off, must just wait till they die of the disease they themselves have engendered. After one month we shall institute a general examination of all their appearance: if they really have left off the vicious habit, they may yet be good and happy people; they shall be immediately sent at home to their relations, and the heads or responsible persons of every five families and every ten families shall be made to secure them and look after them, and three months afterwards they must again be brought before us for examination. Those who have really reformed, shall be immediately set at liberty, those who are backsliders shall be examined and punished by law. Those who can be locked up five days and five nights without suffering any bad effects from it, are those who have been previously cured, and shall instantly be let go, we may not involve them in needless delay.

We have already duly petitioned the high provincial authorities respecting this, and they have granted us every particular, as is duly recorded.

For as much, therefore, we now write the circumstances and issue this our proclamation to you, oh! soldiers and people, that ye may thoroughly know and understand! Ye must know that this quiet and retired spot into which we are going to put you is a land of watchfulness and examination—there no attempt at concealment will avail you anything! Better it is before the season of grace is fled—to leave off your vicious habit,—than to wait till the said period is full and lose

your lives on the scaffold! Better to dwell quietly in your own house and tear up the malady by the roots, than run the risk of dying in that quiet secluded spot that we are preparing for you! Oh ye! wedded to your bad habits can you listen to this without fear and trembling? I, the Kwangchowfoo, wish to do away with the fearful malady and save your lives! Let every one then reform his previous sin! Do not oppose! A special proclamation.

Proclamation from the governor, lieutenant, and controller of customs.

Lia. governor of the two Kwang provinces &c., E. lieutenant governor of the province of Canton &c., Ya. controller of the maritime customs of the province of Canton, proclaim for the information of all.

Formerly in the provincial city were "scrambling dragon and fast-crab boats," which trifled with the laws, and employed themselves in smuggling; and although they were strictly prohibited, often seized, tried, and severely punished, still there are degenerate vagabonds who in the pursuit of gain are careless of life, and it is difficult to prevent their wicked skill and talents from again budding forth. There are arguable creeks communicating with the sea; and the ferry boats at all passes pursuing their own selfish interests, going and coming, can carry goods out and in from the foreign ocean (the English are meant).

Further, there is a class of traitorous vagabonds, both men and women, who in the depth of night stealthily pass, and it is the custom for the cruizers' stations at the narrow passes to protect them and receive bribes for conniving at their clandestine dealings; in short, indeed are these base practices! and they are numberless! Thus, Canton raw silk and sugar, candy is smuggled from the districts of Shunfih, Sinhwuy, Seaoulan, and Kewkeang; Cassia lignea from Shihlung, cotton from (or through) Heangshan and Shihke; silk piece goods and crapes, &c. from Fushan; the Canton tea from Lungkeang &c.; and from the provincial city and shops all sorts of articles; thus running their goods and defrauding the customs, with open eyes and dauntless courage: we observe the people have become giddy and thoughtless.

At present the foreign ships are anchored at Changshihwan, and go in numbers down and anchor in Sh-hwangmaou (Macao roads)? There the Chinese traitors do business in the raw silk of Hookwang, &c.: the duties on which are every heavy. From Chin-tsun through Keangmun they barter for opium: this is connected with a still greater disregard of the laws! Alas! that they should be thus regardless of death! how excessively deserving of the most poignant grief and indignation.

We have received the strict imperial orders to cut off the trade of the English foreigners. On examination we find that the prohibitions do not allow any dealings with them. The imperial orders are at this time most strict and imperative: that if severe seizures are not made, and heavy punishments inflicted, how will it be possible to warn those unruly, boisterous barbarians, and keep the custom-house stations in peace and quietness!—We, the governor, lieutenant-governor and hoppo, besides giving strict and secret orders to the cruizers to examine all entrances to the sea and narrow passes, think it right to issue another perspicuous proclamation: and on this account the military and people are to make themselves fully acquainted with the contents of this:—if, as hitherto, they craftily export goods or smuggle in opium; smuggling in fishing and tanka boats to deceive the custom house stations, twisting the law to gain a livelihood by smuggling, and such base purposes: the facts being discovered on enquiry: whether the offenders are taken to the custom house stations or brought before our tribunals, either in open court or secretly denounced; the informer who first gives a clue to the seizure and opens up the case, shall receive a twofold reward: thus drawing them up to exert themselves: but it is necessary, in order to have a clear knowledge of cases, that vague and unsubstantiated

reports be not received; but if the guiltless be involved, the offence shall remain with the deceptive accuser, and he shall lose his reward. All should implicitly obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation. 3rd moon 16th day. (17 April).

Manners and customs of the Japanese.
From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

No. II.—VISITS TO NAGASAKI AND ITS ENVIRONS.
[Continued from the Page 45 No. 9.]

But the most remarkable part of Japanese houses is the provision against fire. To each belongs a detached store-room, or *tsukubae*, in which are those which cannot be taken into the house for the reasons of modesty. In these *tsukubae* is kept the stock of goods, and private families their most valuable effects, as pictures, books, collections of carvings, &c. These places, rooms are built of the same materials as the houses, but the whole woodwork, doors and roof included, is covered with a foot-thick coating of clay: the apertures for windows are closed with copper shutters; and, for further security, a large vessel of liquid mud is always at hand, with which to smear over every part of the building in case of danger; that is to say, in case one of the configurations for ever occurring amidst such combustible houses, should break out in the neighbourhood, or the wind drive the sparks and flames of a distant fire in a menacing direction. Thus fire-proof store-rooms answer their purpose so well, that president Duff, in describing a conflagration, which spread so near to the bridge between Nagasaki and Otsuami, that the governor allowed the scared inhabitants general access by the water gate, and which consumed eleven whole streets of Nagasaki, partially destroyed others, explicitly states that not one of the store-rooms was injured. Neither did Daimio suffer, the flames having, at length, been extinguished, before they crossed the bridge. But to return to the excursion of the Dutchmen.

When the town is passed, the promenade comes upon exquisitely beautiful scenery, commanding from innumerable different points, the most enchanting views over hills and dale, land and sea. Nay, as twining are the various prospects, which successively greet the eye in the course of every ramble, said to us, that the spectator, we are assured, entranced in their contemplation, entirely forgets every drawback upon their enjoyment. And this is an indulgence that the Japanese are the more prompt to grant their guests, because they themselves fully sympathize in its delights, being passionate lovers of beautiful country and fine prospects.

A striking and somewhat peculiar mark of this prevalent taste is, that the most lovely sites are invariably selected for the temples. Of these temples, there are sixty-one within a short distance from Nagasaki, built as plainly and unornamented as the houses; like them, encircled by a verandah, and often having many smaller temples, like chapels, surrounding the principal edifice. The whole, or the large temple, is called by Shikoku, a *gure*, the smaller chapel, *temple*, *gure*. Every pair stands upon a hill, commands a fine view, and is considered a garden. These gardens are the habitual resort of parties of pleasure, whether Japanese or Dutch; and for the further enjoyment of their picturesque attractions, to almost all temples are attached large rooms, unadorned, apparently, with the service of the divinity there worshipped. In these apartments, in places destitute of light, travellers are accommodated, and the private usually let them out as banquetting rooms; nay, even as the theatres of such orgies as seem most degrading to any edifice connected, however remotely, with purposes of religion.

When a member of the factory indulges in such an excursion, the whole party collected by his official companions must be seated at his expense at one of these temples. He himself, however, is not always required to do the honours of his banquet, which thus affords, a short interval of comparative liberty. Whilst the police-officers are revelling with their friends on the good things the foreigner in their custody has provided for them, they are content to converse at his expense in the region of the rigid laws of seclusion and separation. Thus, at such an opportunity, and at such only, can a member of the factory tamely submit with a single interpreter, enter the shops, and make purchases at his own pleasure.

Upon other occasions, the resort of the Dutchmen and his whole party is to a tea-house—a licensed place of entertainment for drinking and music. But these are not the only purposes of the tea-house; and here it again becomes necessary to advert to a custom, which is revolting to every correct feeling, and almost a violation of self-respect, even to allude to; but some points of which are extraordinary, so completely peculiar to the Japanese, that, even those who are almost ready to be content on striking features of this very singular custom.

The proprietors of these tea-houses are further licensed to purchase female infants of indigent parents for purposes of infamy. These girls act during their childhood as the servants of the tea-house; in later years, but are, at the same time, secluded with the utmost care; they are not only rendered skilled in every accomplishment that can exonerate the effect of their personal charms, but their voices are continually cultivated, and enriched with all the stores of knowledge that can make their conversation attractive and agreeable. Thus, the whole body of these victims of the vices of others has considerable reason to be the few collected individuals amongst the courtesans of ancient Greece; and the romantic holds good in another point, the consequences of the first. As we are told that Athenian courtesans took their wives into the society of the numerous *Aspasias*, so, in the instance they themselves derived from her, so in Japan do husbands invite their wives to join their party to the tea-house, where in parties of the amusement afforded by the music, singing, dancing, and conversation of their accomplished, but unfortunate and debauched, wives.

[To be continued.]

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, MAY 5TH, 1840.

NO. 18.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

March 18 & 19 April 1840.

At the request of the senior officer notice is hereby given that after the 20th instant the majesty's squadron will take up their anchorage in the Caping-moon, until circumstances render it necessary to remove them. And masters of merchant ships repairing their vessels will be allowed to anchor between her majesty's ship "David" and the island of Lanton.

By order of the Chief Superintendent,
 EDWARD FLEMING,
 Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOODS SERVICE, Capt. FRANK
 For freight apply to
 W. S. BOYD.

March 20th, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE GLENELG, Capt. SETHLEY, 600
 Tons Register, is now ready to receive Cargo.—For freight apply to
 DENT & Co.

Tongkoo, 26th February, 1840.

FOR SALE.—HOBBSBURGH CHARTS of the EAST COAST of CHINA, price \$6. each. Apply to
 W. S. BOYD.

NOTICE.—We are requested to give notice that a dividend will be paid by the Comoro also the 5th May, on the estates of Hinglar and Kioqua. Early application by parties interested will be particularly desirable.
 Canton, April 22nd, 1840. RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. C. C. Currier, a Partner in our Firm
 Penang 1st February, 1840. REVELY & Co.

NOTICE.—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. or SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.
 CHARLES MARKWICK
 JOHN SMITH.

Toonkoo, 1st April, 1840.

In reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel. Kew-er as heretofore in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith (first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)
 JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA at TOONKOO.
 CABIN-BREAD, Salt Beef and Pork. Flour, Tar, Pitch, Paint and Paint Oil. Paint and Tar Brushes, Twine and Canvas, Plump York Ham, Pigs (house, butter, Jams and Jellies, French Claret, Wines, Beer, Gin, Brandy, and Rum. A small quantity of Perfumery, Soda and Sulphur Powders, Writing Paper, Quills, Ink, Wafers. A few Watches.—Boots and Shoes. Apply to.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Toonkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Tar, Bright Varnish, Paint Oil, Canvas, Light and Heavy Duck, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Neat's Tongues, Tongues & Sausages, Ham, Champagne Cider, Ale, Rum, Whiskey, Sperm Candles. Apply to
 W. F. PEIRCE, Toonkoo.

NOTICE.—In conformity with notice issued at New York in August last, the interest and responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr. CHARLES N. TALBOT in our House, has ceased. The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in this place, under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co.
 CHARLES W. KING.
 WM HOWARD MORSE.

Canton, March 1st, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred bids of salted provisions and a quantity of fresh American Beef in cases, just landed. Apply to
 25th March, 1840. JAMES P. STURGES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. TURNER & Co. are authorized to attend to any business connected with the late firm of EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co. of China, and represent the A. Co. for Lloyd's in the meantime.
 Macao, 7th March, 1840. R. H. HUNTER.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

SHARE Holders may receive a provisional dividend of fifteen (15) per cent, on the amount of premiums which they respectively contributed during the year 1837, on application to the general agents in China.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased on the 1st inst. The unsettled business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT. GORDON & TALBOT.
 Canton, February 15th, 1840.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship GENERAL KYD at TOONKOO. CRYSTAL GOVERNMENT CASE ROT. of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. a \$5 a piece. Apply on board, or to JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.
 First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.
 March 21st April, 1840

FOR SALE.
 In the lot N. E. house on the Praya Grande,
 BY JNO: SMITH.

PROVISIONS.—Salted Pork and Beef; and York, Westchester and American Hams.
 Fine Cabin Bread, and Flour.
 Berkeley and Greyer (in salt) and Pine Apples
 HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS—
 Salmon, Vegetable, V. w. w. On Salt Meat Tartin.
 Potridge, Hare and Grouse Soups, Roasted Hare and Venison; Stewed Hare, Hatch Potch, &c.
 Potted Y-mouth Herrings, Pate au Diable, and Anchovy Paste.
GROCERY.—V. o. on Coffee, Paul Sago, Barley, Raisins, Currants, Macaroni and Vermicelli.
 Spermaceti and Wax Candles.
 Grouse Havannah (in boxes of 25) and superior 4s. and 5s. Manila Segars, (in boxes of 500 and 1,000) Tabac de Paris, Princes Mixture, and other Souffles.
 Shoe Blacking; Shoe, Furniture and Scrubbing Brushes.
CONFECTIONARY.—Raspberry, Strawberry, Grouse fry and other Jams, Red and Black Currant Jellies, Marmalades; Fruit for Tart, Green gages, Plums, Damsons, Balloons, &c.
 Prunes de Bordeaux, (hermetically closed)
OILMAN'S STORE.—from Widdisburg, Watson, and others; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup, Mustard, Harvey, John Ball, B. B. Pickle, Camp, Tomata and other Sauces—Eas. of Shrimps and Anchovies.
 Vinegar, Salad oil, Capers, Mushrooms, and Olives.
 Peasbliss, Gickens, French Beans, Capers, Walnut, Castile Soap and West India Pickles.
PERFUMERY.—from Smyth and Nephew, Henny, Riggs, Broadhead, Price and Gussell, and others; Euprat de Rose, Maronelle, Rose de Jasmin, and Essence of Bouquet; Eiborol, Concentrated, and Plain Lavender; Milk of Roses; Balsam of Rose, Bears Grease, and Marrow Pomatum; Macassar Pomade, Citroness Cream, Hairs Antique, Prince's Russia and Russian's Macassar Oil; Naples Soap and Shaving Tablets; Rose-tellia, Emollient, Old Brown, Rose, Vegetable, and Windsor Soaps. Henny & Co's new Soap, (prepared entirely from vegetable oils). Hair Powder, plain and scented; superior Eau de Cologne; Cold Cream; Aromatic Spirit of Violette; Sponges; Tooth Hair, Nail and Gum Brushes; Essence of Peppermint; Scented Salts &c.
WINES AND LIQUORS.—from Wardell, Harper, Bell, Black and others; Pale and Brown Sherries; Superior Lichon, in cask and bottle; Port; Bona and Hodgson's Beer, in bottle and cask; Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, and Rum; superior French Claret; Cherry Brandy; Liqueurs; Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Ladies and Gents' English made and composed by Sted. Dressing Cases; Patent Blacked, Table, and Hanging Lamps; Scented Glassware; Glass and Silverware; of Silver, Lobby, Street, and Cobles Lamps; Chimneys; Tea of Crochery; wares; Queen's Metal Tea, Sugar and Milk pots, and Spanish and Cork; Table Knives and Forks; Metal's superior T-day and other Razors, Penknives, Scissors, and Razor Straps and Pads; Steel Pens; plated bottle Ladders; Gold and Silver Watches; Iron Irish Linen; Waistcoatings; white and colored Drills; do. has; plated Chamber Candles sticks and Liqueur Stands; Playing and Violette Cards; Pop-er, Quills; Wafers, Black and Red Leaf Pencils; Ink, Office Tea, Bengal and English S-ding Wax, and Razor and Penknife Havers, Beaver, Silk Leghorns, and Manila Hats; Sporting Gunpowder, Shot Belts, and Powder Flasks; English made to State, &c.

PIPER'S EFFERVESCENT ORANGE NECTAR
 with directions:—Forming a most delicious and refreshing summer beverage, ever yet introduced to the public, is strongly recommended by the faculty, as a

"common drink for families during hot weather, as no ill effects can arise from an indulgence in it."
SODA AND SODLITZ POWDERS.
MARINE STORES, and OFFICER'S MESSES can be supplied on the shortest notice.
 SALT made to order.
 ODER & COMMISSIONS executed with despatch.
 Macao, 18th April, 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
 A SMALL quantity of LACQUERED WARE: consisting of Ladies Work Boxes and Tables, Tea Caddies, Tea Pots, Desks, Wafers, &c. Also, TEAS: P. w. w. P. w. w. and S. w. w. all in 10 catty boxes; deliverable in Macao or Toonkoo. Apply to
 JNO: SMITH.

March, 21st April 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following boats, the Pacific is engaged to apply at Toonkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the undersigned: viz—
 S. w. w. "ALFA," "UNION," "SYLPH" and "BLACK JACK," and Cutters: "St. George," and "GRAYHOUND."
 JNO: SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Register office, A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal editors relating to opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the memorials from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in September last, the edict which contains the imperial orders to exclude the English, for ever, from the ports of China, and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the emperor, recommending the measures of all foreigners. Price \$2. A few interleaved copies \$3.

Manners and customs of the Japanese.
 From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

No. II.—VISITS TO NAGASAKI AND ITS ENVIRONS.
 [Continued from the Sap. 2 Page No. 17.]

But the most extraordinary part of the whole is, the position in the moral scale assigned to these degraded women by the Japanese, who are, in the general relations of life, to the bulk as tedious of female parity as the nations by whom wives and daughters are kept under lock and key. Whilst their worthless purchasers, those shameless speculators in human depravity, the tea-house proprietors, are universally despised as the very scum of the earth, far more lenient is the appreciation of the purchased thralls, who may, indeed, be held guiltless of their own pollution, being destined to a temporary career of sin without their own concurrence: a temporary career only, however, inasmuch as these girls are purchased for a term of years, and may be considered rather as apprentices than slaves for life. When the period for which they are bound to their disgraceful trade expires, they may return to their families, and are received into society in any station of which they show themselves worthy. Many enter the order, as it may be called, of Mendicant Nuns; but numbers are said to find husbands, and to emulate all the good qualities of the most immaculate Japanese wives and mothers. But whatever be the new condition of these ex-courtesans, it is solely by their conduct in the character of their choice that they are themselves judged, without any reference to their past, compelled occupation.

The number of tea-houses appears to be beyond all conception. The Dutch writers state that at Nagasaki, a town with a population of from sixty to seventy thousand souls, there are no less than 750; and that, upon the road to Yedo, the inn almost invariably, either are houses of this description, or have such attached to them. It is from these houses that the Dutch factory procures their female servants or companions.

But to discuss this painful topic, and return to the remembrance of the Dutch. Their work, and the amusements above-mentioned, must terminate with the day, and sunset find them again in bed; a necessity from which no indulgence seems ever to exempt them; and, indeed, it may be concluded, from the various statements respecting ingress and egress, that

the gates of the island are never, upon any occasion, opened during the hours of the night, i. e. between sunset and sunrise.

An especial petition must be presented if a Dutchman wishes to visit a Japanese acquaintance, or is invited by any inhabitant of Nagasaki to partake of his hospitality, the ordinary permission to take a walk not functioning the foreigner's setting his foot in a private house. A similar form is necessary when the object is to witness any particular show or ceremony; and such petitions appear to be almost always granted, although upon one occasion a secret, or, according to the established Japanese practice, *nyōsen*, view is spoken of.

Of the public sights that diversify the few amusements of the factory, the various and numerous religious festivals seem to be the principal; and of these the festival of the god Suwa, the patron kami, or deity of Nagasaki, seems the most remarkable. This local festival, which is the more brilliant from chancing to coincide in point of time with one of the annual religious festivals common to the whole realm, is of some days' duration, and begins, as might be expected, by devotional rites in the temple dedicated to Suwa. This temple, which is decorated with flags for the occasion, every body visits in the dress of ceremony, grays and makes the usual offerings, greater or smaller, according to the means and rank of the individual, but always including a cup of sake. The public solemnity consists in placing the image of the god, together with the most precious ornaments of the temple—of which, costly arms form an important part—in a shrine, magnificently gilt and lackered; which is then borne by the temple-servants in procession through the town, attended by the chief priests in palanquins or on horseback, and by a body of horsemen, deputized by the governor to honour the ceremony. Shrine, image, and treasures, are finally deposited in a straw hut, erected for the occasion in large square, or clear space in the city; and here they remain, as a public exhibition, the hut being open in front, although partially encircled with screens; and with this concludes, it should seem, the religious part of the festival. Sports and scenic representations follow; the expense of which is defrayed in different years by the different districts, or what we should call the wards of the town. The rivalry of these different districts is most keen, with regard both to the costliness and splendor of the shows, and to the diligence and skill with which the children, from seven to fourteen years of age, of the inhabitants, are trained to perform parts in the spectacle. Every district appears to send forth a train, or shall we say procession, of its own, to which every street contributes two or three juvenile, though practiced, performers; and the course and performances of these several trains are thus described by an eye-witness, Fletcher:

[To be continued.]

Captain Marryat gravely and soberly asserts, in his Diary, that "the majority of the editors of newspapers in America are constantly practicing with the pistol!" If he had said scoundrels, instead of pistol, he would not have been so far from hitting the nail on the head.—*Boston Transcript*.

"O dear!" blubbered an urchin who had just been suffering from an application of the birch. "O my! they tell me about 40 rods making a furlong, but I can tell a bigger story than that. Let 'em get such a plaguy lick as I've had, and they'll find out that our rod makes an ACHER.—*N. Y. Eq.*

FEARS OF WEALTH.—The wealth which now exists in Amsterdam fills much short to what it was previous to the French revolution, or during the period of Dutch commercial pre-eminence. It is not long since strangers, in visiting Amsterdam, were shown the spacious house of a merchant, who after lavishing much on furniture and painting, actually caused the floor or one of his apartments to be laid with Spanish dollars, not on edge. Whims equally ridiculous for disposing of an overplus of wealth appear to have been far more unknown in former times in Holland. A gentleman of my acquaintance passing through Arnhem a few years ago, had his attention directed to an old historical-looking dwelling, concerning which he gathered the following historical romance. The original owner was a Jew, and he erected the house out of pure revenge. His coffers were so well replenished, that he was at a loss how to employ his superfluous cash; at last he hit upon a splendid expedient. He determined to make a pavement before his residence of large-squared plates of silver, and to surround it with an ornamental chain of the same costly metal. Before carrying his plan into effect it behooved him to obtain the sanction of the authorities. Three wardens, however void of sympathy, set their faces against a proposition which might have compelled them to increase the strength of the town guard. Enraged at their non-compliance, Moore determined to punish them. He entered his dwelling, attended in the principal street, immediately to be galled down, and as he was passing the one safe standing, his lively countenance shrouded in gloom, he is said, to say,—"Gentlemen! Continental Town."

EMIGRATION.

(*Englishman*, 7th Jan.)

Shakespeare says that's a very man
Attending Emigration
Why should not I propose a plan
To benefit the nation?
Long have I thought it in my mind;
To find a fitting home
Night soon by nature's self designed
For kindred souls to roam.
The heaves should to Me go,
The loaves should to Sicily
The quakers to the Friendly Isles
The furriers all to Chilly
The little bewling, squalling elves
Who break our nightly rest
While their curlew hunts in Babylon,
Go to England, or to Brazil
From Spitzbergen, come run over Green
And while the snow waits
His passage to the Gables coast
The Scotchbirds in the Straits,
To Greece quick the Drunkards fly
At the Nordic Spinnings
While gourmands lunch at Sandwich Isles—
'T will suit them to a T
Musicians hasten to the Sound,
The Surfers private to Rome;
While still the race of hypocrites
At Canton sit at home
Send Back to the United States
Nails to the Isle of Man
Let Gamblers all to Boney go
And Shoe blacks to Japan
While d-bones flock to O A I,
And hostlers to the Heave,
The firemen to the Rogers go
And to Greenland all the Blues;
While lowly rest of Cape Cod Hope
To some Cape Horn is paid
And cockneys pause in Legent too
Bald sailors cross the Meise.
Stationers post, acquire for Rhimes
Fackles for Wight design
While rogues will find a multitude
That's just below the Line
Run Surgeons to Connecticut!
Finland's the sharks abound
While half our idle vagabonds
Might mend their ways in Rhode!

C. T.

LONGEVITY OF THE AMERICAN FATHERS.—No less than thirteen of the fifty-six signers of American Independence reached the age of eighty years and upwards, viz:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Charles Carroll, of Maryland, | 85 |
| William Ellery, Rhode Island, | 83 |
| John Adams, of Massachusetts, | 81 |
| Farmel Adams, do | 81 |
| Robert Treat, Maine, do | 80 |
| Benjamin Franklin, do | 84 |
| William Williams, of Connecticut | 81 |
| William Floyd, of Long Island, | 87 |
| Thomas M'Kean, of Pennsylvania, | 88 |
| Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, | 83 |
| George Wythe, do | 80 |
| Matthew Thornton, of Ireland, | 80 |
| Francis Lewis, of South Wales, | 80 |

Being an average of eighty-six years and two months each, and the aggregate excess of the time honored thirteen over four score is just eighty years. No deliberate assembly of equal magnitude was ever more remarkable for the virtue, temperance, and longevity of its members than the one who declared the American colonies Free and Independent.

RECIPES FOR FLOATING.—Any human being who will have the presence of mind to slip the bands behind his back, and turn his face towards the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety in tolerable still water—i. e., and sleep there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning, when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself as empty bladder—let your mouth and nose—not the top of your belly head—be the highest part of you, and you are safe. But thrust up one of your honey barrels, and down you go; turning up the handle tips over the pot. Mr. Martin had the happiness to prevent one or two drownings by this simple instruction, he published it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.

TRAFFIC OF THE METROPOLIS.—A statement has just been published by the Marylebone vestry in connection with the experimental paving of Oxford-street, which will give the reader some idea of the immense traffic in the streets of London. The following is a copy of the statement alluded to:—On Wednesday, the 16th of January, from six in the morning until 12 at night, passed by the Pantheon, 347 gentlemen's two-wheel carriages, 325 four-wheel, 800 omnibuses, 622 two-wheel and 758 four-wheel hackney carriages, 91 stage coaches, 372 waggons and drays, 1507 light carts and sundries; total 5515. By Bedford-place, on Friday, the 18th of January, the total is 4753, out of which 1213 were omnibuses. On Tuesday, the 22d of the same month, by Newman-street, the total was 6003; and on Saturday, by Bedford-place, the total it stood to be 5903. On the 25th of January, by Bedford-place, between the hours of twelve at night and six in the morning, gentlemen's two-wheel carriages 6, four-wheel

ditto, 4, one omnibus, hackney carriages, two-wheel, 82, four-wheel 130, stages coaches 2, waggons and drays 36, light carts and sundries 58; total 344. The greatest number of gentlemen's four-wheel carriages and hackney four-wheel ditto, seems to have passed on the Tuesday, the number of the former on that day being 1241, and of the latter 1288.

Loose.—The editor of a paper in Providence, United States, lately informed his readers that the ladies always pull off the left stocking last. This, as may be supposed, created some little stir amongst his fair readers, who declared that he had no business to know it even if such was the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. It proves it however, by a short argument. "When one stocking is pulled off first, there is another left on—and pulling off this is taking the left stocking off last."

A LIVING BILL.—A certain tradesman at the west end wrote to a customer as follows:—"Sir, your bill has been standing a long time, by settling it you will much oblige. Yours, &c." To which he received the following laconic reply:—"Mr.—, when the bill you speak of is tired of standing, let it sit down. Yours, &c." This is as bad as letting it lie on the table.

LITERARY STATISTICS.—The number of periodicals issued monthly from Palermoster-row is 236. There are also 34 quarterly publications. The amount of literary pensions—this is, pensions to men of science and literature, was, at the accession of Victoria, 48,000, and of royal and noble pensions, 129,348. We are not regretting the comparative smallness of the literary pensions; far from it, considering literary pauperism the most deplorable and reprehensible of all modes of pauperism, and far more mischievous and derogatory than aristocratic pauperism. Even the fact is not more remarkable than for example, among a hundred others, a parliament grant of 70,000, given without a word, to erect additional stables for her majesty, and 30,000, obtained without difficulty, to educate the ignorant millions of her majesty's subjects.—*Tait's Magazine*.

WEBS.—If Weber had continued to compose for our theatres he would probably have succeeded in chastening and improving the style of our singers. On one occasion, at a rehearsal, he said, "I am very sorry you take so much trouble." "Oh not at all," was the reply. "Yes," he added, "but I say yes—that is for why you take so much trouble to sing so many notes that are not in the book."

THE QUEEN AND HER MAIDS.—Mr. Willis, author of "Pencilings," who is at present in England, gives the following account of the Queen and her maids of honour, in a letter which appears in the last American paper:—"In the course of the evening I found myself *vis-à-vis* in the quadrille to the Queen's most beautiful maid of honour. She is a daughter of Lord Rivers, rather tall, and combining a most majestic backdrop of figure, with a slowness of limb and a slenderness and stateliness of neck seldom seen in such graceful proportion. To the 3000, a year which the maids of honour receive for dress, the Queen, my partner informed me, has added another 1000, thinking the sum insufficient. You know, probably, that on their marriage they receive also a dowry of 10000. Then there are ladies in waiting, who are of the highest rank of nobility, and the bed-chamber women, who receive also 3000, a year, and are generally ladies of good birth in reduced circumstances. These all take their turns of service for two months together. My pretty and noble informant gave me these household statistics very good-naturedly, between *pastorals* and *des-a-des*, and, as she was closely connected with those who had the best opportunity of knowing, I asked her a question or two touching the personal qualities of her majesty. She thought Victoria fancied herself very beautiful, 'which she was not,' and a very good horse woman 'which she was not decidedly'; and that she was very impatient of a difference of opinion when in private with her ladies. She admitted, however, that she was generous, forgiving, and 'cleverer than most girls of her age.' When alone with two or three of her maids, she said the Queen was 'no more like a Queen

than any body else," and was very fond of a bit of fun, or a bit of scandal, or any thing that would not have done if other people had been present. As far as it went, I should think this might be relied on as the impression her majesty makes upon those who daily associate with her. The *New York Commercial Advertiser*, alluding to the above, says: "Now, there was no particular harm in the honourable Miss Harriet Pitt making the remarks she did, according to Mr. Willis, about the Queen; but we think it very probable that the Queen, if she chanced ever to see Mr. Willis's letter, will not feel particularly obliged to Miss Pitt (who, by the way, is not a daughter, but a sister of Lord Rivers), for the opinion she is reported to have expressed is 'good-naturedly.' It is even possible that Miss Pitt may lose her situation, with its £400 a year, and its 1000*l.* in expectancy. It is, at least, not unlikely, that it would be no more than just for Mr. Willis to make compensation."

CHINA.

MAY 6TH, 1840.

LATEST DATA.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| England | 4th Jan'y. | Singapore | 27th March |
| U. States | 20th Nov. | Java | 3th March |
| Calcutta | 19th Feb'y. | Manila | 14th April |
| Bombay | 23d, Jan'y. | Austral-Asia | 16th Feb'y. |

ARRIVED.—SAR JOAQUIN, (Sp.) —, ISABELLA, (Sp.) —, from Manila.

SAILED.—3d AGEN, Ponnoboy, for London. TYRRE, 8 sailed for the Clyde. THREXLEY, Walker, for Manila. ANGLIC, (Am.) for the west coast of America: To day. GENERAL KYD, Jones, for London.

PASSENGERS.—Per Ternate. Wm. Wallace and Wm. McDonald, Esqrs. Per Genera. Kyd. Mrs. Turner, two Masters Turner, and female servant.

The last week has been barren of foreign intelligence; and the only local incidents of any interest are the petition of the American merchants to the governor and H. E.'s reply, which will be found in another column.

In the Register of the 10th of March we quoted from an American paper an article headed *Statistics of Cotton*, in which the growth of cotton in the world is estimated 1,000,000,000 lbs., of which 100 million are produced in the west of Asia. But the essay of general Briggs, as read before the Royal Asiatic Society, throws some doubt on this statement, which must be far too low, for general Briggs estimates the annual quantity of Cotton consumed only by the inhabitants of India at 750,000,000 lbs. We subjoin a notice of the general's essay.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, —NOV. 16.

General Briggs read a valuable essay on the cotton trade of India. He estimated the quantity of cotton consumed annually by the inhabitants of India at 750,000,000 lbs., and the quantity required by English manufactures at 500,000,000 lbs. He showed that India had exported in one year 120,000,000*l.* The General passed many high eulogiums on the several experimental farms established by the East India Company, and on the proceedings of the Bengal Agricultural Society, from which most valuable experience had been derived. A diagram was presented of the maximum comparative length of fibre of various sorts of cotton, in which the Egyptian and two Indian had the advantage of being 13*in.* while that of ours was 12*in.* Great interest was excited among the company, by shows of various specimens being placed under a powerful microscope, from which it appeared that the fibre, when made to expand, was more like a string of beads.

A vote of thanks was unanimously voted to general Briggs, for his patriotic exertions to prove that India was capable, under proper encouragement, of supplying this country, instead of the world, with superior cotton, produced by free labour.

Mr. E. Sully read a report and analysis of sugar manufactured by Dr. GILSON at Dinidind in the Decan, from a curious cane. The sugar was of gold colour and grain, and would bring a good price in this market, but was not so sweet as Jamaica produce.

SMOKING TOBACCO IN BOMBAY.

From the *Standard* I copied on to the great bazar, and the very first sight which fell under my notice was the officers against Mahomedanism of the preceding Friday. They exhibited of four Hindoos, who had been caught smoking at prayer time, and a work, who had been smoking in public. They were all tied to each other, and the second who had been found using tobacco the way, smoking the hookah, or pipe, in his hand. The officer of police followed with a thick stick, and chastised them as he went, talking about, "Ye followers of Mahomed, hold the punishment of those who violate the law!" Never, however, saw they such a scene of confusion and absurdity as in the practice and theory of religion in Bombay. You may openly purchase tobacco, and all the most approved apparatus for inhaling it; yet if you smoking in public you are straightway dragged before the Court, punished by stripes, or passed on as a convict, with a blanket of fate, as a warning to others. (Barnes's Travels).

The inconsistency, the contradiction, and the absurdity in the practice and theory of religion in Bombay, is only to be equalled by the inconsistency, the contradiction and the absurdity of the attempts to suppress the habit of smoking opium in China. It has been asserted in various quarters, and particularly in England that the trade in opium is stopped for ever; the editor of the *Leeds Mercury* boldly says, in the following quotation, "that the actual introduction of the drug has been prevented, that a stop has been put to the traffic, by the expiatory measures of the high commissioner." Now, how he will regret to learn that all his virtuous indignation has been thrown away; that the opium trade is almost as ripe as ever; that the old "fast-chop" boats are again openly employed in the day time, and that they only require or wish for protection from *Landroons* outside the Boco Tigris, for when once in the river they are safe. We long ago said that it is only in the power of the Indian governments, not of the emperor of China, to touch or to entirely suppress the trade in opium; and this assertion has been most fully proved to the very letter by the events of 1839.

The English people have been somewhat abused of late by various writers of books and in newspapers, on the question of the stoppage of the China trade. The immediate cause was, doubtless the unequalled acts for national insult and spoliation of the high commissioner; but the trade had for the five previous years been hastening to a state of embarrassment and decay as regards the profitable importation of British manufactures, that a crisis must have arrived apart from the opium question; and then a struggle for the same object for which we are now about to contend. We shall refer more at length to this subject in our next.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

It was intimated in the *Manchester Guardian* of Saturday last that ministers will in all probability send a naval force to Canton, for the purpose of demanding reparation for the arrest of CAPT. ELLIOT, the British Superintendent at that port. As we have not seen any confirmation of this statement in the London papers, we hope that it is founded on erroneous statements made to our contemporary. We differ entirely from the *Guardian* as to the right of the British government to demand reparation from the Chinese government. The facts which we stated last week, from Mr. KING's pamphlet, "The Opium Crisis," seem to us to show that CAPT. ELLIOT had put himself entirely in the wrong. He had disobeyed the instructions given to all our consuls abroad, "to take no special notice of all prohibitions, so that he may 'at least' all British subjects against carrying on an illicit commerce." He had virtually identified himself with and protected the opium smugglers, had prepared to defend the opium ships from seizure, and had taken the principal opium agent, DRY, into his own house at Canton with a view of screening him from the Chinese high commissioner. Thus dishonoured by being identified with an illegal and most wicked traffic, and having thus set at defiance the most solemn laws of the Chinese empire, and the European's special representative, the high commissioner LEE, we say that CAPT. ELLIOT had forfeited his title to that respect and that protection which he would otherwise have received. If the Chinese authorities acted with any degree of irregularity, the name of the case must be considered. Here was a most flagrant and enormous civil and moral wrong done to the morals and happiness of the Chinese, and a daring and persevering outrage on the laws, a wrong and an outrage perpetrated year after year, and even a more recent violation of treaties, maritime, and commercial, a special insult to the special representative of the Emperor, sent from Peking to perform the sacred and important duty of the Four quarters. This series of offences is committed by one on residence by a subject within the dominions of the Emperor. There was obviously no other way whatever of preventing the actual introduction of the cargo of this vile poison into China, with all the evils it would then have wrought, or of putting a stop to its traffic, but by seizing the opium. The smugglers refused to give it up, and CAPT. ELLIOT assumed a swaggering attitude in defiance of the smugglers and their drug, and took the head smuggler into his house, in order to defend the measures of the high commissioner for getting possession of the opium. These circumstances afford a full moral vindication for the temporary arrest of ELLIOT, an arrest which only lasted until the object was accomplished; and we hope neither parliament nor the nation would permit, even if ministers were disposed to attempt the use of force to compel an act, which, in our most deliberate judgment, we believe to have been a just, wise, and necessary act. But we hope ministers can restrain any such views.

To show the opinion long entertained by Englishmen on the subject of the opium smuggling, we might refer to many publications denouncing the trade, such as Mr. BECKINGHAM's, the *Rev. Mr. MURPHY's*, &c. But there is an authority which will weigh much more with the smugglers and their advocates, and that is the great and respectable East India House, of the *East India Company*, and its officers, who refused to sign the late memorial on behalf of the opium smugglers, praying for government compensation, and also to accompany the deputation to the treasury, all going, "that they had always strictly followed their agents in India to do any thing to diminish the opium trade of a vicious and ruinous character, and they would do anything to set it at once irreconcilable with the principle that

"governed their own conduct in their private affairs." A noble sentiment and an example!

As the opinion in regard to England is very weakly, it behoves the people of England to be vigilant, lest government should be induced not to commit the country to an unrighteous, dishonest, and dangerous aggression on the Chinese empire. (*Leeds Mercury*, 20 Nov.)

The American Petition.

In our last number there is an extract from the Singapore Free Press, reprinted in that paper from the London *Observer* of the 22d of Dec., under the head of China, as follows: "We are still in the dark as to the measures the government intend to pursue on this important question."

With this confession of ignorance before us, we were not a little surprised when we read the petition of the American vice-consul and merchants volunteering the information to the governor of Canton that "intelligence has been received from England and America, speaking of England's contemplating, on or about the last of June, to blockade the port of Canton."

Now we believe that captain Elliot has not received any official information from the British government as to its intentions with respect to the port of Canton; and, from the wording of the petition, we also conclude that the American consul has not received any official communication on the same subject from Congress; consequently the information which the American vice-consul and merchants have so gratuitously volunteered to a "government inimical to England, can be founded only on rumour or speculations in newspapers. We, therefore, can see no cause for the petition; and if the American consul or vice-consul did not previously communicate with the British superintendent and the senior officer of H. M. ships in China, on the subject matter of the petition, we think they have been guilty of a most uncourteous act.

But let us refer to the statements in the petition.

The American merchants say they belong to a neutral nation, and desire to preserve their neutrality.

Now do they intend to convince, or do they think they can convince, the governor that they were never interested in; or connected with, the causes that have induced the present state of affairs? Do they think that the governor does not know that they were, equally with the English merchants, dealers in opium? and that equally with the English they were compelled to surrender their opium (would it had never been received by the British superintendent), whether belonging to themselves or their constituents?

As to their neutrality:—was not the American consul with all the American merchants detained as prisoners in Canton, and subjected to the same indignities, taunts, and threats as the British superintendent and the British merchants? How, then, can they demean themselves by declaring their neutrality, thus implying that the insults heaped on them and their nation by the high commissioner have been amply compensated by the profits which the Americans have received from the time that the British trade was stopped, which have been several times doubled beyond those of former years?—which profits have been only reaped from the merchants of a friendly nation against which the Americans lay the denunciation of its rumored intentions before its great enemy? Call you this backing of your friends?

The governor very pertinently asks:—"Where, then, are these losses?" and accuses, not without reason, the Americans of ingratitude; for their "profits several times doubled" have only accrued from his easy connivance at the illegal trade they have conducted since last July; to tell the governor, then, in return for all his good offices, that his city and port are about to be blockaded, to hint that the celestial empire is in any port vulnerable, is not only ungrateful but is a mark of excessive bad taste. The governor returned the petition with contempt; for he will never put on record that the ports of the celestial empire are threatened with a blockade; and while he well and truly explains the causes of the delay in some of the American ships, he smiles at the expressed fears of the American merchants; their fears, of course, are only for their pockets, and the governor can well understand these motives, although he cannot comprehend the custom of blockade.

We venture to say that the vice-consul and

the American merchants in Canton who signed this selfish petition—drawing an unequal and for an unjustifiable distinction in their own favour between themselves and the English merchants—will not earn golden opinions from the governor or from their own government.

We notice with satisfaction and as a honourable exception that the firm of Messrs. Wetmore & Co. did not sign the petition.

We have several times heard it rumoured that the *Free trade* is likely to be again ridden by that incubus—one or more of them—the east India company's agent. Various reports of a commission on the part of the governor general of India to arrange matters with the Chinese government have been current; and to this commission either as a member or secretary one of the *ci devant* agents, it is said, is ambitious of being attached.

We trust such rumours will prove groundless: for either advice or assistance from anyone bred up in a school of monopoly, such as was that of the east India company's factory in Canton, will certainly prove most mischievous in the settlement of the terms upon which *free trade* is in future to be conducted between China and England; a settlement which, in their hands, might have a prospective bearing given to it in favour of re-establishing a monopoly: we know that this consummation has long been the wish—we may almost say the confident expectation—of the hong merchants. We, therefore, again repeat, in the words of the memorial of British subjects in China to the king in council, in 1834, that the association of any such person or persons in the anticipated negotiations "previously known in China as connected with commerce, conducted under the trams and degradations to which it has hitherto been subjected, or to any one, in short, who has had the misfortune, either in a public or private capacity, to endure insult or injury from Chinese authorities," would be highly inexpedient and dangerous.

We have written "anticipated negotiations;" but we refer the phrase to the anticipations of distant speculators on the China question rather than to our own sentiments; for, without reference to the black affair of the "Black Joke," we consider that the attack on H. M. S. *Vulgar* and *Hyalanth* by the Chinese imperial fleet will not only justify but has rendered the possession of the Boco Tigris and the provincial city absolutely necessary, before a word of negotiation is either spoken or written: then the Chinese authorities will be forward to treat with foreigners on terms such as they have never yet contemplated: we are of opinion that any proceedings short of such vigorous measures as indicated above, much more if recourse is, in the first instance, had to negotiation, that we shall weaken our cause and lose the vantage ground on which we now stand: in Canton we were imprisoned, threatened, and robbed; and in Canton, and before the eyes of the people who witnessed our disgrace, must we right ourselves and display our power and our victorious triumph.

With reference to the advance of the Russians on Khiva, we submit to our readers another extract from Burnes's travels, Vol. 21. p. p. 254 & 254; from which it appears to have been the intent on of the emperor Nicholas to suppress the traffic in Russian slaves by an army so far back as 1831, 22.

I expressed a wish soon after reaching Bokhara to see some of the noble and Russian who have been sold into this country. One came out a stout and manly-looking fellow. He was of my height and build. He was a Russian of the name of Gregory Pulekoff, who had been kidnapped when asleep at a Russian outpost, about twenty years ago. He was the son of a soldier, and after following the trade of a carpenter. I made him sit down with me, and give an account of his own and country: it was our dinner time, and the poor carpenter helped me to eat my pilau. Though but ten years of age when captured, he yet retained his native language, and the most ardent wish to return to his country. He said he had been a year in his master's, who allowed him to practice his trade and keep all he might earn beyond that sum. He had a wife and child, also slaves. "I am well treated by master," said he; "I go where I choose;

associate with the people, and play the part of a M. H. employed I suppose happy, but my heart burns for my native land, where I would serve in the most despotic army with gladness. Could I but see it again, I would willingly die. I tell you my feelings, but I cannot tell them from the Uzbeks. I am yet a Christian (here the poor fellow crossed himself in the manner of the Greek church), and I live among a people who detest, with the utmost cordiality, every individual of that creed. It is only for my own peace that I call myself a Mahomedan. The poor fellow had acquired all the habits and manners of an Uzbek, not that I have been able to distinguish him, but his blue eyes, red beard, and fair skin. He enquired with much earnestness if there were any hopes of him and his comrades being released; but I could give him no further advice than the floating rumours which I had heard of the emperor's intention to suppress the traffic by an army. He told me that the last embassy to Bokhara and M. Neart had failed to effect the desired end, but that the sale of Russians had ceased in Bokhara for the last ten years, and there were not now 120 natives of Russia in the kingdom; but in Khiva their number increased as before. The whole of those in Bokhara would have been released by the ambassador, had not a some religious discussion arisen on the propriety of allowing Christians, who had become Mahomedans, to relapse into idolatry! The mollais had seen the figure in the Greek church; and no argument will reverse, what they state to be the evidence of their crimes, that the Russians worship idols. There is generally some difference of opinion on all points, and that of the Russians and Bokharians on the subject of slavery was much at variance. The Mahomedans are not sensible of any offence in rendering the Russians, since they state that Russia herself exhibits the example of a whole country of slaves, particularly in the despotic government of her sultans. "If we purchase Russians," say they, "the Russians buy the Kazaks on our frontier, who are Mahomedans and give them or with these people by threats, bribery, and hopes, to make them forsake their creed, and become idolaters. Look on the other hand at the Russians in Bokhara, at their life, liberty, and comfort, and compare it with the black bread and unrelenting tyranny with which they experience in their native country." Last, not least, they referred to their cruel banishment to Siberia (they called it Siber) which they spoke of with shuddering horror, and stated that it had on some occasions driven Russians voluntarily to take themselves to Bokhara. We shall not attempt to decide between the parties; but it is a melancholy reflection on the liberties of Russia, that they admit of a comparison with the institutions of a Tartar kingdom, whose pity, it is proverbially said, is only upon a par with the tyranny of the Afghans.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICE-ROY OF CANTON.

The American vice consul, Delano, in behalf of the merchants of his country, whose names are hereto attached, respectfully presents their petition, as follows.

Whereas it is the custom of western nations, always when one power blockades the ports of another, to prohibit the ships of every nation from trading to the blockaded port, but of this previous notice must be given.

Now intelligence has been received from England and America, speaking of England contemplating, on or about the 1st of June, to blockade the port of Canton.

The said merchants belong to a neutral nation, and desire to preserve their neutrality.

Now the time is short to bring our nation's ships into port: these ships pursue an honorable trade, we therefore earnestly solicit that they may come direct to Whampoa and open their hatches; heretofore many ships have been detained from ten to thirty days before they could discharge their cargoes; if the ships which are to come shall, as heretofore, be detained, the time will not suffice to discharge and take in their cargoes, and they cannot speedily complete their business; besides the English men of war once arrived, they will prevent our ships from entering or leaving the port, and they cannot return to their country, and our losses will be immense.

We therefore earnestly pray that our ships may come directly into port, and be permitted to commence their business, and the favour bestowed will not be trifling.

Our petition is submitted to your excellency's consideration.

Canton, April 25th, 1840.

(Signed) (Signed)
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. OLYTHANT & Co.
GIBSON NYE, JR. RUSSELL & Co.
A. A. RITCHIE. S. W. LEE.
JAMES RYAN. HENRY FERNERSEN.
HENRY W. HUBBELL. JOHN SHILLABEAR.
ISAAC M. BULL.

Proclamation to the American Vice-Consul, W. Delano, esq., and others. Ye, the acting prefect of Canton, proclaim to the American vice consul Delano and others for their full information, that in this 20th

year of Taoukwang, in this third month and on this 20th day (April 27th 1840) I have received from Lin the governor of the two Kwang provinces, an edict bearing date, Taoukwang 20th, 2d, and 25th, (April 20th) stating that the hong merchants have sent up the American vice consul's elucidating petition in behalf of the merchants of his country, which was respectfully laid before his excellency the governor, declaring that (he follows the petition quoted entire, as above).

Now I, the governor, in reply to the aforesaid, state, that I have as in duty bound examined and ascertained that the Imperial will has been received, merely to cut off the English trade: one nation. That all those nations who obediently uphold the laws of the land are allowed free trade. But because that recently I have perceived the underhanded business that has been pursued, it has been difficult to secure that other foreign nation's ships would not carry on trade on behalf of the English, therefore it has been necessary to search for evidence, that no irregularity has existed, before I could grant permission to order the opening of the holds of the ships.

The said foreigners fearing on account of this delay, have petitioned earnestly that I would grant the favour, early to permit the ships as usual to enter the port: this much is reasonable. But in the petition it is falsely stated that on or about the first of June, the English contemplate putting on a blockade, and then they will not permit the ships of any nation to come to China to trade &c. Truly, this is analogous to an audacious falsehood, and is an egregious mistake. Try and reflect that these ports are the celestial dynasty's ports and harbours. How can England blockade you? Ye Americans! America is not a nation tributary to England! How then can you listen to the said barbarians prohibiting your ships from coming as you say. Why are you so disturbed, as if ye wish willingly to acquiesce in the English pointing out the first of June or thereabouts when you must not presume to enter and trade? The celestial dynasty's office is truly desirous to allay your anxiety, truly these are idle reports which can only be clamoured forth by the disaffected. Even up to the present time, the newly arrived ships which pursue a regular trade have been permitted to open their holds and those which were irregular have not been allowed to enter the port. Is it not so? With regard to those concerning which I was in doubt, as was right, I have detained them till a clear investigation could be made; indeed how could I forbear enquiring which were true and which were false? or allow the irregular to enter port?

I, the governor, together with the hoppo in attending to the business of every nation do not fail to lay hold of justice, and to seize upon equity.

Truly, we are not seeking to throw obstacles in your way; from the time that the British trade was stopped the profits which the Americans have received have been several times doubled beyond those of former years. Whence then are these losses? Finally, if you do not know good from evil (that is, are ungrateful) and for the English exaggerate their announcement, it is to be apprehended that you yourselves will afterwards regret.

The original petition I return to you.

Writing these circumstances, I therefore immediately issue my orders to the prefect; let him immediately transmit it to the American vice-consul, and to the said nation's merchants, that they one and all obey accordingly, and let the prefect also return the original petition. Let there be no opposition; accompanying is the foreign petition.

Having received the edict, I immediately transmit it to the said American vice-consul, Delano, and the American merchants, that they all obey accordingly.—Taoukwang, 20th year, 2d month, 26th day. (April 27th, 1840.)

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1840.

NO. 19.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

Macao, 11th May, 1840.

Upon the strong remonstrances of his excellency the Governor of Macao, the chief superintendent calls the particular attention of her majesty's subjects concerned, to the Port regulations respecting the unauthorized discharge of seamen at this place.

His excellency complains that the practice is dangerous to the peace and good order of the establishment, and regretting the necessity for this representation, the chief superintendent finds it right to add that it is not only a violation of usual local regulations, but also of the law of England.

The rule regarding the discharge of seamen abroad is simple, and simple of application.

It is never justifiable without the knowledge and written sanction of the authorities of the place, after due satisfaction afforded that the persons discharged are of good character, and upon the guarantee of some respectable inhabitant for payment of debts and charges till they can be reshipped.

In addition to public inconvenience of the most serious description on the spot, great expense has arisen from this practice, and masters of ships belonging to Ports in the United Kingdom are required to take notice that it is a misdemeanour punishable with fine and imprisonment, or both, wilfully or wrongfully to have behind any persons belonging to their crews.

The attention of masters of ships in the country trade is directed to the rules and regulations of the Ports to which they respectively belong, upon the same subject.

It is also to be observed that masters of vessels are liable to fine and imprisonment (being found at Macao) upon conviction of the discharge of seamen here, without the sanction of the Portuguese authorities. It is therefore recommended to them whenever they desire to discharge a seaman at Macao to appear before the secretary of the governor (and stating particulars, and affording satisfaction upon the points specified above, request written sanction for the proceeding and a ticket for the man discharged).

All masters of British ships arriving in this town, will be pleased carefully to explain to their crews, that it is an offence against the regulations of Macao to be found on shore without a ticket of leave from the ship, or of sanction (in the case of discharge) from the Government, subjecting them to imprisonment, till they can be reshipped, the fees chargeable to themselves.

The chief superintendent further gives notice that it is his duty to afford the Government of Macao every assistance in his power for the enforcing of these regulations in the respect of British Subjects.

By order of the Chief Superintendent

EDWARD ELMESLEE

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

REGULATIONS OF THE PORT OF MACAO.

The following regulations of the Port of Macao are published by the directions of the government.

2ND RECORD OF THE PORT-POLICE REGULATIONS OF MACAO.

Ship Regulations.

ARTICLE 1st.—Every vessel anchoring in Macao, the Typa, or in the Roads at the distance of a cannon shot is subjected to be visited by the master attendant, or his officer.

ART. 2nd.—The commander of such vessel on being visited by the said officer is to produce the vessel's passport or ship's register, a list of her crew and passengers, and every other credential regarding the vessel.

ART. 3rd.—No person except the commander, his officers, or others in case of emergency only, should quit the vessel before the visit goes on board; for a contravention of this article the commander will be held responsible, and subjected to a penalty of 5 to 20 dollars.

ART. 4th.—The commander, or such persons as lands on his behalf, before the Master Attendant or his officer's visit, is requested to call at the attendant's office, with the vessel's documents.

ART. 5th.—No crew of any vessel is allowed to come on shore at Macao without a note from

the commander, or commanding officer, stating name of the individual and vessel he belongs to; any one found without such note, or with a false one, will be sent to jail, where he will remain until removed from this port, and will be fined 5 to 10 Dollars, and sailor's fees.

ART. 6th.—No ship's crew to land with offensive weapons.

ART. 7th.—It is not allowed for the crew of a vessel or any part thereof to stay on shore after 8 P. M. the officer excepted; any one acting contrary to this as well as to the 6th art. shall be fined 5 to 10 Dollars, besides three days imprisonment, and other penalties as the offenders may deserve for their bad conduct.

For ships anchored in the inner harbour.

ART. 1st.—No ballast is to be thrown into the river, a fine of 100 Dollars shall be levied on whoever acts contrary to this article.

ART. 2nd.—It is likewise requested not to fire any guns without permission from the governor, the usual sailing gun and those on the occasion of measuring the vessel excepted.

ART. 3rd.—The sailing gun is never to be fired after sunset or before sunrise, as hitherto practised; a fine of 10 Dollars is to be exacted from those who act to the contrary.

ART. 4th.—The captain or officer in command of a vessel anchoring within the Bar Fort, is to report himself within the first 24 hours after his arrival, agreeably to art. 1405 of the Commercial Code. No vessel is allowed to pass the Bar Fort outward, without a proper certificate from the said magistrate.

ART. 5th.—No vessel can leave the harbour before she shall have been visited by the master attendant, or his officer.

ART. 6th.—No vessel can leave the harbour with persons on board that have no passport, or are not on the muster-roll.

ART. 7th.—Any commanders, national or foreigners, entering the Bar Fort, accused of having brought passengers, or passengers that have no personal passport, shall be fined 25 to 50 dollars exclusive of other penalties of the law.

Macao 11th April, 1840.

Articles 5th. 2d Section, 5th Paragraph.

All schooners and other craft of inferior tonnage, of whatever denomination, whether national or strangers, are prohibited from landing any sailors without due licence from the government. Masters of the aforesaid craft who shall be found to have acted in contravention of this regulation, shall be obliged to maintain in the public prison such sailors as they have introduced, during the time of their being there, and to take them away again, and the masters themselves shall be liable to be imprisoned during the term of eight days and to be fined from ten to twenty dollars.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Portuguese Brig GENOVEA, of 185 Tons burthen, apply to
 M. P. J. S. LOUBEIRO.

NOTICE TO STRAITS MERCHANTS & AGENTS.
 THREE SWIFT SCHOONERS, built after a celebrated Model for fast sailing, with cargoes running as Packet between this Port and Singapore, in the following order:



The "HARLEQUIN," on the 10th March.



The "COLUMBINE," on the 1st April.



The "CLOWN," on the 21st April.

And will continue running during the year at intervals of 20 days, stopping 4 days at Singapore.

Should these Vessels be found to answer the Proprietor's expectations, a fourth will be built after a similar Model, the "PANTALON," and the interval of sailing will then be reduced to 15 days.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Singapore, to Messrs. SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co., and here to
 J. MACKAY & Co., Calcutta.

FUILD SALE.—HOBBS' CHARTS of the EAST COAST of CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
 W. S. BRYD.

NOTICE.—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

CHARLES MARKWICK
 JOHN SMITH.

Toonkoo, 1st April, 1840.

In reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel-keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd April 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TOONKOO.

CABIN-BREAD, Salt Beef and Pork, Flour, Tar, Pitch, Paint and Paint Oil, Paint and Tar, Brushes, Twine and Canvas, Plump York Hams, Pine Cheeses, Butter, Jams and Jellies, French Claret, Wines, Beer, Gin, Brandy, and Rum. A small quantity of Perfumery, Soda and Soda's Powders, Writing Paper, Quills, Ink, Wafers. A few Watches—Boots and Shoes. Apply to.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Toonkoo, 2nd April, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Tar, Bright Varnish, Paint Oil, Canvas, Light and Heavy Duck, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Seal's Tongues, Tongues & Sounds, Hams, Champagne Cider, Ale, Rum, Whiskey, Spirit candles. Apply to
 W. P. FEIRCE.—TOONKOO.

NOTICE.—In conformity with notices issued at New York in August last, the interest and responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr. CHARLES N. TALBOT in our House, has ceased. The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in this place, under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co. (CHARLES W. KING.
 WM. HOWARD M'JIRIS.

Canton, March 1st, 1840.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred hills of salted provisions and a quantity of fresh American flour in casks, just landed. Apply to
 23rd March, 1840. JAMES P. STUBBS.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased on the 1st inst. The unexpired business of the Concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. G. E. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT. GORDON & TALBOT.
 Canton, February 15th, 1840.

SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.
 Macao, 21st April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

In the 1st N. E. house on the Praya Grande,
 BY JNO. SMITH.
PROVISIONS.—Salted Pork and Beef; and Y. A. Westphalia, and American Hams.
 Fine Cask Blended, and Flour.
 Berkeley and Gruyere (in cut) and Fine Cheese.

in the hands of the skillful physician—that, when taken in excessive doses, it is capable of producing death in two ways,—first, by its effects upon the heart and circulating system, producing apoplexy; and secondly, by its influence upon the brain and nervous system. Two instances were cited, in which the physician had been called to attend upon who have died upon a system of self-medication; these were given as affording evidence of the effects upon the circulating system. Some explanation was also afforded, of the manner in which by its gradual influence, the use of opium undermines the whole constitution. And it was then pointed out, that the treatment for recovery of those suffering under its use must vary, according to the quantity taken, the length of time that the habit had been formed, the age and state of constitution of the patient, &c.; and consequently that there was no specific; each case must be treated according to its own particular symptoms. The treatment adopted, it was added, is to pay attention primarily to any existing disorder of the digestive system or lungs (the first as had been explained, to suffer), not wholly forbidding the accustomed indulgence until the symptoms of disease should begin to yield and the constitution to rally,—then gradually to diminish the quantity of opium, till it should be altogether dispensed with. To give weight to this principle of treatment, a very simple illustration was made use of,—the difference between a child being made, at the risk of life to throw itself down from a giddy and dangerous height, and its being enabled step by step to descend from it, as by a flight of stairs. It was stated, in conclusion that this gradual treatment would ordinarily, if directed against a habit of long standing, require a period extending from two or three months to a year or two; and that some cases would occur for which recovery could not be anticipated.—These explanations did not satisfy the commissioner; he was not content to believe, that there was no specific; and he sent a second time to desire some compound, so many mice or candlen's weight of this and that article, to be taken as a substitute by those addicted to opium, and to be gradually reduced in quantity till perfect rescue from the evil should be effected.

It was about the same time that he first sent to me, through the Nanhua district magistrate and Howqua the senior hong merchant, for 'medicine to cure him of hernia.' A full explanation of the nature of the disease was sent in Chinese, and also a diagram representing the anatomy of the parts concerned in the case, as well as the mode of treatment by Europeans: it was added, that an instrument for the relief of it could be applied, but it was important to have it first adapted by a surgeon. Here came the difficulty: he was fearful of admitting a foreigner to any approach to intimacy. Immediately afterwards, public duties called his excellency down to the B. C. S. Tugra, and no further applications were made till autumn; when an officer, an old associate at Peking, who had himself been already relieved by the application of a truss, came and requested that he might have one to take to the commissioner also. The importance of its being well adapted was urged, also, that if it were not so, the case might be aggravated: the man shrewdly replied, that he, having worn one so long, might be supposed to understand something about it. . . . A month or two more elapsed, when two young men of the commissioner's suite came to the hospital as patients. One had hernia, the other a cutaneous affection of the head and face. A truss was applied to the former, who was much delighted, and said, he had a friend, a high officer, having a like diseased affection, of immense size,—so large, from his representation, as his head; but that, from public engagements, his friend could not come out to see, or be seen by, the physician. Still it was declined to send a truss. The next morning, the comprador, (the responsible head-servant), came in great alarm, some one having suggested that the

two men from the committee had no disease, but had come out as spies. He was assured that there was no luck of disease, and besides, they had both sent their cards that morning, with a present, and a message that they would call again. While yet speaking, the gentleman came in, accompanied by the Peking interpreter of western language, and a brother of the man who desired a truss, whose name they wished to conceal. The attempt at concealment, the interpreter was told, was useless, for that month before all particulars of the case had been stated in writing and become well known to the physician. Upon this, the younger brother of the commissioner took up and engrossed the conversation, making particular inquiries about his native country, travels in other countries, &c. &c. He then stated that his brother had a hernia of great dimensions, and that as he was about his size, a truss that would fit him would fit his brother also; adding that he would like to take away not only the one thought best fitted, but a variety, of which, after selecting one, he would return the rest. If was in vain to persist longer: the only half dozen trusses that remained were given to him,—but have not been returned. The young man, also, who had been fitted with one the day before, said that which he had received answered admirably, and begged one or two more, to replace it when worn out. Though told that the number of cases of hernia in Canton was great that he saw all of the trusses that remained, that his would last a year, and that more might be obtained in the meantime, he was still satisfied to be refused.

The truss sent to his excellency, it has been reported, answered tolerably well, excepting that when he coughs he contents of the abdomen are liable to descend. From the account of his symptoms, he also appears to be asthmatic: he has received a little medicine as such, and in acknowledgement has returned a present of fruit, &c. It may be added, that his excellency has inquired particularly regarding the ophthalmic institution, and has been correctly informed with respect to this, as well as like institutions in other countries: he has expressed himself favorably with reference to it; and many of his suite have been in daily attendance at the hospital: the fear that is entertained, however, of deviating from established usages in regard to foreigners, a fear pervading all ranks, is strongly illustrated by the above details, as also the mutual suspicion prevailing between officers of the highest ranks in the empire.—Ibid.

ART VII.—Journal of Occurrences: release of the two Spanish prisoners.

April 1st. Inauguration for September, page 271. The burning of the Spanish ship *Bulbino*, and the capture of two of her crew, were mentioned; and again, on page 278, the ill success which had attended the endeavors of her consignees to procure their release. We also mentioned the arrival of an envoy from Manila, captain Jose M. Halcon, &c. for the same purpose. This day, Felis Gimenes the mate, and Yagozelo del Rozario the boy, arrived in Macao in the charge of a Chinese officer, and were delivered over to the procurator who gave a receipt for their safe arrival. From the state through the kindness of his friends, we have learned some particulars concerning this affair, and of the conduct of the Chinese towards him and his companion. It appears, that on the evening of the 11th of September, five or six men, who were in the ship, were taken out by the Chinese, and were kept in the Typo, but without exciting much notice. At half past three o'clock on the morning of the 12th, a fire-break, made of three or four logs chained together, drifted down towards the wharves, by the efforts of the crew it was avoided. Seeing this, the Chinese in the junks immediately came alongside and between eight and ten loaded boys, and commenced setting fire to the ship, both in the hull and rigging. They hauled down the Spanish flag, which had been displayed to show the character of the vessel, and also attempted the officer who invited them to it, wounding him in the back and arm, and beating him with bamboo. Most of the crew jumped overboard as soon as the Chinese boarded, but were taken up, and together with some others on board, were put into the long boat and set adrift, as were loaded by the Chinese; three of the crew are supposed to have been drowned in leaping into the water. The mate, and Yagozelo a Native lad who refused to leave him, were thrown aboard, and carried up to the Bogue. The burning vessel was discovered from Macao in the morning, but nothing could then be done to save her. On the 1st, she arrived, they were in triumphal procession, with music and accompanied by soldiers and cavalry and a large crowd to the residence of the commissioner at Canton. There, they were kept for about 12 days, and on the 13th, after a very solemn and magnificent, being conducted to the harbor, where every means was tried to induce them to declare that the vessel was English. The officers declared that they knew her true character, that she was a

smuggling vessel, and promised that instant liberation would follow a frank confession. At one time a drawn sword was held over the mate, and instant death threatened. If a confession was not made immediately; at another time they were separated, and each was told that his fellow had confessed to her being an English vessel, and had received a box of dollars like that he saw before him, and had already left for Macao. Every means of exciting such a confession as the Chinese wished proving ineffectual, their chains were removed, and they were carried to Canton by water, and imprisoned in a temple over the governor's palace. The apartment was small and dark, being lighted by two small apartments which opened into a court, and there three or four unfortunate men were confined for nearly six months, but upon the constant food, without a change of raiment, and denied all communication with their friends. Soon after their removal to Canton, the consignee went thither, and continued to convey a letter to Gimenes, who returned an answer, and a notice of the correspondence was having come to the ears of the superior, both were searched and the room was narrowly examined, care being taken to find the box which the key. On the arrival of captain Halcon, a memorial was transmitted through the American consulate to the authorities at Canton, and by subsequent communications and conferences, and after the delay which usually attends all correspondence with the Chinese, the men were released. We are sorry to add that after arriving in Macao, Gimenes in a fit of despair, jumped out of a window, and narrowly escaped instant death; his derangement is evidently in consequence of the annoyances of the Chinese inflicted upon him while in their hands. He has since improved, and left for Manila. Captain Halcon is still in China, and will not leave, we suppose, until proper satisfaction and indemnity are obtained.—Ibid.

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

The marriage of our sovereign probably took place more than a week since, as the latest day specified for its solemnization in our almanac is the 20th of the present month. The *Windsor and Eton Journal*, says:—

"We see that it is stated in a government paper that the marriage ceremony of the Queen and Prince Albert will take place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and that the heads of the various departments in the Royal establishment have been to the chapel to make preliminary arrangements. This we believe to be substantially correct, and we are enabled to add, upon good authority, that all things are ordered to be in readiness as early as the 1st of February. We have heard, also, that the King of Hanover has been a written to on the subject and that his Majesty has expressed, in reply, his earnest wish and full intention to be present at this interesting and august ceremony."

The event has caused unusual movement and interest not only in England but among some of the continental powers. Among these the most curious reported is the following:

"A letter from Constantinople, quoted by the *Nonchalant Vandal*, announces a circumstance which, if true, evinces an extraordinary innovation on the old habits of Mussulmans. It states that the young Sultan, yielding to the pressing request of his sister Mirfirah, has granted her permission to precede to England, and be present at the marriage of Queen Victoria. She is, the writer says, to go to London in the *Mass Row* steamer, accompanied by Dr. Milingen, the English physician, and a numerous suite, and, after the marriage, is to proceed to Naples, and from thence to Switzerland to pass the summer, but is not to go to Paris, an arrangement which would have given great dissatisfaction to M. de Ponthieu. The same letter informs us that the Sultan is about to issue a *hatti-sheriff*, authorizing Turkish, Greek, Armenian, and Jewish women to wear the European dress, and that the announcement has given great delight to the fair sex, who will no longer be compelled to hide their faces under the *ferags* and the *yarmouk*."—*Cal. Cour. 29th Feb.*

It is expected that her majesty will, shortly after her marriage, by the foundation stone of the new houses of Parliament.

Among the many rumors on the subject of the Queen's marriage, one is, that she will then, on occasion of the order of the garter, permit the wives, and widows of the knights to wear robes, collars and jewels, resembling those of the order, and to form the members of a "society of Ladies of the Garter."—*Cal. Cour. 29th Feb.*

The negotiation so long pending between this government and the United States, relative to a number of claims claimed by American citizens on their property, ship wrecked eight or nine years ago on the *Recluse*, has been closed, and our government has agreed to pay between 20 and 30,000, sterling as compensation.

Among the new French postage, are those of three values of one penny.—*Ibid.*

JANUARY 4.—We hear that Lord Normanby is to succeed Lord Auckland as governor-general of India; but on the other hand, it is said, that the Duke of Devonshire will, in all probability go to Ireland, as Lord Lieutenant; Lord Eldon replacing the Marquis of Normandy at the home office. Lord Normanby preceded to Paris as Ambassador, and Lord Greyville or British representative Lord Auckland in India.—India was offered the Marquis of Normandy, but the Marquis, it is said, declined the place as the Queen refused to part with her.—*Ibid.*

* Vide *Silliman's Chemistry*, vol. II. pag. 408. Art. opium.

LIEUTENANT ELMER POTTINGER.—Lieutenant Elmer Pottinger, who has established his reputation as an able and gallant soldier, by his defence of H-rat, is the descendant of a most ancient and honorable family, who were seated at the Hoo, in Hertfordshire, for many a century. His direct ancestor Thomas Pottinger, removed to Ireland in the early part of the 17th century, where he and another brother, Edward, received large grants of land, unfortunately no longer in the family. One of Lieutenant Pottinger's ancestors was a knight in the army of Henry II., at the conquest of Ireland in 1169, and another was the descendant of the celebrated Earl of Warwick. One, who was also the grandson of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, was a distinguished officer, but being banished from England for fighting two days in one day, he went to the continent and there distinguished himself greatly, and married a lady of most exquisite beauty, for whose portrait his majesty George IV. gave a large sum to add to his celebrated collection in Windsor castle. Our hero is the eldest son of the present representative of the Irish branch of the family, by Miss Moore, the daughter of K. Moore, Esq. of Elmeinst, also of an ancient Irish family. He was born in August 1811—*Oriental Herald*.

LORD AUCKLAND'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

On Thursday morning, according to appointment, a deputation from the general meeting of the European inhabitants of Calcutta on the 24th instant, met the High Sheriff at the Town Hall to accompany him in waiting upon the governor-general with the address which had been voted upon that occasion. The deputation consisted of about forty gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. Pattle and Smith of the Sudder Board of Revenue; Mr. Cameron, the law commissioner; Col. Macleod, Major Forbes and Captain Sewell; Messrs. Leith, Johnson and Morton, of the Bar; Messrs. N. Alexander, Bagshaw, Allen, S. Smith, Stocqueler &c. &c.

The governor-general received the deputation at 10 o'clock, attended by his personal staff, and after hearing the address, which appeared in our issue of Monday, read by the High Sheriff, his Lordship replied as follows:

To the Inhabitants of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN.—Accept my hearty acknowledgments & thanks, for the very kind & flattering reception which you have accorded to me, on my return to the seat of the supreme government, and for the valued expressions of confidence and good-will contained in your address.

I am grateful to you for the personal, as for the public interest, with which you have followed my measures, and I well know how truly you have rejoiced with me in triumphs which have shed a new lustre on the British name.

It will always be a source of real gratification to me that the favors, which a gracious sovereign has condescended to confer, will be associated in my recollection with my residence among the Indian community, and with the friendly sympathy and congratulations, which I have now received from you, the inhabitants of this great metropolis.

On the policy which has guided my government it becomes me to await, with respectful submission, the judgment of my country; but I hail with real satisfaction your recognition of the deep interest which I must ever feel in the local concerns, the useful institutions, the active & extending commerce, of your important city. I trust with you, that we may not again be separated, while the superintendence of the administration of India remains committed to my hands. It is a happiness to me to be again joined with you in social intercourse. And by no means can our association be made more pleasing to me, than by that cordial union of all for objects of public and private good, for which you have promised to me your best efforts, and which you may be assured, it will be on all occasions my anxious study to promote.

AUCKLAND.

Government House,
Calcutta, 27th Feby., 1840.

The address from the natives to the governor-general, to which were attached more than four thousand signatures, was presented to his lordship on Wednesday afternoon, by a deputation of Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen, among whom were Norah Munnih-ud-Dowlah Sa'id Meer Rhason, Rajah Ram Chunder, Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadur, Rajah Kalikrishan Bahadur, Durwanath Tagore, Purnomo

Comar Tagore, Conmay Lal Tagore, Ramomoy Dutt, Roy Bysanath Chowdhury, Ram Comal Sen, Ashoon, &c.

The address, I was read by the chairman of the original meeting, Rajah Radhakant Deb. His Lordship's reply was in these words.

TO HAJA RADHAKANT DEB, RAHADUR & OTHERS, Native Inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity.

GENTLEMEN.—I thank you for your kind and gratifying address. It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure that I receive this testimony of regard and approbation from the intelligent native community of Calcutta.

Your good opinion is to me of the highest value, coming as it does from those to whose enlightened views and liberal exertions I have long looked, as a strong support and assurance to me in my ardent desire for the improvement of India.

I am happy to be again among you, and to be able to co-operate with you for the advancement of great public objects of general and local interest; in the consideration of which you will always find me attentive to your wishes, anxious for your welfare, and grateful for your assistance.

I have further to offer to you my cordial acknowledgments for the statement of your favorable opinion upon the momentous measures of external policy, which, for the defence and security of this empire, I felt myself bound to pursue. I rejoice with you that the success which has been granted to those measures, by an overruling and gracious providence, has baffled the designs of secret and of open enemies, and removed the dangers by which the tranquility of India was threatened.

These results, which have strikingly evinced the power and resources of the British Indian government, are indeed a cause of earnest congratulation to us all. That by you, who are so deeply interested in them, they are justly understood and valued, is to me a source of the greatest happiness, and I shall ever regard this expression of your feelings with pride and with satisfaction.

We share, as fellow-subjects, in feelings of patriotism and loyalty, and I need not say that I exult with you in the glorious achievements by which our proud successes have been won. Marks of royal approbation have signalized the services of the army of the Indus and of its gallant leaders, and to them, from us also, the warmest gratitude is due.

A peculiar interest attended their daring enterprise, and the spirit and conduct of the native, as of the English soldier, have their merited rewards in the admiration and the applause of the world.

Accept again, gentlemen, my deep felt thanks for your welcome kindness, and let us unite our hearts and our exertions for the prosperity of British India.

Government House, }
Calcutta, Feb. 26. 1840. } Ibid.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MAY 12TH. 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| England | 4th Jan. | Singapore | 11th April |
| H. States | 20th Nov. | Java | 3th March |
| Calcutta | 25th Feby. | Manila | |
| Bombay | 25th Jan. | Austral-Asia | 16th Feby. |

ARRIVED.—SHIPS, AGA, and ANTAKE, 11th March, from Singapore and Calcutta. ANN NACHEN, (Am.) Marten, and PATROIA, (Sp.) Granda, from Singapore. RAMBLER, (Am.) —, MARGARITA, (Port.) Aquila, NEIVA VICTORIA, (Sp.) Salado, and TANTAR, (Br.) Rough, from Manila.

SAILED.—FRYDRIK, Hall, and ANA, FREEMAN, for London. To-day, WATER WITCO, RAYNELL, for Calcutta.

UNDER DESPATCH.—Good Success and Mary Gordon, for Bombay.

SHIPS LOADING FOR ENGLAND.—Glenzie, Mangalore, Gouachan, Francis Ann, Ashoon, and Manila.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, Washington, From Liverpool, Mary Elizabeth, From Calcutta, Isabelle Robertson, From Bombay, Charlotte, From Manila, Ternate, From Trincomalee, Fred Singapore.

† We have omitted from the page containing this address. Ed. C. R.

On Saturday evening we received from an unknown friend at Toonkoo, the Singapore Free Press of the 2nd and 9th of April, and the Bengal Hekara and Englishman of the 2nd and 24th of February. These papers were the more welcome, as our files of Calcutta and Singapore papers had not reached us, and we offer our best thanks to our kind but unknown friend for his attention; and we hope our friends on board the fleet will henceforth follow his example, as it is most probable the intelligence from India will be known in Toonkoo bay sooner than in Macao.

On the same evening our files of Calcutta papers for February were delivered.

From the Singapore papers, thus kindly sent to us, we extract the following items of news.

The *Allaleia* left Calcutta on the 3rd of March for Ceylon, where she will discharge her coals and embark troops.

Death of Dr. Helfer.

Dr. Helfer, who is well known by his able official reports on the province of Tennesseem &c., was murdered by the natives of the Andaman islands on the 1st of January.

Dr. Helfer had embarked in the *sch. Catherine* for the purpose investigating the geological formation of the Andaman and Nicobar islands. He landed several times, and the good will of the natives appeared to have been gained by small presents; but when some Burmese were watering, although they had given coconuts to the natives who received them in a friendly manner, the water jars were broken after having been filled. The next day the boats obtained a supply of water; the natives had disappeared. On the following day Dr. Helfer landed, a chief was seen to approach him in an apparently friendly manner. Soon after a noise was heard; those on board the schooner saw the boat upset and Dr. Helfer and the boat's crew swimming for the vessel, while the natives were shooting their arrows at them. An arrow struck Dr. Helfer on the head; he immediately sank, and did not rise again. The lascars reached the vessel.

The cause of this cruel attack is not known.

The H. C. steamer *Eate prize* anchored in Singapore roads on the 25th, and left again for Calcutta on the 31st of March.

The French bark, *Raffet le Diable* and British schooner *Venus* arrived in Singapore roads April 6th; sailed from Macao roads March 12th and 20th respectively.

The *Charles Forbes* arrived at Singapore 8th April; sailed from Macao 23d March.

The narrative of the wreck of the *Falcon* we have taken from the Commercial Advertiser of the 21st of February, but it is too long to be concluded in our present number.

By a notice in our advertising columns in last week's Register the Public were informed that another dividend on the estates of Hingtee and Kingqua would be paid by the Consol about the 5th of May.

The credit the managers of the consols find decrease for these payments, under the present state of affairs, should be thus appreciated: they pay the foreign creditors their claims on the bankrupt hong with their own money; or rather with the money of the consumers of Chinese produce, the consols fund being raised from an imposition of charges on various articles of import and export; additional consols charges on tea have been imposed to meet contingencies since the English merchants left Canton.

By a Notice which we have republished from the Calcutta Courier, our readers will learn that a line of fast sailing pack-boats has been established between Calcutta and Singapore, to sail at intervals of twenty days.

We are happy to publish the "order" of the course of the Macao spring meeting.

The novelty of a race and the coolness of the hour will, we hope, induce many of the Portuguese and foreign fair to visit the course.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MAY 12th. 1840.

MACAO SPRING MEETING, 1840.

First day, Wednesday, 13th May.

1st Race.—Sweepstakes of \$5 each for all ponies Catch weights. *Heats* Abington mile.

2nd Race.—Sweepstakes of \$3 each for all ponies 12h 2in and under. Catch weights. R. C.

Second day, Friday 15th May.

1st Race.—Sweepstakes of \$5 for all ponies 12h 2 in and under. Catch weights. *Heats* Abington mile.

2nd Race.—Sweepstakes of \$3 each for all ponies Catch weights. R. C.

Nominations at the time of starting.

Gentlemen will please be on the ground and have every thing in readiness for starting at half past five P. M.

**SAM DAY,
Secretary.**

Several private matches will come off on Saturday evening.

ENGLAND and CHINA.

We adverted in our last number to the certainty of a rupture between England and China, the causes having their origin in the oppressed state of the general and entirely separated from the opium trade.

Instead of a rupture, we would rather assert that it would have been impossible for the trade with the hong merchants to have continued for many seasons without entailing great and certain losses on the British merchants and manufacturers engaged in it; and so long as the government were content to allow the trade to struggle on unprotected and unpromoted by any effort on its part whilst the revenue from tea could be depend-ed upon, so long would new adventurers yearly enter into the trade as the former ones retired from it with the wrecks of their capital.

Previous to the arrival of the high commissioner, the free trade was in the fifth year of its existence; but we apprehend that the confident expectations entertained of its speedy and unlimited extension had not been realized. That the trade will ever continue as long as the two nations are in existence we have not even now a doubt; but that it will continue under the best possible condition unless the Chinese and British governments come to some definite understanding for its regulation, we have many doubts. The state of the trade during the last few years has been almost equally discouraging to the hong as to the foreign merchants. The hong, as a body, with only two or three exceptions, may be considered, if not bankrupt, at least as unsound and unworthy of commercial confidence. The E. I. Company could and did for a long period, right or wrong, prop up the tottering hong; and by their method of apportioning the shares of the company's business amongst the hongs, that body of merchants were rendered more independent of each other. But latterly the foreign trade has been nearly monopolized by the senior hongmerchant and one or two others; who bought the imports only through their poorer brethren. And it will ever be impossible to prevent such forestalling whilst the system of confiding the management of the foreign trade to official merchants, is persisted in. This system, therefore, and the utter insecurity of foreign property when it has once entered the port, the divided interests of the foreign trade, and the impossibility of combination amongst its members for selfprotection, and as a counteracting force against the proceedings of the

hongmerchants and the local officers, occasioned such a state of things that imperatively called for the interference of the British government, in order to promote and protect the British and Anglo-Indian trade to China.

We are well aware that several writers have attributed the stationary condition of British commerce, and, indeed, all the other evils to which we are subjected, solely to the trade in opium. It requires but little knowledge of the policy of the government of this country to confute these confident assertions; and we shall devote some portion of our future numbers to the task; but to impress upon distant readers the conviction that the British trade with China was fast approaching a state under which it could not have been pursued with profit to the individual however beneficial to the revenue from the duties levied on tea, it will be necessary to take a short review of the state of affairs previous to the forced surrender of the opium, and then to enquire whether that state of affairs could have long continued—and, if it was desirable and for the benefit of British commerce that it should not be continued; the question may then be enquired into whether—if a change was becoming yearly more necessary—it is not a fortunate event for British interests that the Chinese government should have an irrecoverably committed itself as it has done by the acts of the high commissioner and the cabinet of Peking during the celebrated year of 1839.

The American Petition.

Our cotemporary of the Canton Press, in his leading but lame article in his last number, says—"And in the face of all this, the Canton Register blames the Americans for having addressed this petition to the governor, and for no other reason but that the Americans could have had no official information of the intentions of Great Britain." Now, in the name of his gray-goose quill, what does he mean by—"in the face of all this"—in the face of all what?—In the face of his lame defence of the Americans, and his explanation of the causes of their petition?—Let us see.

"They found their vessels were prevented from discharging and taking in cargo, and, apprehensive that this delay would compromise their safety, &c. (vide C. R. 9th May).

The Americans, in their petition, expressed no fears for their personal safety: their fears were for their expected pecuniary losses and the prevention of the ingress and egress of their ships in and from the port.

The governor, in reply, tells them—"But because that recently I have perceived the under-handed business that has been pursued, it has been difficult to secure that other foreign nations' ships would not carry on trade on behalf of the English, &c." which observation appears to have reference to the petition of the American consul, dated 29th Dec. 1839, in which that officer said—"I wait till they (the American ships) have arrived at Whampoa, when I (the American superintendent) will, in accordance with the terms of Y. E. edict, clearly examine if the said ships have or have not, within or without the Canton waters, been conveying cargo for the English ships, when I will give a declaration to that effect under my seal of office, to serve as proof."

And the governor, in reply to this, explaining what H. E. meant by the expression, in a previous edict,—"of taking on board goods on route"—said:—"What we call taking on board goods en route, is only pointing to goods transhipped from English vessels, and not meant to apply to those goods or products, which the said (American) merchants may buy for themselves by their (Singapore, Malacca, Manila), for the purpose of bringing on to Canton. Such goods as they buy themselves must necessarily have original invoices and marks to serve as proof, &c." (vide C. R. 24th Jan'y).

Now we do not intend to apply these reasons

explanations of the governor—explanations through which a Chinese officer and eight bearers can walk through—to the disadvantage of the American merchants: they may have put the most just interpretation upon them:—well, such interpretation implies a knowledge of the Chinese official character: why, then, we again ask, the petition? Could they not go on illustrating the maxim of Hadibras—

Surely the pleasure is all great

In being cheated as to cheat.

and why, all being concerned, by an awkward and, if not a false, an indefensible declaration, *show up a part* to the suspicions, fears, and consequent hatred and vengeance of the governor?

We have heard that a secret communication made by Lord Palmerston to the American envoy in London, by some unaccountable, or unaccounted for, cause, leaked out. This communication has very probably reached the American merchants in Canton, and we have never blamed them for putting such confidence and faith in it as their minds could conceive; but even their full conviction of the intentions of Great Britain does not justify them in petitioning to give information of those intentions to the Chinese government: more especially as a private communication of the same purport to the hongmerchants would have answered the same purpose. It is also probable that in "helping" the governor that a British force was expected they told him nothing new." But they told him much more: they told him what they did not and do not know: they told him the manner in which that British force will as they think, act again, no well-qualified private information as to the intentions of Great Britain has yet reached China, either from London or Calcutta: and if such information had been received, it could not and should not be acted upon with the confidence due to official documents.

No disadvantage can arise to British interests from the petition of the American merchants, on the contrary, so long as the transshipping trade can be pursued, those interests will be partially benefited:—but the American people are not neutral in this quarrel, though the few American merchants in Canton choose to consider themselves so, and, under that selfish plea, to declare to the governor of Canton what they *should* to be the intentions of the English government. Nothing more is wanted to prove the gross selfishness and impropriety of the petition than this governor's reply, who strenuously ask the American merchants,

"Why are you so disturbed, as if you wish willingly to acquiesce in the English pointing out the 1st of June when you must not presume to enter and trade? and tells them—"Finally, if you are ungrateful, and for this English exaggerate their annoyance, it is to be apprehended that you yourselves will afterwards regret."

With reference to this threatened and discovered intention to blockade the port of Canton, we fervently hope no such tame and ridiculous half measures will be pursued by the English. Why, has not Tsang-Wangyen forestalled all nations on this point, in his memorial to the emperor, dated 14th Jan'y., in which he recommends as follows—"The ports, then, being closed against foreigners, if we do not at the same time rightly prohibit all egress from our sea coasts, it will still be the same as if our ports were not closed at all." (vide sup. to C. R. 3rd March). Instead of the negative system of blockade, we trust instant possession will be taken of the Boon Tigris and the straits of Canton; followed up immediately by garrisoning the islands of Amoy and Chusan; the possession of the junctions of the great canal with the yellow river and the Yangtze-Kiang; and the command of the Pooh as the approach to the capital. It is only by such decisive measures as these that the Chinese government can discover either its own weakness or our strength. As corroborative of this remark we translate the following sentence from Monsieur Court's instructions to Freycinet, our

Mr Alexander, Burnes, in the 2nd edition of his travels into Bokhara, p. 30.

"Hold for a maxim, that you should never form any particular friendship with the orientals, seeing that they are incapable of a sincere attachment. Live on good terms with all, but attach yourself to none. Thus it will cost you the less. Know that they have neither the good faith nor the frankness, nor the fidelity which characterize us. They are, it is true, gentle, flatterers, endearing, but under these seducing appearances they almost always conceal sinister designs. There is nothing in perfidy, treason, or perjury that appears to them reprehensible. In their eyes, right is nothing but force every thing. Don't you imagine that that which you call goodness, meekness, complaisance, can be useful to you. They know not how to appreciate those qualities."

These observations apply with the fullest force to the Chinese above all other oriental nations; as the English ought now to well know & therefore act on the *fortiter in re* principle only, until the Chinese confess that the boundary of their empire is not the boundary of the world or of civilization.

The paltry conduct of Lin, as detailed in the report of the Ophthalmic hospital, is a good illustration of M. Court's character of the orientals.

Be anxious that ours, and pride that ticks the dust.

And the thoughts of Dr. Morrison also are very *ap. opo.* to the present time and state of affairs.

We think the gentleman who drew up the report of the governor's case of hernia, volunteered unnecessarily the information—"that opium was classed among the poisons by scientific men of the west." The writer of the report, when he refers to the scientific men of the west quotes only one authority, and that of a fellow-countryman—professor Silliman.—We have not seen professor Silliman's chemistry, but we suppose it to be only a compilation for the use of his pupils.

This information teaches the governor to say—as it has been falsely written,—“that the places from which opium is brought to China ‘all belong to England,’—the dealers in opium are the English alone.”—to say “ye English barbarians! here is one of *your* world who declares that you yourselves rank opium as a poison, and still you bring it to China!”

With all due deference to professor Silliman, we would ask how Hoffmann and Neumann, Derosne, Sydenham, Mead, Thomson, &c. class opium? Sydenham affirmed that opium was the most excellent cordial in nature, and Wilberforce, Hall, and others, orators and preachers, found it to be so.

It is true, a man can poison himself with opium under its various preparations: but so he can with brandy, Cassava, or Manioc, is highly poisonous; yet the nourishing tapioca is prepared from it. The oil of tobacco is more poisonous than opium, but what smoker will abandon the powerful sedative of a cigar on that account.

On the whole, we cannot but consider the information given to the governor—and particularly with reference to the manner in which the refined extract of opium is smoked in China, as approaching dissimulation: unintended, we think; but a little reflection would have discovered to the writer of the report the use the governor could make of his confession. If opium is, or can be, justly classed as a poison, and this is certainly not its common designation, it is surely the most *useful*, if not the most pleasant, of all poisons: for what other poison can cheer and support the mind of man under a pressure of business, of decay, of misfortune, and affliction? We

refer again to the case of Wilberforce and others.

MACAO THEATRICALS.

On Monday evening the 4th inst. the Luso-Britannic Theatre was opened by Portuguese and English amateurs. The first piece was a Portuguese Melodrama, called *Os Salteadores*, or *The Highwaymen*. We did not enter the house until the first scenes of this piece were over; but those which we were, fortunately, in time to see were performed by all *con amore*; and the *groundlings*—which all the spectators are—for the house, although extremely well got up under all the circumstances of Reaction—which were hostile, then disappointment, followed by the retirement of the English from Macao—contains neither box's nor galleries—it is all *pit*—which must be awful to the performers—the *groundlings* appeared to be well-pleased. However, albeit amateurs and tyros, they were by no means daunted by the bright Lusitanian eyes darting their fire, or by the green spectacles of the quidniggers peering their searching glances; but went through their parts with complete self-possession; and this is no mean praise for it is not an easy thing to possess a calm self-command when acting a part, although you have only friends for spectators: this remark applies equally to the amateur actors of the three performances of the evening: the remaining two were the polite comedy of the *Midnight Hour*, and the Portuguese farce of *Manoel Mendes*.

The dresses in the *Midnight Hour* were chosen with very good taste, some of them were splendid; the parts of the Marquis, General, Sebastian, Nicholas, Julia and Cecily, were extremely well performed. We could distinguish some shades of difference of merit—but as all did well, so all shall have our praise.

The farce of *Manoel Mendes* kept the Portuguese juveniles in ecstasy throughout its performance. Manoel Mendes and Rebolo were the stars of the night. *Viva Manoel Mendes*.

We regret that our public duty obliges us to submit a few remarks to the subscribers as to the future conduct to be observed at the Luso-Britannic theatre. The summoning the amateur actors from the green-room to the stage, by striking the ground with sticks, and making other noises, gave serious offence; although it only occurred during the performances of the *Midnight Hour*; and the crowding to the windows open to the inner harbour, through which only could the air circulate, has also been strongly complained of. We are confident that on the next representation there will not be any causes of complaint on these grounds. We would also recommend to those who control the management, a more careful scrutiny of subscriber's tickets; for many persons were admitted into the theatre without tickets; and also, that no subscriber should enter the green-room without a ticket of admission from the stage manager.

Narrative of the wreck of the Falcon, South Sea Whaler, among the Ladrone Islands, and of the Murder of her commander captain J. W. Hingston, and seven of the crew by the natives.

The ship *Falcon*, of London, captain J. W. Hingston, belonged to Messrs. W. and T. Jervis, of Upper Thames street, & was fitted out by them in May, 1834, to proceed on a Sperm Whaling voyage to the South Seas. On the 24th of the same month we hailed out of dock and proceeded down to Gravesend. On the 26th we got fairly under weigh with great anticipation of making a good voyage, the ship being abundantly pro-

vided with every thing necessary, and manned with an active and agreeable crew. Nothing particular occurred during the passage out, with the exception of losing a man overboard when crossing the line. On our arrival off Sandal wood, an island to the S. W. of Timor, we saw a few whales, and cruised about there some time, but with little success. From thence we went to Copang, a Dutch port in Timor, and after getting necessary refreshment, left there for the Molucca passage, to cruise till the commencement of the Japan season. We saw an abundance of whales there, but so wild we could rarely take them. March 1835, went into the island of Salibahoo to refresh previous to our departure for Japan. Left there in April, and on our passage down were driven very much to the westward; however we found plenty of whales, and continued to cruise thru the whole season without sighing any other vessel; at the end of which we found we had taken 750 barrels of oil. The weather becoming bad as the season advanced, we found it necessary to leave the ground, so we bore up for Guam, the principal of the Ladrone islands, where we got plenty of refreshment and took our departure for new Guinea, in Oct., where we cruised and were very successful till March following when our oil began to leak, which compelled us again to go into port sooner than we otherwise should have done. Just at this time we spoke the cutter *Lambton*, of Sydney, captain C. Hart, who had come direct from the island of Ascension. He, on hearing that it was capt. Hingston's intention to break out part of the cargo, advised him to go to Ascension, there being a more snug harbour than at Guam, a place where we could get refreshment at a cheap rate, and what was more desirable, the work done peacefully as the sailors could get no grog. Unfortunately the fine description of the place induced capt. Hingston to go there, and we arrived in April. As soon as we entered the passage leading to the harbour, our decks were crowded with natives who appeared to be very friendly. They brought us off large quantities of bread fruit, coconuts, yams, sweet potatoes, fish and fruit, for which we gave them pieces of iron hoop, glass beads, knives, &c. We anchored in the evening, and they all left us quietly and went on shore. Great numbers of them were in the habit of coming on board every day to barter their commodities for iron hoops, tobacco pipes or any other trifles they could get, and always conducted themselves very peaceably, till we had been lying there about six weeks, when one forenoon about ten o'clock, we saw the girls who were on board, appeared to be greatly agitated, and taking every opportunity of stealing away in their canoes. Several were also found huddled together in a corner of the fore-castle, crying most bitterly, on being questioned as the cause of their grief by a European, who had living amongst them for a length of time, they said 'we dare not tell,' but hinted in an indirect manner, that the men had some bad design, and that we had better for our own safety order them to leave the vessel immediately.

(To be concluded next week.)

CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, MAY 19TH, 1840.

NO. 20.

Public Notice.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

Macao, 11th May, 1840.

Upon the strong representations of his excellency the Governor of Macao, the chief superintendent calls the particular attention of her majesty's subjects concerned, to the Port regulations respecting the unauthorized discharge of seamen at this place.

His excellency complains that the practice is dangerous to the peace and good order of the establishment, and regretting the necessity for this representation, the chief superintendent feels it right to add that it is not only a violation of usual local regulations, but also of the law of England.

The rules regarding the discharge of seamen abroad is simple, and simple of application.

It is never justifiable without the knowledge and written sanction of the authorities of the place, after due satisfaction afforded that the persons discharged are of good character, and upon the payment of some respectable inhabitant for payment of debts and charges till they can be reshipped.

In addition to public inconvenience of the most serious description on the spot, great expense has arisen from this practice, and masters of ships belonging to Ports in the United Kingdom are required to take notice that it is less unbecomingly punishable with fine and imprisonment, or both, willfully or wrongfully to leave behind any person belonging to their crews.

The attention of masters of ships in the country trade is directed to the rules and regulations of the Ports to which they respectively belong, upon the same subject.

It is also to be observed that masters of vessels are liable to fine and imprisonment (being found at Macao) upon conviction of the discharge of seamen here, without the sanction of the Portuguese authorities. It is the duty recommended to them whenever they desire to discharge a seaman at Macao to appear before the secretary of the governor; and stating particulars, and affording satisfaction upon the points specified above, request written sanction for the proceeding, and a ticket for the man discharged.

All masters of British ships arriving in these waters will be pleased carefully to explain to their crews, that it is an offence against the regulations of Macao to be found on shore without a ticket of leave from the ship, or of sanction (in the case of discharge) from the Government, subjecting them to imprisonment, till they can be reshipped, the fees charged to them—five.

The chief superintendent further gives notice that it is his duty to afford the Government of Macao every assistance in his power to the enforcing of these regulations in the respect of British Subjects.

By order of the Chief Superintendent
 EDWARD FLEMING
 Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

NOTICE.—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. de SOUZA; to whom those having claims to pre-re are requested to make the same known without delay.
 CHARLES MARKWICK
 JOHN SMITH.

Toonko, 1st April, 1840.
 IN reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel-keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praya Grande).
 JOHN SMITH.
 Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.
 ON BEHALF OF THE INHABITANTS OF TOONKO.
 C. BISHOP, Salt Beef and Pork, Flour, Yew, Pitch, Paint and Paint Oil, Paint and Tar, Brushes, Twine and Canvas, Plum Yew Ham, Pine Cheese, Butter, Jam, and Jelly, French Claret, Wines, Beer, Gin, Brandy, and Rum. A small quantity of Perfumery, Soda and Baking Powder, Writing Paper, Quills, Ink, Waxes, and a few Watches—Boots and Shoes. Apply to.
 CHARLES MARKWICK.
 Toonko, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.—The Right Varnish, Paint Oil, Putty, Light and Heavy Putty, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Beef's Tongues, Tongues & Ribs, Ham, Champagne Cider, Ale, Beer, Whiskey, Rum, &c. Apply to
 W. P. PEIRCE—Toonko.

NOTICE.—In conformity with notices issued at New York, in August last, the interest and responsibility of Mr. D. W. OLYPHANT and Mr. CHARLES N. TALBOT in our House has ceased. The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in this place, under the firm of OLYPHANT & CO. CHARLES W. KING.
 WM HOWARD MORRIS.
 Canton, March 1st, 1840.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred lbs of salted provisions and a quantity of fresh American flour in casks, just landed. Apply to
 23rd March, 1840. JAMES P. STURGES.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of GORDON & TALBOT ceased on the 1st inst. The unsettled business of the concern in the United States will be attended to by Mr. H. GORDON, and in this place by Mr. W. R. TALBOT. GORDON & TALBOT.
 Canton, February 15th, 1840.

SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.
 First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.
 Macao, 21st April, 1840.

FOR SALE.
 In the 1st N. E. house on the Praya Grande,
 BY JNO: SMITH.

PROVISIONS.—Salted Pork and Beef; and York, Westhalla, and American Hams. Fine Cabbie, Herring, and Flour. Berkey and Grayner (in cut) and Pine Cheese. HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS. Salmon, Vegetable, Venison, Ox-tail, Mock Turtle, Potatoes, Hare and Guinea Sausage, Roasted Hare and Venison; Stewed Hare, Hotch Potch, &c. Putrel Yermouth Herring, Pate au Diable, and Anchovy Paste.
GROCERY.—Mocha Coffee, Pearl Sugar, Barley, Raisins, Currants, Macarons and Vermicelli. Spices and Wax candles.
 Genuine Hollandaise (in boxes of 500 and 1000) Talcum d'Paris, French Mixture, and other articles.
 Snow Blacking; Soap, Furniture and Scrubbing Brushes.
CONFECTIONARY.—Raspberries, Strawberry, Gooseberry and other Jam, Red and Black Currant Jelly, Marmalade; Fruit for Tarts—Green sugar, Plums, Damsons, Bullace, &c.
 Prunes of Bordeaux (hermetically sealed).
OLIVIAN'S STORE.—From Washington, Walnut, and others: Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup, Mayon, Harvey, John Bull, Blackstock, Camp, Tomato and other Sauces—Rice & Shrimps and Anchovies.
 Vinegar, Salted oil, Capers, Mushrooms, and (Wines). Prunell, Gibsons, French Brandy, Cognac wine, Walnut, Cauliflower and West India Pickles.

PERFUMERY.—from Siam, and Nippon, Hainan, Rigger, Brandy, Frits and Osmell, and others; Essai de Rose, Marchale Rosada, Jasmim, and Essence of Rose; Richeur, Concentrated, and Plain Lavender; Milk of Rose; Balsam of Rose, Bears Grease, and Marrow Pomatum. Macassar Pomade, Circassian Cream, Huckle Antique, Prince's Russia and Roseland's Macassar Oil; Nippon Soap and Shaving Tablets; Rose-lilia, Emollient, Old Brown, Rose, Vegetable, and Windsor Soaps. Hainan & Co's new Soap, (prepared entirely from vegetable oils). Hair Powder, plain and scented; superior Eau de Cologne; Cold Cream; Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar; Sponges; Tooth Hair, Nail and Gum Brushes; Essence of Poppermint; Sin-Ring Salts &c.
WINES AND LIQUORS.—from Wardell, Harper, B.H. Black and others: Pale and Brown Sherries; Superior Lisbon, in cask and bottle; Port; Bass and Huggins's Beer, in bottle and cask; Brandy, Whisky, Gin, and Rum; superior French Claret; Cherry Brandy; Liqueurs; Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen's English made and commodiously fitted Dressing Cases; Patent Beacnet, Table and Hanging Lamps; Spare Goggles, Goggles and Siamona Shaves, of Sizes; Lobby, Street, and Cabin Lamps; Chineries; any of Crockery-ware; Queen's Metal Tea, Sugar and Milk pots and Spoons and Forks; Table Knives and Forks; M-chi's superior 7-day and other Razors, Penknives, Scissors, and Razor Straps and Pans; Steel Pens; plated bottle Labels; Gold and Silver Watches; fine Irish Linen; Waterclosets; white and colored Drills; Sea-kay plated Chamber Candles and Lamps; Playing and Vending Cards; Paper, Quills, Wafers, Black and Red Lead Pens in Ink, Oil-Tap, Bengal and English Sealing Wax, and Resin and Penknives; Van's Beaver, Silk, Leather, and Maudie Hats; Sporting Goggles, Shot Belts, and Powder Flasks; English made Boots, &c.
PIPE'S EFFECTIVE ENT ORANGE-NECTAR with directions—Forming a most delicious and refreshing summer beverage, ever yet produced to the public, is strongly recommended by the faculty, as a common drink for families, during hot weather, as no ill effects can arise from an indulgence in it.
SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
MARINE STORES, and OFFICER'S MESSES can be supplied on the shortest notice.
SAILS made to order.
O'DER & COMMISSIONS executed with dispatch.
 Macao, 10th April, 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
 A SMALL quantity of LACQUERED WARE: consisting of Ladles, Work Boxes and Tables, Tea Caddies, Tea pots, Decks, Waiters, &c. Also: TEAS: Pickle, Pickle-herb and Sunchang, all in 10 catty boxes; deliverable in Macao or Toonko. Apply to
 JNO: SMITH.
 Macao, 21st April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE. in the following boats the Pacific is entrusted to apply at Toonko to CHARLES MARKWICK on board the Bark "Isabella," and at Macao to the undersigned: viz: "Schmuck," "Aquila," "Union," "St. George," and "Racer Jack," and Cutters: "St. George," and "GALATHEA."
 JNO: SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office, A NARRATIVE of the late late and proceedings in Canton, &c. by John Stole, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal edicts relating to opium that were published in the years 1838, 37, 36, 35; the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the memorials from the British Chamber of Commerce, from the British merchants in China, dated in September last, the most which contain the latest orders to exclude the English from coast, the ports of China, and the removal of the prohibition of opium to the coast on account of the measures of all foreigners. Price \$2. A few lined and covers \$2.

NATIVE'S ADDRESS TO LORD AUCKLAND.
 The deputation of Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen, consisting of Nawab Muntahajud-Dowla Syed Mahr Rhaman, Rajah Ram Chunder, Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadur, Rajah Radhakant Bahadur, Dewarajah Tugare, Prasanna Coma Tugare, Canney Laid Tugare, Rameswar Dutt, Roy Byamunath Chowdhury, Ram Comul Sen, Ashutosh Deb, and other respectable and intelligent native gentlemen, in all 30 in number, appointed to present an address to Lord Auckland, met his Lordship by appointment.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
 THE Portuguese Brig GENOVEVA, of 185 Tons burthen, apply to
 Ms. P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
 ON Friday Evening next the 22nd inst., will be sold by Auction & at their house on the Praya Grande, An Invoice of English Books just received, sale to commence at 7 o'clock. Terms—Cash.
 Macao, 16th May, 1840.

TO LET.—A large and spacious house still embellished with splendid Gardens in Praia de Manduco, lately occupied by Mr. J. Turner & Co. Apply to
 FELIPE JOZE DE FREITAS.
 Praia de Manduco.

Formal at the Governor of F. J. Freitas, in Praia de Manduco.
 R-d and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter casks. Modern Wine in Pipes, and Barrels of different sizes. Malaga in small Casks. Caravelles in do. Port in do. Port, Malaga, Muscatel and Caravelles Wines in bottle. Liqueurs. 2 Pines, being 1 forte pine and plane tree. 2 Mandarins 8 Light Lovers. 1 Anchor and chair, 15 fathoms long. Malaga and Malaga Wood. A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—Hollandaise CHAMBER OF THE EAST COAST OF CHINA, price \$5 each. Apply to
 W. S. BOYD.

D. McFARLANE, Chief Magistrate
19th February, 1840.

Sir GEOFFREY lay in his cushion's chair,
Nursing a gouty knee:—
The lady DOCTOR, tall and spare,
Was mixing his Colicheston tea;
And BEATRICE, with her soft blue eyes,
Was teaching her poodle to jump at fies!
Sir GEOFFREY muttered:—“Sir GEOFFREY moan’d
At each twitch of his ancient toe” [groaned,
Aunt DOCTOR grumbled—*aunt DOCTOR*
“Was there ever so red a toe!” [worst,
That poor old knight!—when it twinged him
To the hatcherd had willingly yielded—*my first!*
She smooth’d his pillows—she mix’d his draft,
No doctor was half so clever.
He swallow’d the pill, and the dose he quaff’d,
But that toe!—“was as red as ever,
Oh! a maiden lady of sixty-three,
Makes “my second,” but ill for a gouty knee!
And BEATRICE came with her tiny hand,
To where the old knight lay,
And a single touch, like a fairy’s wand,
Hath banish’d his plague away,
And Sir GEOFFREY uttered no cry nor call,
While blue-eyed BEATRICE smooth’d my all!”
I’ve read of Sir BENJAMIN’s far-famed skill
At setting a broken bone;—
I’ve swallow’d Sir ANTHONY’s marvellous pill,
When Sciatia twitch’d my own;
But I never could hear, among rich or poor,
Of so wondrous a thing as Sir GEOFFREY’S cure.
For all your doctors, with all their bra-n,
Might write till their pens ran dry (FREE pain,
But they ne’er could have banish’d Sir CAOR,
Shall I tell you the reason why?—
Old GALEN’S pages have quite left out
A young maid’s cure for an old man’s gout!

CHINA.
MAY 19TH, 1840.

| | LATEST DATES. | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------------------|
| England | 4th Jany. | Singapore 11th April |
| U. States | 20th Nov. | Java 3th March |
| Calcutta | 29th Feby. | Manila |
| Honbay | 25th Jany. | Austral-Asia 16th Feby. |

SAILED.—MARY GORDON, Thompson, for Bombay.
The Cook Success, Fraser, for Bombay Tomorrow.
SHIPS LOADING FOR ENGLAND.—Glensig,
Mangalore, Guisachan, Francis Ann, Arabian, and
Mandla.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, Washington. From Liverpool, Mary Elizabeth. From Calcutta, Isabella Robertson. From Bombay, Charlotte. From Manila, Teraste. From Trincomale, ——. From Singapore, ——.

No news has at yet reached us by the late arrivals.

We have been requested to republish

As captain Hart is a resident in Macao, we have willingly republished the deposition, long as it is; for his family and friends must be rejoiced to hear that his justification rests upon a solemn deposition sworn to before a magistrate: the narrative is itself also highly interesting, and details the systematic cruelty and treachery of those islanders, with which few were, perhaps, before acquainted.

We refer our readers to the extract on *Churns*. It appears that the E. I. company inflict heavy penalties on those who smuggle this substitute for opium into Calcutta: a singular anomaly when compared with the Bengal opium trade to China!

We may probably, if our health permits reply, and satisfactorily too, to "*One of the signers of the late Position*" in our next: it seems to us not to be a very difficult matter to answer both him and our contemporary of the Canton Press.

We are constrained to postpone the consideration of "England and China," until other opportunities.

Sam Day's account of the Macao races we have extracted from the *Canton Press*. A friend wrote us a note pointing out one or two trifling errors: this note has been unfortunatly mislaid.

We have only to add that the Steward of the course deserves the thanks of the community for the able and urbane manner in which he performed his duties. We are sure even the Chinese troops will join in this expression of feeling.

Macao, 16th May, 1840.

Copy of new regulation received by pilots
and translated by Mr. Bridgman.

Keang sub-prefect of Kwangchow, resident at Macao for the protection of the Sea coast, issues this mandatory edict.

On the 13th instant I received from his excellency Lin, governor of two Kwang &c. a communication wherein he says, "Hereafter when all foreign ships come to this place to trade, they must all, without respect of country to which they belong, be commanded to anchor at Macao and deliver up to the local sub prefect both the ships' passport and a list (a invoice) of her cargo, to be by him transmitted to me the governor for examination. The ships must wait till the examination has been clearly made and a reply given either accepting or declining the application to trade, and all must act in strict obedience to the reply."

Having received the above it is incumbent on me to issue an edict for general information its reaching the pilots let them act according to his excellency's commands without opposition. A special edict.—Taoukwang 29th year, 4th month, 13th day.—(May 14, 1840.)

MACAO SPRING MEETING.

On Wednesday last was the first day of the Spring meeting; it was well attended, and went off very well. Many of the Fuhkeen soldiers garrisoning the barrier witnessed the races, and behaved quietly and modestly enough. The following account has been kindly handed us.

"Sweepstakes of 50 each, for all ponies; Abingdon mile—catch weights; Heats
Mr. Graham's G M P Charles XII 1. 1.

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------|
| Mr. Villiers names | | |
| Shah Soojah's G J P | Baber | 2. 2. |
| Mr. Albert's B D P | The Rantler | 0. 0. |
| Mr. Littlejohn names | | |
| Mr. W's D M P | Pienipo | 0. 0. |
| Mr. Vivian's G M P | Lin | 0. 0. |
| Mr. Hamilton's G M P | Snow-drop | 0. 0. |

A good race—both heads well contested: the Ratler running an excellent third for the second head—pace killing.

Sweepstakes of \$5 each for all ponies under 12.2. Catch weights. R. C.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------|---|
| Mr. Locksley's | P M P | Robin Hood | 1 |
| Mr. Nicholson's | G L P | Bay | 2 |
| Mr. Littlejohn's | D M P | Chance | 3 |
| Mr. Indignatio's | D M P | Aldibronte | 4 |

Bay took the lead and kept it to within 20 yards of home, while Robin and Chance rated it together from the turn to within the same distance from the post, when the lighter weight of the former enabled him to shoot ahead and win by about half a length—the time was good.

2ND DAY, FRIDAY, 15TH MAY.

2. Abingdon mile—Upper-course—beats.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------|-----------|
| Mr. Locksley's | P M P | Robin Hood | 1. 1. |
| Mr. Higgin's | G I. P | Lombeck | 2. 2. |
| Mr. Yori-k's | B L P | Bay | distanced |
| Mr. Littlejohn's | G M P | Chance | do. |

first heat won by half a length; second heat by a neck—well contested.

Sweepstakes of \$3 each for all ponies; Abingdon mile: Catch weights—heats.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| Shah Soorj's | G J P | Bober | 1. 1. |
| Mr. Graham's | G M P | Charles XII | 3. 2. |
| Mr. Albert's | B D P | Rattler | 2. 3. |
| Mr. Nicholson names | G M P | Snowdrop | 0. 0. |
| Doat Mahommed's | G M P | Nimrod } late Lin } | 0. 0. |
| Mr. Littlejohn names | B C P | Fiddlehead | 0. 0. |

first heat won by half a length and the second by a head only. The other horses well up, and the racing altogether good.

SAM DAY,—*Secretary.*

[illegible]

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
 Bills of Lading and Receipts, ... per 100 30.
 Shipping Orders and Notice sales, ... " 10.
 Linen's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., ... " 1.50
 Policies and Sales papers, ... " 3.
 Auction Bills, ... " 3.
 N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

A FRAGMENT ON BEARDS.

There was a poor fellow among John Wesley's followers, who suffered no razor to approach his chin, and thought it impossible that any one could be saved who did: shaving was in his opinion a sin for which there could be no redemption. If it had been convenient for their interests to put him out of the way, his next of kin would have had no difficulty in obtaining a *lettre de cachet* against him from a mad doctor, and he might have been imprisoned for life, for this harmless madness. This person came one day to Mr. Wesley, after sermon, and said to him in a manner which manifested great concern. "Sir, you can have no place in heaven without a beard! therefore, I entreat you, let yours grow immediately!"

Had he put the matter to Wesley as a case of conscience, and asked that great economist of time how he could allow himself every day of his life to bestow nine precious minutes upon the needless operation of shaving, the patriarch of the Methodists might have been struck by the appeal, but he would soon have perceived that it could not be supported by any just reasoning.

For in the first place, in a life of such incessant activity as his, the time which Wesley employed in shaving himself was so much time for reflection. How-er busy he might be, as he always was,—however hurried he might be on that particular day, here was a portion of time, small indeed, but still a distinct and appreciable portion, in which he could call his thoughts to council. "He was a person who knew this, and he profited by it, as well knowing what such minutes of reflection are worth. For although thought cometh like the wind, when it listeth, yet it listeth to come at regular appointed times, when the mind is in a state of preparation for it, and the mind will be brought into that state, unconsciously, by habit. We may be as ready for meditation at a certain hour, as we are for dinner, or for sleep; and there will be just as little need for an effort of volition on our part."

Secondly, Mr. Wesley would have considered that if beards were to be worn, some care, and consequently some time must be bestowed upon them. The beard must be trimmed occasionally, if you would not have it as ragged as an old Jew clothes-man's: it must also be kept clean, if you would not have it inhabited like the emperor Julian's; and if you desired to have it like Aaron's, you would oil it. Therefore it is probable that a Zebulunian, who is cleanly in his habits, would not save any time by letting his beard grow.

But it is certain that the practice of shaving must save time for fashionable men, though it must be admitted that these are persons whose time is not worth saving, who are not likely to make any better use of it, and who are always glad when any plea can be invented for throwing away a portion of what hangs so heavily upon their hands.

Alas, Sir, what is a Gentleman's time!
 ———— there are some brains
 Can never keep their time, whatever they do.

For in former times so much pains were bestowed on dressing the beard, as in latter ones upon dressing the hair. Sometimes it was braided with threads of gold. It was dyed to all colours, according to the mode, and cut to all shapes, as you may learn from John Taylor's *Superbia Plagellum*.

Now a few lines to paper I will put,
 Of men's heads strange and variable cut:
 In which there's a do-do like an oak a pride,
 As about in all other things, beside.
 Some are topped and shaved like a bush,
 Which make a signal well known by the bush:
 (And in my time, of some as I have heard,
 Whose wisdom both hands only wash and beard.)
 Many of these the power will doubt it,
 Which says that natural, more hair than we,
 Some even to their wives showed stiff and true,
 Like to the bristles of some angry swine:
 And some (to cut their heads) show on their
 Are cut and pruned like to a quack's hedge.

Some like a spade, some like a fork, some square,
 Some round, some bowed like stubble, some stark bare,
 Some sharp like the fashion, digger like,
 That mix with whippers a man's eyes out like;
 Some with the hammer cut, or Roman T,
 Their heads extravagant reformed must be;
 Some with the quatrone, some triangle-fashion,
 Some circular, some oval in triangle,
 Some perpendicular in longitude,
 Some like a thicket for their curls and
 That bristles, depths, breadths, & forms, square, oval, round,
 And wavy, constricted in beads are found;
 Beside the upper lip's strange variation,
 Corrected from mutation to mutation:
 As't were from itching into itching and,
 Pride gives to Pride continual punishment. (grows,
 Some (spits their teeth) like thickened eyes downward
 And some grow upwards in despite their nose.
 Some their protrusion of such length do keep,
 That very well they may a mirror sweep!
 Which is Beer, Ale, or Wine they drinking plunge,
 And suck the liquor up as 't were a sponge;
 But 'tis a sloven's beauty Pride I think
 To wash his beard when other men must drink.
 And some (because they will not rob the cup)
 Their upper chops like pot-bells are turned up,
 The Barbers thus (like Tullies) still must be,
 Acquainted with each cut's variety.

In comparison with such fashions, clean shaving is clear gain of time.—The Doctor.

While upon the Bonin islands, searching of shells on the rocks, I was much astonished at seeing at my feet a most extraordinary-looking animal, crawling towards the surf, which had only just left it. I had never seen one like it under such circumstances before. It was creeping on its eight legs, which from their soft and flexible nature, bent considerably under the weight of its body, so that it was lifted by the efforts of its tentacles only a small distance from the rocks. It appeared much alarmed at seeing me, and made every effort to escape, while I was not much in the humor to endeavor to capture so ugly a customer, whose appearance excited a feeling of disgust, not unmixed with fear. I, however, endeavored to prevent its career, by pressing one of its legs with my foot; but although I made use of considerable force for that purpose, its strength was so great that it several times quickly liberated its member, in spite of all the efforts I could employ in this way on wet, slippery rocks. I now laid hold of one of the tentacles with my hand, and held it firmly, so that the limb appeared as if it would be torn under by our united strength. I soon gave it a powerful jerk, wishing to disengage it from the rocks to which it clung so forcibly, by its suckers, which it effectually resisted; but the moment after, the apparently enraged animal lifted its head with its large eyes projecting from the middle of its body, and letting go its hold of the rocks, suddenly sprang upon my arm, which I had previously held to my shoulder; for the purpose of thrusting it into holes in the rocks to discover shells, and clung with its suckers to it with great power, endeavouring to get its head, which I could now see, in a position to bite!

A sensation of horror pervaded my whole frame when I found this monstrous animal had affixed it-self so firmly upon my arm. Its cold slimy grasp was extremely sickening; and I immediately called aloud to the captain, who was also searching for shells at some distance, to come and release me from my disgusting assailant. He quickly arrived, and taking me down to the boat, during which time I was employed in keeping the back away from my hand, quickly released me by detaching my tormentor with the boat-knife, when I disengaged it by portions at a time. This animal must have measured across its expanded arms about four feet, while its body was not larger than a large clenched hand. It was that species of *serpens* which is called by whalers *rock-squid*.—Beale.

* See Saturday Magazine, vol. xv., p. ii.

BOTANICAL QUESTIONS.

What is the male tree? and the female tree?
 And the tree that is nearest the sea?
 The most climbing tree? the hardest tree?
 And the tree whose ships may be?
 The laughing tree? the least selfish tree?
 And the tree that bears a cure?
 The thorniest tree? the silver-tree? the tree?
 And the tree like an Irish man?
 What's the tell-tale tree? the teller tree?
 And the tree that is warmest clad?

The layman's tree? and the housewife's tree?
 And the tree that makes me sad?
 What's the tree that with death will bighten you?
 And the tree that your wares will supply?
 The tree that in travel invites you?
 And the tree that forbids you to die?
 What tree do the hunters round to the skies? (sustain)
 What brightens your home, and your mansion?
 What wred the Germans in vengeance to rise?
 And fight for the victim by tyranny slain?
 The tree that will fight? and the tree that obeys you
 And the tree that never stands still?
 The tree that got up? and the tree that is gay?
 And the tree neither up nor down like?
 The tree to be kind? the dandelion tree?
 And what guide the ship to go forth?
 The tree of the people? the unshining tree?
 And the tree whose wood feeds the north?
 The cautious tree? the industrious tree?
 And the tree that warns mutton when cold?
 The reddish-brown tree? the reddish-blue tree?
 And whose peach must become ere 'tis old?
 The tree in a bottle? and the tree in a fog?
 And the tree that gives the joints pain?
 The terrible tree when schoolmasters die?
 And what of mothers and child bears the name?
 The treacherous tree? the contemptible tree?
 And that to which wares are inclined?
 The tree which causes each townsman to flee?
 And what round fair ankles they bind?
 The tree that's native? and the tree that is split?
 The tree half given to doctors when ill?
 The tree that we offer to friends when we meet?
 And the tree we may use as a quill?
 The tree that's immortal? and the tree that are not?
 And the tree that must pass through the fire?
 The tree that in Latin can never be forgot?
 And in England we all must admire?
 The Egyptian Plague tree? and the tree that is dear?
 And what round it if does entwine?
 The tree that in b bards is not always so near?
 And the tree that by cockneys is made into wine?
 (Saturday Magazine, Oct. 12.)

A gentleman who had filled many high stations in public life, with the greatest honor to himself and advantage to the nation, once went to Sir Farley Wilton, an ardent angler at a real injury that he had received from a person high in the political world, which he was considering how to resent in the most effectual manner. After relating the particulars to Sir Farley, he asked if he did not think it would be wisely to resent it? "Yes," said Sir Farley, "it would doubtless be wisely to resent it, but it would be foolish to forget it." This, the gentleman declared, had such an instantaneous effect upon him, that he came away quite another man, and in a temper entirely altered from that in which he went.—(Ibid, Oct. 15.)

Manners and customs of the Japanese.

From recent Dutch accounts of Japan.

and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

No. II.—VISITS TO NAGASAKI AND ITS ENVIRONS.

[Continued from the Page 86 No. 18.]

First goes a monstrous, shapeless bulk of linen, fastened to a hoop, from which it hangs down to the ground. Of the man who carries it upon a bamboo, nothing can be seen but his feet; and mighty is the load he bears; first, in the magnitude of the embroidered cloth itself, comprising not less than twelve ell; and further, in the ornaments that decorate the upper part of this grand pageant. For these ornaments, emblematic objects are selected, such as birds or beasts that are especially esteemed, some renowned man or celebrated woman, a forest covered with snow, the instruments of some trade, or something that alludes to the prosperity of the country, or even of the single street, or that recalls the fame or the simplicity of the early Japanese. Next follow the musicians, in great numbers playing upon drums, cymbals, and flutes, strangely attired, headed by their *officer*, the chief local municipal officer, and accompanied by a number of servants belonging to the street. Then appears a train of children, representing some expedition of one of their *mikados* or demi-gods. This part of the show really merits admiration; clad and armed in the correct costume of the time, the leaders proceed in the utmost state, followed by the representatives of the whole court, made

and female, displaying all the pomp and luxury of a Japanese court, and surpassing every conceivable idea of dainty nicety. Each of these trains is attended by a number of small palanquins and servants, to take up any of the children who may be fatigued. After these comes a company of actors: in an instant, two or three benches of equal size are placed side by side; upon them, a few screens and decorations; and, to the sound of *gussumis* (a sort of guitar, with three strings), drums, and other musical instruments, the actors perform their play, which does not occupy more than a quarter of an hour, but is represented with great spirit and freedom, as well in language as in gesture and feeling. When this is over, a crowd of musicians, palanquins, servants, and family connexions of the children, follow, who close this train, and, moving forward, make way for the next.

"The first representation takes place before the already-mentioned straw hut, in honour of the god Suwa, and all round the square sit a crowd of spectators, amongst whom especial and separate scaffoldings are assigned to the members of government and the Hollanders, in order that they may assist at this festival. The representations take place at several appointed parts of the town; and the eleven or twelve trains always follow each other so regularly, that nothing like disorder occurs, notwithstanding the immense multitudes of people who attend this festival.

[To be continued.]

The following lines were written by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, on the birth of her nephew, the son of Mr. Sheridan, the grandson of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Hope-as thou loost, thy little woeen face
Fagely mean'd by our inquiring glances,
Hoping some lovely likeness there to trace,
Which fancy finds, and as thy woeen balances
Latching with thought mature, and power of mind,
Thou infant features yet so faintly find.
And still thy youthful mother bendeth down
Her large, soft, loving eyes, brimful of sadness,
Her cheek alight as waxen as thine own,
Her heart as innocently free from sadness;
And still a brighter smile her red lip wears,
As each her young son's loveliness declares.
And sometimes as we gaze a sigh is heard, (banished),
(Though from the happy group all grief seems
As thou recallest, little nestling bird,
Some long familiar face whose light hath vanish'd
Some name, which yet hath never our hearts to thrill,
Some smile, whose buried beauty haunts us still!
Fair child, thy care is not by man's award
Ere thou art, but by God; no title's soundest
By herald's trump, or smooth and flattering hand,
Prevalen within what once thy rank is bounden:
Thy power hereditary, none confound,
The gift of God, boy, by right is thine!
Be humble, for it is an envied thing,
And men whose coping heights have long submitted
Around the column'd height to clasp and cling
Of rival pride—by man to man transmitted—
Will crumble the power they have less cause to dread,
Oppose thou living, and malign when dead.
One of thy lineage served his country well
(Though with her sword, her gratitude departed);
What is her memory now as left in do it?
The fount of him who died half-brave heard;
And those whose ev'ry hand—no ev'ry strike'd to save,
I look down the lance is springing from his grave,
But, hush! it is a solemn hour; and far
Be human bitterness and vain upbraid;

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MAY 30TH, 1860.

LATEST DATE.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| England | 4th Jan. | Singapore | 11th April |
| U. States | 25th Nov. | Java | 3d March |
| Calcutta | 4th March | Manila | |
| Bombay | 16th Feb. | Austral-Asia | 16th Feb. |

ARRIVED.—None reported.

SAILED.—Good Success, Fraser, for Bombay.
GUMACHAN, Every, for London. MONTREUX, (Am.)
—, for Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per Good Success, Mr. Bradford.
UNDER DESPATCH.—Arduer, for Bombay.
Patriots, for Singapore.

SHIPS LOADING FOR ENGLAND.—Glenely,
Mangalore, Francis Ann, Arabian, and Manila.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, Washing-
ton, Penn Liverpool, Mary Elizabeth. From Cal-
cutta, Isabella Robertson. From Bombay, Charlotte.
From Manila, Ternate. From Trincomalee.
From Singapore.

On the 24th inst., being the Queen's birthday, when Her most gracious Majesty completed her 21st year, and it being also the anniversary of the day on which captain Elliot and the proscribed sixteen British merchants left Canton, Mr. Matheson gave a magnificent dinner party to captain Elliot & his fellows merchants. As the health of Queen Victoria was given from the chair, we need not say that the cheering was loud and long. As toasts followed toasts many spirited speeches were made by captain Elliot and Mr. Matheson, in which allusions were made to the management of the British commerce during the past year; but for obvious reasons—before alluded to in this paper—we do not detail them. Captain Warren and officers of the Hyacinth and Droid were present.

Many of the party, after having adjourned to the drawing room, inspired, no doubt by the recollection of the graceful movements they witnessed on the night of the 18th at Heerjeebhoy Rastomjee's Quadrille party, gave themselves up to the witchery of the waltz dance; but we cannot say that they equalled their own performances on the former night.

The party separated before midnight.

On the 18th instant Heerjeebhoy Rastomjee, Esq. gave a splendid quadrille party. H. E. the governor and lady and many other Portuguese, American, and English ladies were present. Dancing commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and continued until twelve, when the guests sat down to a handsome supper. The governor's health having been first and then that of his lady the ladies of Macao, proposed, H. E. returned thanks in a most flattering manner, and in return proposed the health of the English and American ladies of this settlement. Dancing was then resumed and continued with great quiet and spirit until near 5 o'clock in the morning, at which hour the party broke up. The party went off extremely well and to the satisfaction of every body present.

The American Petition.

We reply to one of the signers of the late petition.

We first remark that when an anonymous correspondent observes on the articles of an editor, his proper business is only to prove that the editor is wrong; if he dares to attribute motives to the editor, the correspondent should sign his own name: for editors are always known.

Now for the first paragraph of the letter of "one of the signers of the petition:" he says "with all deference to the sagacity and good feeling of the Editor of the Register, so extensively manifested towards the Americans in his columns."—What! both our sagacity and good feeling are thus manifested!—Of course, we are not ignorant of the foreign relations and interests inside and outside the port; nor can any one be ignorant of the object of the petition—after he has read it; nor do we, nor

have we ever, harboured any unfriendly feelings towards the American merchants; yet their conduct during the last year has not been altogether satisfactory to some of the British merchants.

But with reference to the private and important interests which they are now superintending—it must not be forgotten that, after notice had been issued by the British superintendent for the delivery of all British owned opium, the hall of the British consulate was constantly besieged by the American merchants until the British superintendent had consented to receive the British-owned opium in their hands, for delivery to the high commissioner; the American merchants then drew off, and separated themselves entirely from all connection with British interests or British difficulties.

We were inadvertently wrong in representing the American Vice Consul as one of the petitioners; but the distinction the 'signer' would draw is but a weak one; for if the American Vice Consul did not sign the petition in his official capacity, the firm of which he is a member did sign it:

Strange that such difference should be
Betwixt twiddle dum and twiddle de.

The words ridiculous and perfectly ridiculous are more than once repeated in a 'Signer's' letter: why, what is this but begging the question? that there was a difference of opinion, even among the American merchants themselves, as to the propriety of the petition is evident from one firm having refused to sign it: but this petition will be commented upon elsewhere, and when those comments reach China, how far the petition was wrong or right, or our remarks ridiculous, will be shown by less interested and more impartial writers.

With reference to neutrality in the past and non-neutrality in the future, we think a 'Signer' has been rather incautious in expressing his intentions.

Should the governor know that the American merchants, immediately they are placed outside the Bocca Tigris, may, possibly, become his enemies, he must think the still more ungrateful. But we yet hold to our opinion, that any profession of neutrality by the subjects of a western power to Lin, after his conduct in March 1839, is degrading; what is such profession but a declaration that the past is forgotten and forgiven and buried in oblivion.

We made no further observation as to losses than the following:—The governor very pertinently asks—'whence, then, are these losses?' The question was pertinent enough for him, whilst he was deliberating on the 'underhand business that had been pursued.' Neither the governor nor ourselves fell into any mistake—with regard to that part of the petition alluding to losses.

Our first objections against the petition were expressed against its policy, its expediency: but we now object on the grounds that no private body of merchants—under any rule of right, propriety, or rectitude—can be justified in disclosing the intentions of a friendly power to its enemies.

It is singular that a 'Signer,' when he says that 'the public will give our expressed opinion its due weight,' should forget that his opinion will be also subjected to the same ordeal, yet he makes the most confident assertion in his next paragraph: 'the intimation in their petition was a proper one—although the Americans are acting exclusively for themselves and the British have no stake in Canton—whether the prospect of blockade was founded in rumour or was official warning.'—Now, however happy in its effect, we can inform a 'Signer' that there are many British subjects here who hold nearly the same

onish as ourselves on the subject of the petition.

We learn for the first time from a 'Signer's' letter that the American merchants, as a body, memorialized Congress last year: we had heard Mr. King had done so. Why was not this memorial, like those of the British merchants to Lord Palmerston, published? No doubt the American merchants have a perfect right to keep it secret; but the difference of the proceeding on the same subject by the British and American merchants proves the candour of the one and the sagacity of the other party.

Finally we ask a 'Signer' whether a solemn assurance to the hongmerchants, to the same purport as the contents of the petition, would not have had the same effect?

One word more as to the 'good-feeling &c.' If the consciences of the American merchants are clear that from the 24th March 1839—the day of Captain Elliot's arrival in Canton—they have acted a fair open, undisguised part in all instances towards the British merchants,—well and good.—For ourselves, we cannot have any unfriendly feelings towards the American merchants, for we are not rivals in commerce, and we number most of them amongst our subscribers.—It is, therefore, our interest to keep well with them. We do not consider—though we may be mistaken on this point, like many other Editors—we do not consider that we have done more than our duty in commenting as we have done on the petition,—always excepting the simple inadvertence regarding W. DeLano, Esq. the American vice Consul.

In reply to the remarks of our contemporary on the letter of 'One of the signers of the late petition,' it would appear, both from the letter and the remarks that there are at present no other than British interests at present in Canton, and that the American merchants are labouring and nobly periling their lives solely for those interests: but this is not the case; and but that the governor and hongmerchants will stoop to any subterfuge, make use of any false pretence, for the purpose of evading the honpo's duties, the former could have turned the information conveyed in the petition against the British interests: for it is undeniable, that the constant usage and practice of belligerent nations, from the earliest times, have subjected enemies goods in neutral vessels to capture and condemnation as prize of war. (Wharton).

Now had the governor thought it proper for him to believe the petition, as that document directly represents the British in the light of an offending nation, the governor might "make reprisals upon the persons and things belonging to the offending nation, until a satisfactory reparation is made for the alleged injury" (ibid). And we think every body is of opinion that it is in H. E.'s power to distinguish those "things."

An *reste*, 'self love' is a treacherous mentor: we objected and still object to the petition, because we think it unequal for and discreditable to the American merchants, and because the same end could have been obtained by other and less objectionable means.

In reply to the long letter of Medicus, after first assuring him that we do receive his remarks in the same friendly spirit in which they are given, we proceed to notice his letter, paragraph by paragraph.

1st. However scanty may have been the information we have given the public on the opium trade, we are not aware that there has ever been any unfairness in that information.

2nd. We are not conscious of having ever advocated any particular views on this subject; or, if we have, they have been expressed against the continuance of the trade. It is true, we cannot and do not pretend to the knowledge which Medicus must possess on Toxicology: which word is more particularly referable to the preparations used by the Indians to poison their arrows.

3rd. Undoubtedly—the impression which we wished and endeavoured to convey was—that opium is not commonly designated a poison.

4th. We believe they do not class opium as a poison: we do not possess a medical library, and we referred to the authorities within our reach; but how is it classed in the Edinburgh pharmacopoeia?

5th. The properties of opium are now much better, though we think not yet wholly understood. We could not refer to Dr. Wallis as we do not possess his compilation: but even Medicus says, "he remarked on its action, as a stimulant and sedative—not as a poison."

6th. We believe these celebrated chemists, as observed above, did not class opium as a poison.

7th. Scarcely, ~~however~~ upon the question, or, if so, rather in its favour, if Dr. Johnson's definition be correct.

8a 15. The above remarks apply to these paragraphs.

In his 6th deduction Medicus, in utter opposition to Dr. Johnson's definition, after allowing that—"A very moderate allowance seems compatible with a long enjoyment of tolerable health"—dogmatically pronounces that opium is a poison. Why, so are many other good gifts of a good God, if abused. A glutton may gorge himself to death at one meal; and the satire against the London Alderman is that they poison themselves with turtle soup.

At the risk of making our reply almost as long the letter of Medicus, we make the following extract from the Canton Register of the 25th September, 1839: to which we beg to refer Medicus for further information on the subject of Narcotine.

Opium, Narcotine, and the Muriae of Narcotine.

"As I think I shall have no difficulty in proving that in the last of these substances a perfect substitute for quinine has been found, I wish to refer briefly to the history of the use of opium in periodic fevers.

"The chemical researches on opium, instituted by Derosne, Robiquet and others led to the discovery of its narcotic base, morphia, in 1810, and of another crystalline principle which, though totally destitute of narcotic properties, was very inaptly termed "narcotine." Morphia was immediately proved to be a powerful sedative and to concentrate all the soporific energies of opium. Respecting narcotine, however, there arose much difference of opinion. While all agreed that it was crystalline and intensely bitter, Bally contended that it might be given in large doses without injury; Magendie, on the other hand, asserted that it produced severe convulsions in dogs. Orfila stated that 40 grains dissolved by sulphuric acid killed a dog in 24 hours, and lastly, Wimmer, of Munich, alleged that he found, by experiments on himself that if poisonous at all it was extremely feeble, as he could take several grains dissolved in muriatic acid without the least injury.

"In the experiments made by Dr. Rants and Mr. Jenson three grain doses were given twice daily without producing any remarkable symptom, and with the effect of averting the return of ague.

Dr. Stewart's Report. Calcutta.

MY DEAR O'SHAUGHNESSY,

I enclose for you the detailed histories of nine cases in which I have employed the muriae of narcotine which you furnished me with. Of these 6 were European, 1 an American, and 2 were Bengalis. The notes of the former cases were kept by the patients themselves, who consented very readily to try the medicine, knowing it to be a new one, prepared by you. Five cases were of the tertian type; 2 were remittent congestive fevers, and 2 were quartans. You will see from the details of each that quinine had previously been used in most of them, with various effects, but in three with aggravation of symptoms and the induction in one case of permanent deafness, in another with spleen enlargement.

From the experience of the whole I think I am warranted in concluding that.

1. The muriae of narcotine, is a perfectly safe agent to any extent, and in large or small doses; that as a substitute for quinine it is unexceptionable, and possesses over the latter many attributes which render it both a safer and more generally useful remedy in all the fevers of Bengal.

Ths are 1st. In small doses it proves antiperiodic if given in the intermission for some hours before the expected paroxysm.

2nd. In 10 grain doses it is powerfully and immediately calmant, soporific, and antiperiodic.

3rd. It does not in such doses accelerate the pulse nor exalt the sensibility of the nervous system,—it does not interfere with the action of other medicines,—it does not constipate,—it never produces nor increases determination to any particular organ, or to any already diseased or irritable viscus.

4th. It promotes all the secretions and seems to act equally and generally on the whole capillary system, without depressing the vital powers which it rather sustains meanwhile.

5th. Its action is maintained by application to blistered surfaces. In the dangerous Bengal remittent fevers so fatal and so difficult to manage, where quinine has hitherto been our only resource in the brief and imperfect remission, while its employment is too often most dangerous, on account of its stimulating effects, arousing and sustaining but for a moment the vital powers, at the imminent risk of arresting all the secretions at the critical period of their liberation from the paroxysm, the muriae of narcotine becomes invaluable, and the discovery of its properties is the greatest good to the cause of humanity.

(Signed) D. STEWART.

Superintendent General of Vaccine.

With reference to the remarks of our contemporary, who quotes Dr. Johnson's definition of poisons—which, by the way, is rather vague, for what destroys or injures life "by means not obvious to the senses"? Prussic acid causes instantaneous death; but will not the results of the bite of a viper, a dose of arsenic or oxalic acid, &c. be obvious to the senses? or a wound from the poisoned arrow of an Indian? the operation of some of these poisons, in small quantities, is excruciatingly painful.

It is somewhat singular that as the beneficial qualities of opium, as a medicine, have become better known, under its various preparations, the desire of ranking it as poison should increase.

CANTON REGISTER.

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In the Canton Register.
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do. Continued for 3 months..... \$6.

VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1940.

NO. 22.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Portuguese Brig GENOVEVA,
of 185 Tons burthen, apply to
Mr. P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

LET.—A large and spacious house well ventilated,
with splendid Gardens in Praia de Manduco
lately occupied by Messrs. Turner & Co. Apply to
FELIPE JOZE DE FREITAS.
Praia do Manduco.

For sale at the Godown of F. J. Freitas, in Praia Manduco.
R. 4 and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
Madeira Wine in Pipes, and Barrels of different sizes.
Malmsley in small casks.
Caravellos in do.
Port in do.
Port, Malmsley, Moscatel and Caravellos Wine in bottle
Liquors.
2 Pianos, being 1 forte piano and piano forte.
2 Handmade 8 Light Lamps.
1 Anchor and chain, 25 fathoms long.
Molasses and Rum in Wood.
A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—HORENBURG CHARTS OF THE EAST
COAST OF CHINA, price \$5 each. Apply to
W. S. HOYD.

NOTICE.—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH
this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties
indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate
payment to Mr. M. de SOUZA, to whom those having
claims to prefer are requested to make the same known
without delay.
CHARLES MARKWICK.
JOHN SMITH.

Toonkoo, 1st April, 1940.

In reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned
hereby to inform his friends and the public, that he will
continue to carry on business on his own account as
Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Ship and Family Hotel
Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied
by Markwick & Smith—(last N. E. house on the
Praja Grande).
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 2nd April, 1940.

FOR SALE.
ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TOONKOO.
CABIN-BREAD, Salt Beef and Pork, Flour, Tar,
Pitch, Paint and Putty, Oil, Paint and Tar-
Brushes, Twine and Canvas, Plump York Hams, Pine
Cheese, Butter, Jam and Jellies, French Cakes, Wines,
Beer, Gin, Brandy, and Rum. A small quantity of
Perfumery, Soda and Solidity Powders, Writing Paper,
Quills, Ink, Wafers. A few Watches. —Boots and
Shoes. Apply to.
CHARLES MARKWICK.

Toonkoo, 2nd April, 1940.

NOTICE.—In conformity with notices issued at
NEW YORK in August last, the interest and
responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr.
CHARLES N. TALBOT in our House, has ceased.
The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM
R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in
this place, under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co.
CHARLES W. KING.
WM. HOWARD MORSE.

Canton, March 1st, 1940.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred lbs of salted provisions
and a quantity of fresh American flour in
casks, just landed. Apply to
3rd March, 1940. **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing
in this place under the firm of GORDON &
TALBOT ceased on the 1st inst. The qualified business
of the Concern in the United States will be attended to
by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by
Mr. W. R. TALBOT. **GORDON & TALBOT.**
Canton, February 15th, 1940.

SMITH ALBION HOTEL.
First N. E. house on the Praja Grande.
Macao, 1st April, 1940.

FOR SALE.
In the 1st N. E. house on the Praja Grande,
BY JNO. SMITH.

PROVISIONS.—Salted Pork and Beef; and York,
Westphalia, and American Hams.
Pine Cabin Hamlet, and Flour.
Buckley and Graven (in salt) and Pine Cheese
HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS.
Salmon, Vegetable, Vaseline, Ox-tail, Mock Turtle,
Patties, Hare and House Sausages, Roasted Hare and
Venison; Stewed Hare, Mock Turtle, and
Potter Yarnmouth Herrings, Pate au Diable, and
Anchovy Paste.

GROCERY.—Macao Coffee, Pearl Sago, Barley,
Raisins, Currants, Macaroni and Vermicelli.
Savannah and Wax Candles.
Genuine Havana (in boxes of 250) and superior 4s.
and 5s. Manila Segars, (in boxes of 500 and 1000) Tabac
de Paris, P. in Mixture, and other Segars.
Shoe Blacking; Shoe, Furniture and Scrubbing
Brushes.

CONFECTIONARY.—Candy, Straw Candy, Goose,
berry and other Jams, Black and Currant Jellies,
Marmalades; Fruit & Tarts; Green gages, Pines,
Dumplings, Biscuits, &c.

DRUGS.—Sassafras, (hermetically sealed)
CHEN'S SPICES.—from Westphalia, Wines,
and others: Walnut and Muscovado Ketchup, Mustard,
Harvey, John Bull, B. S. Steak, Camp, Tomatoes and other
Sauces—Ess: a Shrimps and Anchovies.
Vinegar, Solid oil, Capers, Mushrooms, and Olives.
Pineapples, Ginkgoes, French Beans, Capisium, Walnut,
Cauliflower and West India Pickles.

PERFUMERY.—from Siam and Nippon, Henny,
Riggo, Brandy, Price and Givell, and others; Esprit
de Rose, Marché de Brandy, and Essence of
Bouquet; Phloxet, Concentrated and Plain Lavender;
Milk of Roses; Balsam of Sassafras, Sassafras Cream,
and Marrow Pomatum; Marrow Pomatum, Citroness Cream,
Hare Antique, Prince's Russia and Roseland's Marrow
Oil; Nippon Soap and Shaving Tablets; Rose toilet,
Fragrant Oil, Brown, Rose, Vegetable, and Windsor
Soaps. Henny & Co's new Soap, (prepared entirely
from vegetable oil). Hair Powder, plain and scented;
superior Eau de Cologne; Cold Cream; Aramide Hair
oil of Violets; Spongers; Tooth Hair, Nail and Gum
Brushes; Powder of Peruvian; Sandalwood Scent.
WINES AND LIQUORS.—from Wardell, Harper,
B. L. Black and others; Pale and Brown Sherries;
Superior Lisbon, in cask and bottle; Port; Black and
Hogskin's Beer, in bottle and cask; Brandy, Whiskey,
Gin, and Rum; superior French Claret; Cherry Brandy;
Liquors; Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen's English made
and compactly fitted Dressing Cases; Patent Bracket,
Table and Hanging Lamps; Snow-Globe and
Siamer Shades, of Glass; Lobbies, Street, and Cabin
Lamps; Chinaware; sets of Crochery ware; Queen's
Metal Tea, Sugar and Milk pots, and Spoons and Forks;
Table Knives and Forks; Mechi's superior 7-day and
other Razors, Penknives, Scissors, and Razor Straps
and Poets; Steel Pens; plated bottle & tins; Gold
and Silver Watches; See Irish Linen; Washdresses;
white and colored Drills; Socks; plated Chamber Candles
sticks and Liquor Stands; Playing and Visiting Cards;
Paper Quills; Wafers, Black and Red Lead Pencils;
Office Tape, Bengal and English Sewing Wax, and
Razor and Penknife Cases. Bower, Silk Tachon, and
Moccia Hats; Sporting Gunpowder, Shot Belts, and
Powder Flasks; English made Pots, &c.

PIPER'S EFFERVESCENT ORANGE NECTAR;
with directions:—“Forming a most delicious and re-
freshing summer beverage, ever yet produced to the
public, is strongly recommended by the family, as a
refreshing drink for families during hot weather, as no
“all off the run” can be made in an inferior way.”

SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
MARINE STORES, and OFFICER'S MESSES can
be supplied on the shortest notice.

SALES made to order.
ORDER & COMMISSIONS executed with dispatch.
Macao, 19th April, 1940.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A SMALL quantity of LACQUERED WARE;
consisting of Ladies Work Boxes and Tables, Tea Caddies,
Tin pails, Bowls, Wafers, &c. Also.
TEAS: Pekoe, Pouchong and Soucheong, all in 10 catty
boxes; deliverable in Macao or Toonkoo. Apply to
JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 21st April, 1940.

FOR PASSAGE in the following boats the Public
is entreated to apply to **CHARLES MARKWICK** on board the Bark “ISABELLA,” 1st N. E.
Macao to the under-mentioned:—
Schroeder: “Africa,” “Canton,” “Siam,” and
“Black Jack,” and others: “St. George,” and
“Gallagher.”
JNO. SMITH.

NOTICE—FOR SALE at the Canton Register office,
A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings
in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton
Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal
events relating to opium that were published in the
years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting
opium, with various other documents, including the mo-
nitions from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and
from the British merchants in China, dated in September
last, the edict which contain the imperial orders to
exclude the English for ever, from the ports of China,
and the memorial of the prefect of Ningbo to the emperor,
recommending the measures of all foreigners. Price \$2.
A few inter-aved copies \$1.

London, No. 71, Cornhill.
Going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern
Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony,
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of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be
found beneficial to the Public, and save him considerable
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Equipments and Outfits of every description provided
at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.
Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe
underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. G. ANTHONY.
Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

NOTICE.—For Sale Blank Canton General Price
Currents, at 10 cents each.—Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for
1940, printed on a single sheet, price 1 Sp. Dns.
CANTON REGISTER Office.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, the
CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1839,
and 1838, bound separately Price 12 Sp. Dns. each vol.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR
FOR 1939—with a copious appendix.—Price \$1.
CONTAINING:—Act of Parliament regulating the trade
to China, Regulations of the Canton general chamber of
commerce. General committee of do. do. List of members of
do. do. Second annual report of the committee of do.
Export of tea and raw silk to the U. K. season 1837-38.
Statement of trade in British vessels ditto. Statement of
trade in American vessels ditto. Statement of tea ex-
ported to the U. S. ditto. List of vessels under the British
American, Dutch, and French flags, Whampoa port
charges, Macao port charges, Remarks on the Canton
duties, Analysis of duties on various articles. Table of
duties on the principal articles of commerce at Canton,
Hoppo's reply respecting the duties on long cloth, Woollen
weights, and measures in China. Quarterly rates of ex-
change in Canton, from July 1832 to Dec 1839. Table
for converting dollars into taels, and vice versa, do do
Spanish Dollars into Sterling money. Out-turn at Bom-
bay of remittances from China, Bittum—Operations in
Table—Touch and value of various coins from assays at
the London mint, do comparison of No. American with
old Spanish Dollars, do English and Chinese modes of
striking the purity of silver, do For converting Canton
weight of money into Eng. Troy Wt. do Chinese, English,
and Indian, large weights compared, do comparison of
the cost of tea per picul with the rate per lb. do comparison
of Canton & Bombay prices of Cotton. Net weight and
measurement of chests of tea. Average wool measure-
ment of packages of various goods.—Anglo-Chinese
Kalendar, for 1838-37-36 price \$1.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF
EXCHANGE, at \$2 per 100 LONDON
PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid paper, not
issued at \$12 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register
Office.

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Provisions, and other papers, ... per 100 \$1.
American Bills, ... per 100 \$1.

Manners and customs of the Japanese.
From recent Dutch accounts of Japan.
and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

No. II.—VISITS TO NAGASAKI AND ITS ENVIRONS.

[Continued from the Page 101 No. 21.]

"When the first train presents itself, at seven o'clock in the morning, it is usually noon before the last performs (at the straw hut, apparently); and until late hour in the evening, these same trains are met in different quarters of the town; so that it may be supposed that the strength and powers of the children are severely tried. The festival lasts many days, but the 9th and 11th of the month (i. e. the first and third of the festival) are the most solemn, putting a stop to all business. The poorest artisan then appears as a gentleman, clad in his dress of ceremony; and all the houses are adorned, internally with carpets and screens, externally with hangings and awnings under which friends enclose in each other, making merry all day long, with eating, drinking, and music. Every street has to contribute to this expensive festival once in about five or six years, and it is inconceivable how the great waste is supported, as only a few trifling articles are ever used a second time, whilst every thing for dress and decorations is purchased new, and of the best materials. Thus was this religious solemnity, like every other in Japan, celebrated with universal demonstrations of joy, yet with such necessity, mutual forbearance, dignity, and order, that one may well agree with the Japanese as to the impossibility of honoring or serving the gods more agreeably; and I may add that so many and such various peculiarities belong to the Matsuri festival, as render a detailed and accurate description incompatible with the designed conciseness of this work.

This, it is, by the principal religious festival at Nagasaki, it is by no means the only one calculated to relieve the tedium of life at Desima. There are many various and some whimsical in form and character; and of one of the exhibitions, it is hard to say whether it seems meant as a religious ceremony, or merely as an amusement. The former notion is, however, the most probable, from the circumstance of its being an annual festival, held throughout the empire, in the same style as it is witnessed by the Dutch at Nagasaki. President Meylan says:

"I know not whether it be to do the devil honour or to pierce at him, that the Japanese, in their eighth month, take pleasure in contemplating a grotesque dance, performed in the streets by persons attired as devils, and duly lacerated and vizarded. They have, besides, a drum hung about them, or are armed with a stick, with which, beating the drum, they make a prodigious noise, and mark the measure for their dance; but what most deserves mention is, that their dresses are of various colour—to wit, black, white, red, and green. It is well known that white men represent the devil as black, while the negroes make theirs white; but red and green devils are, I believe, wholly and solely Japanese. I long sought their reasons for these colours, and at length obtained the following explanation. Amongst the unlucky theological disputes that disturb all lands, one arose in Japan concerning the colour of the devil; one party affirming it to be black, a second white, a third red, and, finally, a fourth declared that the fiendish hue was green. This difference of opinion seemed likely to produce a civil war, when the judicious blow was started of submitting the question to the Spiritual Powers. The son of Heaven, after a short deliberation, prevented the threatening evil, by declaring all parties to be in the right, and sanctioning the belief in devils indiscriminately, black, white, red and green. Since that time, the Japanese devils have adopted the four colours; and, thus linked, dance once a year up and down the streets, to the great delight of the curious spectators, who, whilst they look on no longer dream of menacing disputes."

Of the other religious festivals, it may suffice to say that, besides others, in every month there are two, somewhat analogous to our Sunday; that the grandest annual festival is New Year's-day, preceded by the imperative payment of every debt on New Year's eve; that the prettiest is one in which lighted lanterns are launched at night upon the bay, to ascertain, by their fate, the destiny of the souls of deceased relations and friends; the queerest, one in which men, holding high official situations, and of advanced years, busy themselves in flying kites, the strings of which are covered with broken glass, and wherein great interest is attached to the cutting the string of a rival's kite; and the most absurd, one in which the last food is solemnly expelled from every house, by dint of pelting him with two red balls, according to Meylan; with stones, according to Fischer.

It has been stated, that the Nagasaki shows can sometimes beget only underriding by the strangers of the country. Of the show which we are told was thus held, it is not easy to say whether it were civil or military. It was called a hunting procession of the governor; but Fischer considers it rather as a sort of review; and his exclamations were, indeed, only lost on the check. His exclamation might well be termed a hunting procession, or a state hunting, either of which

versions the Dutch expression will bear. And either as hunting party or a military evolution, it is as original as well in its composition as in the sort of mystery purposely attached to it, and in both, so characteristic of Japan, as to be worth extracting, notwithstanding the inevitable dryness of a procession programme. He says:

"We were permitted privately to see the train pass through Nagasaki. Such expeditions take place from time to time at Yedo, and probably at other towns of the empire, as well as at Nagasaki. They are called state-huntings; but I have grounds for rather calling them military inspections, inasmuch as the whole train wore in warlike equipment, and, besides the weapons used in the chase, a number of men had heavy guns, likewise badges of distinction, as though they were taking the field. It was an awe-inspiring scene; every one sympathized therewith, even whilst satisfying his curiosity; but the majority gazed in silent respect, by which means the march proceeded with the utmost order. The streets and roads were neatly swept; scarcely any one was seen in the street, and every body looked peeping behind the blinds, or the flags and hangings that decorated the houses.

When the approach of the procession was announced, a general earnest charge was given, to refrain from laughter, and from any demonstration that could create disturbance, or betray a want of respect. First walked four men with banners, such as always precede the retinue of a great lord, in order to admonish the people with cries of *Stay stay*, which means, "Sit, or how you down." Their business was to clear away loose stones, or any thing else that might obstruct the march. The van was led by eight huntsmen, with matchlocks and lighted matches, all wearing flat lacerated hats, a short upper garment of green calico, with a coat-of-arms on the breast, and a sash of brownish ribbon, wild-trowsers, sandals bound to the feet, and a single short sword; a *gobayushi*, being one of the governor's council, or clerks, dressed like the preceding, only in silk, and having two swords. He is followed by three servants in succession, carrying the first a pike, the second two chests of clothes, the third two baskets of rain-proof cloaks; three servants, each wearing two swords; five under police-officers with two swords each; nine *otomoe*, or municipal superintendents of districts, walking three and three, dressed in silk with flat lacerated hats, and each two swords; eighteen of their attendants, in coloured linen, with flat straw hats; seventy-two hunters, with matchlocks and lighted matches, in couplets, not following each other closely, but at intervals of six feet; the bailiff of a neighbouring village towards which the march led, in the usual dress of ceremony; five servants; ten huntsmen, with matchlocks and lighted matches, in green linen upper dresses and brown lacerated hats, leading four hounds by white cords; two directors of the imperial rice-magazines, in brown silk upper garments and black lacerated hats, each wearing two swords; six servants of theirs, simply armed with swords; the commandant of the town-guard magnificently attired, sitting on a horse, which two servants led by the bridle (the usual mode of riding in Japan); six huntmen with metal blunderbusses; the commandant's son; a man carrying a massive Japanese weapon of about 50 lb. Dutch-weight, which the commandant is wont to hurl with a steady hand. I have since had an opportunity of examining this weapon closely, and found this to be no fable; the officer in question attained his present rank in consequence of his extraordinary bodily strength. They follow ten huntmen, with blunderbusses of extraordinary size, all nicely kept, and carried in stately guise, each by two men; fifteen men with common blunderbusses; twenty-four men with large blunderbusses, followed by twelve servants. (To be continued).

A Kaffir Child's Opinion of the Paganism.—Ninias was asked, what he thought of the gods. He answered that he could not understand it properly; that some of it reminded him of his children at home, and made him cry; and that he supposed that the instrument had been broken; and by an act of regard for the general, he made his cry, when he was a little boy, and to remind him of the crying of his children.—Alexander's Voyage among the Children of Western Africa.

New Cure for Scurvy.—Dr James Alexander, the African traveller, announces the following mode of curing

scurvy, adopted by the captain of an American whaler, the *Pequot*, which he took to Walvisch Bay, West Africa:—"This skin, having been 'grove or fresh' for some time, was afflicted with scurvy, but which I saw cured in a novel and simple way. Captain Wente cut some potatoes from the Commodore, another whaler, and bringing his patients on deck, he made them eat for three or four days a few raw potatoes, washed and sliced, and the effects of this treatment were astonishing.—The men's gums, which before were white and sore with disease, resumed their natural colour, and the other symptoms of scurvy also left them."

Tea Cakes.—A commodity scarcely yet known in Europe, forms an important article of the trade of Khabulka, a town of Asiatic Russia. The appendix to the *Marquis of Londonderry's* "Recollections of a Year in the North of Europe" contains the following account of these tea cakes:—"They are composed of a mixture of tea and of the leaves of a plant of the *Urtica* genus, found in the southern part of the Caucasus, which is first steeped in lemon's juice. After being well amended and pressed in cakes, the mass is dried in an oven. The manner of its use is equally singular; these cakes are dissolved in boiling water mixed with meal, fat, salt, and are in great request through all the domestic tribes of Central Asia."

CHINA.

June 2nd, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| England | 4th Feby. | Singapore | 3rd May |
| U. States | 1st Jan. | Java | 5th April |
| Calcutta | 27th March | Manila | 3rd May |
| Bombay | 14th March | Austral-Asia | 10th Feby. |

ARRIVED.—SCOOTER POSEY, from Sydney, Adelaide, (Am.) Duda, from Philadelphia, America, (Port.) Place, Achre, (Swedish) Sallberg, and LENA, (Am.) Landers, from Singapore. MARY REEMAN, from Liverpool, 15th Nov. WASHINGTON, (Am.) from London.

SAILED.—PATRIOTA, (Sp.) and TARTAR, (Dutch) Rough, for Singapore.

UNDER DESPATCH.—Andscoer, for Bombay.

SHIPS LOADING FOR ENGLAND.—Glenelg, Mangalore, Francis Ann, Arabian, Manila, Achreine.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.—American, Delhi, Rucica, Luconia, Parana, Ann Mekian, Globe, Nantico, Calcutta, Danish, Syden, Spanish, Romero, Rafaga, Don Amigos, Antenor, Nueva Victoria, Victoria, Singular, Esperanza, Dorado, Iberia, Salvadori, Coratima.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From Calcutta, Isabella Robertson. From Bombay, Charlotte. From Manila, Terapie. From Trincomalee, From Singapore, From New York, (Am.) Panama, Horatio. From Batavia, Merchant.

By the arrivals of the week we have received very many papers from London, New York, and Austral-Asia; the most interesting contents of which must be known to our readers before our present issue.

By the Washington we have received the routine of despatch of the E. I. Mails for 1840, with a note from the secretary to the China and E. I. Association—"particularly requesting that publicity may be given to these new rates of postage." But we have anticipated these instructions by the publication of these new rates in the Register of the 28th of April. We have now to add that at the bottom of the page of the copy sent to us there is the following N. B. "It is necessary to mark all letters as to the route by which they are intended to be sent by writing on them either, via *Marseilles*, or via *Falmouth*."

The daring attack made by eight junks and three row boats, supposed to be pirates, on the *Sch. Hellas*, captain Jaucsey, on the 22nd ulto.—an account of which we have borrowed from the Canton Press, is probably to be accounted for from the smallness of the vessel. The Chinese have a great contempt for 'small things'; but in this instance, though small, they attacked one of the best-manned, best-found

vessel of her size on the coast, commanded, also, by a very active and brave officer.

We are a little surprised that they continued the fight so long—for four hours is a very considerable period to be actively engaged. We have heard from native authority that they lost upwards of two hundred men, many of whom must have been drowned.

We are happy to state that captain Jauncy is recovering from his severe and awkward wounds.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

It was stated before the select committee of the house of commons in 1890, in the evidence on the China trade, that—"The object of the Chinese government in their several regulations affecting foreign trade is stated to be that that trade should be always within their own control. This would have been more completely secured than at present, had that government accomplished a plan, proposed in 1814, under the sanction of an imperial edict, for given to two or three of the senior hongmerchants, as the agents of the government, an absolute power to fix prices. The attempt was resisted by the company's supercargoes, who after having recourse to the measure, (adopted usually by the Chinese when they have an object to attain) of stopping the trade, succeeded in defeating an arrangement which must have proved injurious to all foreigners in China."

In addition to the above it may be observed that the conduct of the Chinese government in restricting the trade to one port, and that one, as far as the trade in black tea—the principal staple of export to England—is concerned, being the very worst in the empire, is a convincing proof of their jealousy and dread of foreigners; and their system of conducting the foreign trade by a monopoly confined to the care of a few hongmerchants, who are entirely under the power and surveillance of the public officers, also proves that the government will ever extort from the foreign trade, under one pretence or another, as much as they can obtain.

To prove how badly the system of the hong monopoly works, we need go no farther back than what may be called the late failures of the hongmerchants; for failures have been frequently occurring—or rather debts to foreigners have been constantly contracted since 1774, when the merchants and shipkeepers owed \$4,296,650 to foreigners, for the settlement of which captain Canton of the Seahorse came on from India.

The late failures, then commence with Chunqua, who died insolvent in the autumn of 1823, owing foreigners \$171,091 and \$8,090 duties to government.

His foreign creditors made incessant demands for the settlement of their claims, which the cohong, at length, with the sanction of government, arranged for payment in five annual instalments. But the amount being small, the foreigners insisted on a shorter period being fixed, and a party of them in the autumn of 1824 presented a petition at the city gate, where they determined to remain until better terms were granted. They maintained their post during the whole of one night, and till midnight of the second, when Hawqua, after various unsuccessful attempts to drive them away by intimidation, expressed his readiness to agree to whatever terms might be demanded. On which the foreigners consented to receive payment in three annual instalments, in lieu of five, as fixed by the government.

Parkqua was necessarily made a bankrupt in 1825, in spite of all previous efforts to support him. His debts amounted to \$671,463; and \$132,467 duties to government.

Poonqua died insolvent in January 1827, owing to foreigners \$122,210, and \$226,905 duties to government; the cohong agreed to pay his debts in three annual instalments, commencing in February 1828.

Manhop failed in January 1828, after having been many months in a very retarding condition. His debts to foreigners amounted to \$1,125,538. Petitions for a settlement were immediately presented, which, however, was not arranged till December 1828. In February 1829 the first dividend of one sixth was paid; and the whole completed in six instalments in February 1831.

Chunqua failed in 1829; the senior partner having retired to Nanking, carried off all the property in charge of the hong, which he left in debt under the management of a stupid younger brother.

His debts to foreigners amounted to \$869,762. The first petition for a settlement was in September 1829. The subject was pressed on the government, and hong merchants during the whole of 1830. It was not, however, till the 10th of March 1831 that the first dividend was paid of 23 per cent. \$198,150. In July 1831 per cent. \$90,775, both arising from the hong property. In February 1832 \$190,815. In 1833 \$190,815. In 1834 \$790,845. Total \$869,762; the three last from the consou fund.

We have taken the above account of the late failures from a paper submitted to the chamber of commerce by the chairman in 1837 (vide C. R. 15th August 1837.) There still remain to be noticed the failures of Hingtae and Kingqua.

Hingtae suspended payment towards the end of 1837, with claims against him amounting to \$2,261,439 (and \$100,000 due to government).

The claims against Kingqua were estimated at \$1,000,000 and \$240,000 due to government.

Such was the previous state of the foreign trade before the celebrated month of March 1839; and then even the opium trade was in a state of stagnation and ruin threatening the holders.

Now it must be apparent that, under this system of constant credit given to, and the constant failures by, the hongmerchants, it was impossible for the trade to continue, either with profit to the English merchant and manufacturer, or with any satisfaction in conducting it to the resident agents in Canton.

In further evidence of this feeling, which had become all but unanimous amongst the British merchants long before the arrival of the high commissioner, we refer to the memorial to lord Palmerston, in March 1838, from which we extract the following passages.

"We earnestly entreat your lordship to lay our case before Her Majesty's council, with a view to obtain the powerful interposition of our own government with that under which we at present live, to endeavour to obtain an early payment of our actual claims, and a readier means of recovery of those, which under the existing circumstances of the foreign trade with this country, we must, we fear, inevitably incur in future."

"Of the thirteen hongmerchants which existed at the beginning of 1837, three or four are now avowedly insolvent. Their united debts according to their own report amount to upwards of \$3,000,000 besides about \$750,000 due to the government for duties."

"We humbly submit, whether the Chi-

nese government, so long as it shall insist on confining our trade to so small a number of its merchants, is not bound to take care that those merchants have sufficient capital and probity for their trust; and whether, on the transfer of our capital to them, in the shape of the debts in question, which becomes unavoidable in the conducting an extensive commerce with a monopoly of such limited means, &c."

Further, at a general meeting of British merchants, held on the 21st March 1838, the following resolution was passed.

"That a copy of the memorial now adopted (the above) be sent to the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, with a request that he will transmit it to the Chairman of the East India and China Association in London; also copies thereof to the Chairman of the Chambers of Commerce of Bristol, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, soliciting the support and co-operation of those bodies respectively, towards obtaining the prayer; accompanied by such further information respecting the cohong as, in the judgment of the Canton Chamber, is calculated to interest the home authorities in an endeavour to bring about, by negotiation or otherwise, a more safe and satisfactory commercial intercourse than has hitherto existed between the two nations."

It may thought that enough has been said to prove that the foreign trade with China was fast hastening to a crisis, entirely separated from and wholly independent of the opium crisis. But as many busy pens and tongues have been at work to impress on the English people that to the opium trade, and to the opium trade alone, is to be attributed the present loss quasi of the general trade, we shall still further trespass upon the patience of our readers; and extract some paragraphs from a small pamphlet entitled—"The Chinese Security Merchants in Canton and their debts," written by one of the leading British merchants in Canton, in 1838, and with nearly the same intention as we are now endeavouring to carry out.

The select committee of 1780, after describing the condition of the hong, observed as follows.

"These merchants have been ruined in part by their own vanity and extravagance. Money became so plenty here, and was offered to them with so seeming a liberality, that they could not withstand the temptation of borrowing; it; but although much may have been expended by their vain and expensive way of living, the greatest part has, we believe, been extorted from them by the oppression of the mandarins."

"It may be noticed here; that accusations were made against Shyingqua in 1796, and afterwards against Chunqua in 1829, of having abstracted large sums of money from their hong for their family use, which was never brought to account of their assets. The same accusation is now made against Hingtae by his own countrymen, the truth of which the foreigners have no means of ascertaining."

"From the foreign history of the hong, we deduce, that the conditions under which foreigners have traded in China for the last fifty years, at least, are:

"That the Chinese government gives them no benefit of the laws nor institutions under which its own subjects lives; but that they are subjected to a body of men, called security merchants, who hold nominal rank from the emperor, and who are a peculiar police for the control of foreign and their trade."

"That the Chinese government gives no pay to the security merchants for perform-

ing this office, but recompenses them by a monopoly in the foreign trade of all the great staples of foreign commerce."

"That to recompense the foreigners for the disadvantages of their situation, the government guarantees to them the payment of the debts which they must unavoidably incur in such a limited trade."

"If these deductions be correct, it rests, as a matter of course with the Chinese government, so long as it shall be pleased to preserve the hong system, to find the proper men to become security merchants, and to devise the means to pay the debts which those merchants shall contract."

"Opium, which forms about three fifths of the whole British imports into China, has hitherto been kept out of the hong merchant's hands, and has been the principal means of enabling the free traders to endure the burdens on the legal trade."

We now close this long article of quotations. We have preferred appealing to the highest authorities within our reach rather than to make our own assertions. And we think there can be few who will now doubt that the two governments must have clashed, sooner or later:—and therefore we again ask if it is not a fortunate event for British interests that the Chinese government should have so irrecoverably committed itself as it has done by the acts of the high commissioner and the cabinet of Peking during the celebrated year of 1839.

PIRACY IN THE CHINESE SEAS.

ATTACK ON THE HELLAS.

From the Canton Press, 30th May.

On the 22nd of May, the *Hellas*, captain Juncney, was becalmed not far from the Brothers, to the northward of Nam, in company with 8 junks, and three large pulling boats, to all appearance trading vessels, and no particular notice was taken of them on board until their moving nearer to the *Hellas* roused the suspicions of the Commander, who gave orders to clear for action. Before every thing could be got in perfect readiness the junks had approached the vessel right astern, and immediately opened a smart fire of musketry upon her, which the *Hellas* could only answer with a similar fire, the calm preventing her to bring her guns to bear, besides which she had got entangled between the fishing stakes, which rendered motion without the aid of wind altogether impossible. The fire from the *Hellas* proved ineffective, the junks being well defended with mattresses & mats, from behind which their crews fired with great steadiness, taking such good aim, that they generally wounded whoever for a moment exposed himself to their fire. The Chinese besides made use of handgrenades, by means of which the vessel was fired several times, but the flames were fortunately extinguished before they could communicate to the rigging or sails. At length a breeze sprang up which enabled the *Hellas* to make use of her guns, and after having done considerable damage to the junks, and killed, it is supposed, a great number of pirates, these, after a fight of four hours, sheered off. Of a crew of 50 the *Hellas* had all the Europeans, 15 in number, and 10 larvae more or less severely wounded, and we are sorry to report that captain Juncney was of all most badly wounded, having besides several flesh wounds in the legs and other parts of the body, been struck by a ball on the chin, which broke his jawbone, and also received a dangerous wound in the eye; the wounds are not however considered dangerous and we are happy to hear that he is doing well. From all accounts the officers and crew of the *Hellas* have behaved most gallantly; and an act of bravery by the first Tindal, a Ma-

ny, deserves particular mention, who, when one of the junks had got foul of the *Hellas*, jumped on board the junk and cleft the head of a fellow whom he saw just taking aim with his matchlock, and then returned unhurt again to the vessel. Had the pirates had cannon it is more than probable that in spite of the most gallant defence, the *Hellas* would have been overpowered. After the guns of the vessel had been brought to bear, she again got foul of a junk, when Mr. Mac-Minnis, the first officer, followed by two sailors jumped on board, on which all the crew on deck leaped into the water; but one of the pirates fired his matchlock from the hold; and badly wounded a sailor in the head. On trying to regain their junk many were shot, and it is supposed their loss must have been very severe.

THE NEW BOND.—Edict.

Yu, acting Kwangchowfoo, hereby proclaims to the hong merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, I have just now received the following official dispatch from H. E. Lin the Viceroy.

"It appears to me that when the foreign ships of any country have fully laden on board their respective cargoes of goods and merchandize, they ought forthwith to stand out to sea beyond the Ladrone Islands—and each and every of them to return to their homes. Still further ought this to be the case at present—since the cutting off of the English trade we have received repeated imperial edicts—to the effect that the ships and people of other countries be not permitted to supply the said English with tea or other necessities. Thus, in the case of the Americans &c. &c., these foreigners having been lately steeped with the dew of mercantile profit—right and proper is it that they gladly submit to our (new) regulations; but previously, when the English ships were anchored off Chang-shan (i. e. Taonkoo) the other ships all went to Chang-sha-wan and cast anchor beside them, and now lately when the English ships have shifted their anchorage to Mo-taon (i. e. Capsin-moon), the other countries' ships do in like manner proceed to Mo-taon, and there enter their unhallowed society! Now if their object be not to take cargo and supply the English with it, we should like to ask what they go there for?"

We find that every foreign ship that comes to Canton to trade, has got a resident agent or consignee, and after this, any merchant vessel, whether coming or going, we must compel the said resident foreigner to give bond, not only that at the time of her arrival she has conveyed no goods for the English, when she will be permitted to open her hold, but also when she is fully laden with export cargo (the consignee) must no less give bond that (his ship) won't anchor near the English ships, when she will be permitted to leave the port; and, after the granting of said bond, should such ship or ships anchor near the English vessels, it shall only be required at the hands of the said resident foreigner!

I, therefore, uniting the circumstances, send to you (the Kwangchowfoo) this my official dispatch, that you command the principal security merchants and others again to impress these orders on all foreigners, that they in due conformity give obedience thereto, and the said hong merchants, whenever any foreign vessel arrives at Canton, let them exact a duly prepared bond that she conveys nothing for the English, and when going away let them lend up such bonds for my inspection as well as for the inspection of H. E. the hoppo. Do not oppose! &c. &c.

Forasmuch, therefore, I (the Kwangchowfoo) now issue my commands to the hong merchants that they give implicit obedience to the edict of H. E. the viceroy as above &c. &c., and also that they send a copy of the bond to me for my inspection likewise.

Do not oppose! A special edict!

Taonkwang, 23th year, 4th moon, 20th day.

Canton, 21st May, 1840.

Canton Press, 30th May.

PROCLAMATION.

Tang, assistant magistrate of H-angshan Heen, has received a copy of the following edict from * Tang governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse provinces and E lieutenant governor of Kwangtung province; who have again issued pointed instructions for the information of all whom they may concern, viz:

Whereas opium injures men as one of the poisonous drugs, the emperor is sadly distressed with the desire to protect the silly people's lives; and on this account has determined upon stern measures: but considering that the smokers have already contracted deep-seated, chronic diseases—he could not bear to punish the foolish fellows with the weighty penalties of the law without giving them timely notice, therefore the limited time was extended.

The deep benevolence and thick virtues of his majesty are made manifest both in China and elsewhere. Ought not all who have blood and breath to be influenced even to tears now so as thoroughly to put away this evil practice?

It is found on examination that the fixed limited time (for the winding up of opium smoking) was one year and six months. At the distant provinces the day on which the paper arrived (containing the instructions on the subject) became the commencement of the reckoning. At Kwangtung province that paper was received on the twenty sixth day of the fifth month, of the 19th year, (July 6th, 1839.) Time flies like an arrow!! Already one year is gone! And again in the twinkling of an eye the limited time will be out?

Again we unitedly issued pointed commands addressing the same to all belonging to our jurisdiction, both soldiers and people for their full information. You who desire to protect your lives, exert yourselves immediately to break off longing for this smoke.

Do not suspect that the breaking off your longings will easily make you sick; nor by any means fear that it will kill you. Observe those who have made a trial of breaking off their smoke longings, why are they not constantly sick—why not constantly dying? Moreover, should you die with sickness, this is but the common fate, but to be tortured to death in prison is not—which is light and which is heavy?

Being grieved with your stupidity, and not fearing the labor, we unitedly again and again make known the law. If as formerly you retain your errors without understanding, until you shall have completed the alienation of your lives, once the limited time is out, to ask for your life, will be vain. To escape death, there will be no way! How will you then attain to repentance? Most reverently obey! A special edict!

Taonkwang, 20th year, 4th month, 13th d-y.

(May 14th, 1840.)

Translated by I. J. R.

(Ibid.)

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1840.

NO. 23.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Portuguese Brig GENOVEVA,
of 185 Tons burthen, apply to
Ma. P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

TO LET.—A large and spacious house well ventilated,
with splendid Gardens in Praia do Manduco
lately occupied by M^{rs}. Turner & Co. Apply to
FELIPPE JOZE DE FREITAS,
Praia do Manduco.

For sale at the Colonnade of F. J. Fréres, in Praia Manduco.
Red and White Superior Li-bone Wine in quarter casks,
Madeira Wine in Pipes, and Barrels of different sizes.
Malaga in small casks.
Serravallo's in do.
Port, Malmsay, Moscatel and Carcavellos Wine in bottle
liquors.
2 Pianos, being 1 first piano and piano forte.
2 Handoms & Light Locomotives.
1 Anchor and chain, 75 fathoms long.
Molasses and Refined Wood.
A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—HOBBSBORN CHARTS of the EAST
COAST OF CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. S. BOND.

NOTICE.—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH
this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties
incorporated to the firm are requested to make immediate
payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA, to whom those having
claims to pay are requested to make the same known
without delay.
CHARLES MARKWICK.
JOHN SMITH.

Toonkoo, 1st April, 1840.

IN reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned
hereby to inform his friends and the public, that he
will continue to carry on business on his own account as
Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel
Keep-er as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by
Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the
Praça Grande)
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.
ON BOARD THE ISABELLA at TOONKOO.
CABIN-BREAD, Salt Beef and Pork. Flour, Tea,
Pitch, Paint and Paint Oil. Paint and Tar.
Brushes, Twine and Canvas, Plump Pork Hams, Pine
cheese, Butter, Jam and Jellies, French Cherries, Wine,
floor, Gin, Brandy, and Rum. A small quantity of
Perfumery, Soda and Seidlitz Powders, Writing Paper,
Quills, Ink, Wafers. A few Watches. Boots and
Shoes. Apply to
CHARLES MARKWICK.
Toonkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

NOTICE.—In conformity with notices issued at
New York in August last, the interest and
responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr.
CHARLES N. TALBOT in our House, has ceased.
The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM
E. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in
this place, under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co.
CHARLES W. KING.
WM. HOWARD MORSE.
Canton, March 1st, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred bbls of salted provisions
and a quantity of fresh American flour in
casks just landed. Apply to
23rd March, 1840. **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing
in this place under the firm of GORDON &
TALBOT ceased on the 1st inst. The unexpired business
of the Concern in the United States will be attended
to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by
Mr. W. E. TALBOT. **GORDON & TALBOT.**
Canton, February 15th, 1840.

SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.
First N. E. house on the Praça Grande.
Macao, 21st April, 1840.

FOR SALE.
In the 1st N. E. house on the Praça Grande,
BY JNO. SMITH.

PROVISIONS.—Salted Pork and Beef; and York,
Westphalia, and American Hams.
First Cabin Biscuit, and Flour.
Berkley and Gray's (in cut) and Pine Cheese
HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS.
Salmon, Vegetable, Venison, Ox-tail, Mock Turtle,
Parrider, Hare and Grouse Soups, Roasted Hare and
Venison; Stewed Hare, Hotch Potch, &c.
Pile's Yarmouth Murrings, Pate au Diable, and
Anchoy Paste.

GROCERY.—Mocha Coffee, Pearl Sage, Barley,
Raisins, Currants, Macaroni and Vermicelli.
Savermacri and Wax Candles.
Genuine Havana (in boxes of 250) and superior 4s.
and 5s. Manila Sugars, (in boxes of 500 and 1-00) Tabac
de Paris Princes Mixture, and other Souffles.
Shoe Blacking; Shoes, Furniture and Scrubbing
Brushes.

CONFECTIONARY.—Raspberries, Strawberry, Goose,
berry and other Jams. Red and Black Currant Jellies.
Marmalade; Fruit for Tarts; Green Gages, Pizzas,
Dumplings, Biscuits, &c.

OLIVIAN'S SYRUP.—from Washington, Boston,
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Harvey, John Bull Biscuit, Camp, Tomato and other
Sauces—Figs; a Shrimps and Anchovies.
Vinegar, Sliced oil, Capers, Mushrooms, and Olives.
Pine-apple, Ginkgo, French Beans, Cap-sicums, Walnut,
Castile Soap and West India Pickles.

PERFUMERY.—from Smyth and Nephew, Henney,
Riggs, Broadbent, Price and Gamell, and others; Essent
de Rose, Marcehal's, Brande, Jasmin, and Essence of
Niguet; Eucalypt, Concentrated and Plain Lavender;
Milk of Roses; Balsam of Sassafras, Rose Geranium,
and Marrow Pomatum Maraschino Peppermint, Caraway Cream,
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Oils; Naphis Soap and Shaving Tablets; Rose India
Pomellin; Old Brown, Rose, Vegetable, and Windsor
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from vegetable oil). Hair Powder, plain and scented;
superior Eau de Cologne; Cold Cream; Ammoniac Soften
of Vinegar; Sponges; Tooth Hair, Nail and Gum
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Superior Lisbon, in bottle and bottle; Port; Race and
H-dign's; Beer, in bottle and cask; Brandy, Whiskey,
Gin, and Rum; superior French Claret; Cherry Brandy;
Liquors; Raspberries Vinegar, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen's English male
and comestric fitted Dressing Cases; Patent Brackets,
Table and Hanging Lamps; Spare Gunstock, Globe
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Lamps; Chimneys; sets of Crochery-ware; Queen's
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public, is strongly recommended by the faculty, as a
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"other of its class can arise from an indigenous source in it."
SODA AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

MARINE STORES, and OFFICERS'S MESSES
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SALES made to order.
ORDER & COMMISSIONS executed with dispatch.
Macao, 18th April, 1840.

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A SMALL quantity of **ALACQUED WARE**,
consisting of Ladies Work Boxes and Trunks, Tea Cog-
dies. Tea trays, Pewee Waiters, &c. Also
TEAS: Pekoe, Pouchong and something, all in 10 catty
boxes; deliverable in Macao or Toonkoo. Apply to
JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 21st April 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following boats the Public
is entreated to apply at Toonkoo to **CHARLES**
MARKWICK (in house the Bark "ISABELLA," and at
Macao to the one signed:—
Sub-owners: "ALPHA," "BETA," "GAMA," "DELTA," and
"BLACK JACK," and Captains: "ST. GEORGE," and
"GREENWOOD."
JNO. SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office,
A NARRATIVE of the late acts and proceedings
in Canton, &c. by John Shaw, Editor of the Canton
Register.—This Narrative containing all the principal
edicts relating to opium that were published in the
years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting
opium, with various other documents, including the de-
claration from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and
from the British merchants in China, dated in September
last, the edict which contain'd the imperial orders to
exclude the English far beer, from the ports of China,
and the memorial of the pre-fet of Peking to the emperor,
recommending the massacre of all foreigners. Price \$2.
A few inter-aved copies \$1.

TWO LADIES Gentlemen, Mississippi, & Others
going to the East and West India, the East-
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CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1839,
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FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price \$1.
CONTAINING:—Act of Parliament at regulating the trade
in China, Regulations of the Canton General chamber of
commerce, General committee of do do, List of members
of do do, Second annual report of the committee of do,
Export of tea and raw silk to the U. K. season 1837-38,
Statement of trade in British vessels ditto, Statement of
trade in American vessels ditto, Statement of tea ex-
ported to the U. S. ditto, List of vessels under the British
American, Dutch, and French flags, Whomson port
charges, Macao port charges, Remarks on the Canton
duties, Analysis of duties on various articles, Table of
duties on the principal articles of commerce at Canton,
Hoppo's reply respecting the duties on long cloth, Mout-
a's reply, and in-sure in China. Quarterly rates of ex-
change in Canton, from July 1831 to Dec 1840, Table
for converting dollars into taels, and vice versa, do
Spanish Dollars into Sterling money, Out-turn at Bom-
bay of remittances from China, Bulion—Operations in
Table—Touch and value of various coins from assays at
the London mint, do comparison of So. American with
old Spanish Dollars, do English and Chinese modes of
rating the purity of silver, do For converting tian-
weight of money into Eng. Troy Wt. do Chinese, English,
and Indian, large weights compared, do comparison of
the cost of tea per pound with the rate per lb. do comparison
of Canton & Bombay prices of Cotton, Net weight and
measurement of chests of tea, Average weight and con-
tent of packages of various goods.—Anglo-Chinese
Kalendar, for 1839-37-38 price \$1.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF
EXCHANGE at \$2 per 100 LONDON
PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid paper, but
renewed at \$11 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register
Office.

NOTICE.—Charges for Jon PANTIN at the Canton
Register Office.
Office Order and Book return..... per 100 \$1.
Liquor's Returns, Reports of Cargoes, &c. " 1 50
Patents and Futh papers..... " 5
Auction Bills..... " 5

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civil offences at any and at all times. Sixth.—That until the Chinese laws are distinctly made known and recognised, the punishment of wrongs committed by foreigners upon the Chinese or others shall not be greater than is applicable to the like offences by the laws of the United States or England nor shall any punishment be inflicted by the Chinese authorities upon any foreigner until the guilt of the party shall have been fairly and clearly proved. The memorialists (Americans) avow their opinion that the course pursued by the Chinese commissioner was unjust, and no better than robbery; that if satisfaction is not yielded to the demand of the British government, a blockade of the chief ports and rivers of China ought to be resorted to, and that the appearance of a naval force from England, the United States, and France, on the coast of China, would without doubt obtain from the Chinese government such acknowledgments and treaties as would place the foreign commerce upon a safe and advantageous footing. The memorialists further ask, that should the government of the United States determine not to interpose in the affairs of American and British citizens in Canton, then they ask for the appointment of an agent or commissioner to reside at Canton with a sufficient naval force to protect American commerce and the persons of American citizens from being held responsible for the acts of lawless traders and for the hostile operations of a foreign fleet, or at least prevent any paper blockade from interfering with their commerce, and also to secure a participation of such privileges as may be granted by the Chinese to other powers.

LONDON MARKET.

(From a London Price Current of 2nd March.)

| | s. | d. | s. | d. | per |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Tea, Bohea, Canton | 2 | 5 | a | 2 | 6 lb. |
| Fokien | 2 | 6 | a | 2 | 7 lb. |
| Cong-ou, common | 2 | 6 | a | 2 | 7 lb. |
| " middling to fine | 2 | 8 | a | 3 | 2 lb. |
| Campou | 2 | 6 | a | 2 | 7 lb. |
| Souchong | 2 | 8 | a | 3 | 8 lb. |
| Padra | 2 | 6 | a | 4 | 0 lb. |
| Caper | 2 | 5 | a | 2 | 10 lb. |
| P. & K. flowery | 3 | 6 | a | 4 | 6 lb. |
| Orange | 2 | 6 | a | 4 | 4 lb. |
| Twankey | 2 | 8 | a | 3 | 4 lb. |
| Hysan skin | 2 | 7 | a | 3 | 0 lb. |
| Hysan, common | 3 | 1 | a | 5 | 3 lb. |
| " middling to fine | 3 | 4 | a | 7 | 0 lb. |
| Imperial | 3 | 2 | a | 4 | 6 lb. |
| Gunpowder | 3 | 7 | a | 2 | 0 lb. |
| Terra Japonica Catch | 16 | 0 | a | 25 | 0 cwt. |
| Gambier | 21 | 0 | a | 22 | 0 cwt. |
| Tin, Banca | 77 | 0 | a | 0 | 0 cwt. |
| " Straits, good | 75 | 0 | a | 0 | 0 cwt. |
| Tortoiseshell, from Sing. | 13 | 0 | a | 30 | 0 lb. |
| " Manila | 11 | 0 | a | 25 | 0 lb. |

Opium—Opium Eaters—The Opium Trade with China.

Besides the various intoxicating liquids obtained by fermentation, and whose properties depend chiefly on the spirit of wine which they contain, there is a second class of stimulants whose narcotic properties do not depend upon any conversion of saccharine into spirituous matters. Opium stands at the head of this class of intoxicating drugs. The use of opium is nearly universal from Turkey to China, and the enormous quantity consumed in the latter country is an evidence that a taste for this narcotic does not depend on the prohibition of wine to the followers of Mahomed. Even in Mussulman countries the interdiction of the Prophet is little regarded by those who can obtain a supply of wine or brandy, and all classes, from the Sultan to the rayah, appear to relish fermented liquors. The use of opium, however, appears to be more in accordance with the habits of the orientals, little given to social pleasures, and choosing rather to be intoxicated alone than in company. It is needless to investigate whether excess in the use of opium or of fermented liquors is more injurious; it appears

however, that moderation in the use of liquors is more easily observed than in the consumption of opium. Thousands indulge in the moderate use of wine, spirits or beer, for a long time, without ever committing any crime or any way injuring health; it is different with the use of opium; a moderate dose soon loses its power, and with time the quantity used requires to be progressively augmented until the opium eater becomes a victim to the abuse of his drug. There are very few individuals who, like the late Mr. Wilverforce, can continue the moderate use of opium during a long life.

Some of the opium eaters can consume an immense quantity of opium without any immediately fatal consequences. Beauvoir gives an account of a Turkish Effendi, who took every day thirty cups of coffee, smoked sixty pipes of tobacco, & swallowed three drachms of opium, while his solid food consisted of only four ounces of rice. Dr. Jones in his book, entitled *Mysteries of opium Unveiled*, assures us that he knew of several persons in England who were in the habit of taking two, three, four, or six drachms daily; and that he heard of one that could take *two ounces in a day*, a quantity not exceeded, perhaps, in the history of man.

Opium, like wine, stands at the type of a class of stimulants, of which many kinds are used as substitutes for the juice of the poppy. The use of various preparations of hemp is common in those countries where opium is taken, and appears almost to be the poor man's opium; the consumers of the two drugs being respectively analogous to the wine drinkers and whiskey drinkers of our own country. The most common preparation of hemp goes by the name of *bang*, and is exclusively used in India: its narcotic properties resemble those of opium, but are more stupefying and violent, and less permanent.

We shall only notice two other substitutes for opium, taken from two very remote countries. The Peruvians have been acquainted for a long period with the virtues of a small tree called *coca*, whose leaves possess properties resembling the effects of opium. The leaves of this plant are plucked three or four times a year, and after being carefully dried are packed in small baskets. Many chew these leaves as others do tobacco; and such is the sustenance derived from them that they frequently take no food for four or five days, although constantly working; and while they have a good supply they feel neither hunger, thirst, nor fatigue, and without any injury to health they can remain upwards of a week without the refreshment of sleep. *Coca* proves to the Peruvian the highest source of gratification; for under its influence the imagination presents the most fascinating scenes. Many to indulge in its use forsake the rational associations of civilized life and return in the evening to the woods, to revel in the uninterrupted enjoyments of its magic qualities. Prostrated under a tree, its votary, heedless of the storm, the darkness of the night, or the attacks of wild beasts, reposes happy and contented, until the morning awakes him to a sense of his own degradation, and induces him to return—a frightful picture of unnatural indulgence.

When a Peruvian starts on a journey he carries with him a small leather pouch for holding *coca*, and a calabash for lime or ashes of the *mollo*, to mix with the *coca*. Thus equipped, a man will undertake to convey intelligence upwards of one hundred leagues without any other provision. These persons are termed *chasquis*, or *c'ac'as*, a name given to the conductors of mails. Men of this description were employed for the transmission of intelligence by the Incas long prior to the invasion of the Spaniards; and some of these couriers have been known to convey news a distance of six hundred miles in five days. The *coca* appears to be a kind of

American opium, closely resembling the opium of the poppy in its effects, and presenting a most remarkable analogy in its history and uses with that of the oriental drug.

A mushroom which grows in Siberia and which is not uncommon in this country, is used as a narcotic in Kamchatka and other parts of the Russian empire. The fungus or mushroom is eaten without any preparation; and two small ones afford a moderate dose. The effects of this exhilarant have more resemblance to the intoxication produced by spirits, than to the sober, dreamy visions induced by opium. Its ordinary effects are giddiness, gaiety, a flushed countenance, and incoherent talking; it renders some very active, and proves highly stimulant to muscular exertion. Too large a dose brings on violent spasmodic affections; and such are its excitements on the nervous system, that it renders many very silly and ludicrous. If a person under its influence wishes to stop over a straw or small stick, he takes a stretch or jump sufficient to clear the trunk of a tree; a talkative person can sit in silence nor secrecy; and one fond of music is perpetually singing.

(From the Dublin University Magazine.)

The distinguished service performed by the army of India during its brilliant campaign to the west of the Indus, has been gratefully acknowledged by the country. The thanks of Parliament were voted in the house of Peers on the 4th, and in the commons on the 6th Feb., and subsequently amended, so as to include major Genl Sir T. Willshire and the gallant force under his command at the storming of Khelat, in the commons, on the 17th; and Peers on the 21st Feb.—Sing. Free Press Extra.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

JUNE 9th, 1840.

LATENT DATES.

| | 4th Feb. | Singapore | 9th May |
|----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| England | 1st Jan. | Java | 5th April |
| Calcutta | 27th March | Manila | 24th May |
| Bombay | 14th March | Austral-Asia | 16th Feb. |

ARRIVED.—ADELAIDE. (Am.) R. Duke, from Philadelphia Jan. 26.—142 days passage. MAYN, Jones, from Singapore. LAMTON, Hart, from Manila. SAILED.—L'ASIE. (Fr.) Desce for Bordeaux. ARAB, (Am.) —, for Singapore and Calcutta. FRANCE, Ark. —, for London. MARGARITA, (Port.) Aquino, for Manila. ARABIAN, —, and MANGALORE, —, for England.

PASSENGER.—Per Adelaide, John A. Lewis, Esq. Arrived in Manila: 14th May. Surat, (Am.) Hank, Robert, the latest from China, the latter from Singapore. M. T. Terrence, from China.

UNDER DISPATCH.—And over, for Bombay. SHIP LOADING FOR ENGLAND.—Manila, and Heroina.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.—American, Delhi, Russia, Iconia, Patagon, Ann Mackinn, Glabe, Niantie, Ohio set. Dutch, Spiden. Spanish, Ramiro, R. de la. Dos Amigos, Antonio, Nueva Victoria, Singular, Esmeralda, Dorado, Salvador, Corintio.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From Calcutta, Isabella Robertson. From Bombay, Charlotte. From Manila, Ternate. From Trincomalee, —. From Singapore, —. From New York, (Am.) Panama, Horatio. From Batavia, Merchant.

To day we received the Singapore Free Press Extra of the 15th of May.

The H. C. Steamer *Atalanta* arrived in Singapore roads in the afternoon of the 14th May, from Bombay the 2nd of April, with the March overland mail for Singapore and China on board. We have made a copious extracts from the extra. That respecting the importation of Tea into Singapore in American bottoms is important.

By an advertisement which we have republished from the Times of the 4th of March, our local readers will learn that the friends of Mr. Jardine, entertained

him at a public dinner at the London Tavern on the 10th of that month. The list of stewards is now-ruins, numbering forty up to the 4th and open for other names till the 7th of March. From the price of the tickets, three guineas each, it appears that the dinner was intended to be quite *recherché* both as the company & officers.

Died on board H. M. S. at 10 a. m. on the 3rd of June, captain Lord John Spencer Churchill, senior officer of H. B. M.'s Naval force in China. His lordship had suffered under congestion of the brain and latterly an attack of dysentery. His lordship's death is much lamented by his brother officers and in the squadron and fleet at Capingmoon, in which his lordship had become extremely popular.

The corps was interred in the British burying ground early on the morning of the 5th of June. The funeral procession consisted of H. E. the governor of Macao and a detachment of the garrison, captains Elliot, Smith, and Warren, several officers of the squadron, a detachment of sailors & marines, by nearly all the foreign residents, and many of the inhabitants of Macao. The Portuguese band played the dead march; capt. Elliot read the funeral service most impressively; and after the body had been committed to the earth, the Portuguese detachment fired three volleys over the grave.

His lordship was the fourth son of the present Duke of Marlborough, & was in his 44th year.

Notwithstanding our trade is stopped and each may say *pauper et exul*, why should not addresses be got up by the British merchants in Macao, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert on the joyal occasion of their auspicious marriage?

Attempt to burn the British fleet at Capingmoon.

The delay in the issue of the Register gives us the opportunity of publishing the following account of another abortive attempt to burn the British shipping at Capingmoon, made early on Tuesday morning.

The first alarm was given about 2 A. M. on Tuesday; a noise was heard from amongst the small Chinese boats ashore; it appeared on subsequent enquiry that some mandarin boats had got in amongst them for the purpose of making captures. They attacked the cutter 'Devil,' and wounded the lascars on board. Immediately after distant lights appeared in the direction of the passage of the Capingmoon called the 'Flood Gates,' and the commanding officer of the Danish King fired a gun and hoisted the signal previously ordered by the senior officer of H. M.'s Ships for fire rafts; and instantly almost the fire burst forth from at least fifteen fire boats: the appearance was very beautiful. The wind and tide were then favorable for their course. As they approached they blew up like some beautiful fireworks, what in English protechnical science would be called a 'flower pot.' The beauties of the sight, however, did not dissipate the alarm felt by those on board the ships, who were also fearful there might be other crafty schemes in progress, and that they might be attacked from other quarters; consequently most of the ships slipped their cables and moved out of danger, each more anxious than his neighbour to get into the river. The scene and danger caused great excitement; the night was very dark, the wind slackened, and so many vessels being under weigh at once in such a space caused great confusion, and many consequently came in contact, but we have not heard of any serious damage.

The boats of the squadron were actively employed towing the rafts clear of the shipping and anchoring others.

The junks were first turned adrift chained together two and two; nine of these rafts were counted which gives eighteen boats. But it was afterwards ascertained that some had not ignited and some had exploded.

the wrecks being seen floating about the bay the next morning.

On examination the fire rafts were found to be constructed of what had been very old outside fishing boats, and some cargo boats; what remains of them will supply the fleet with firewood for a month. They were full of drugs, the remains of the combustible matter. A Chinese comprador remarked (we do not quote his own jargon) "that he was very thankful to the Yunchi for so much firewood for neither expense nor fee; I do not think he is very wise, or why so much expense for an affair so foolish."

Our correspondent who has favoured us with the foregoing particulars, thinks it probable that this attack was not made by the immediate order of Lia, but by some officers, overvaluing subordinate officers.

We are inclined to give Lia full credit for it; particularly as the inferior officers have not the control of sufficient funds to throw them away in flame & smoke. But as governor of the province he is answerable for all the acts of his officers. As he is answerable for the attack on the "Black Jade" and the murder of her crew.

We are not surprised at this; should we blame these attempts to drive away the English ships, had the governor not encouraged their remaining and loading by his connivance at the transshipping trade. His conduct is full of inconsistencies. If the new bond, dated 21st of May, were strictly enforced what would be the consequence? If it is not enforced, what praise does this man deserve for doing his duty to his country?

Supposing this attempt to burn the fleet to be the voluntary act of a subordinate officer, he may probably obtain promotion; as he will report his successful boarding of the "Devil" and the wounding or destruction of her crew.—This boat was found in the morning abandoned by her crew; H. M.'s boats took possession of her until they could restore her to her owner.

An anecdote of the gallantry and humanity of one of the officers of the Mavis deserves recording.

The mandarins had seized two Chinese who were in the habit of attending the shipping, and were conveying them over the hills, no doubt for punishment, probably death.

The officer of the Mavis, with a party of Malay sailors landed and pursued them; their muskets missed fire but they charged the Chinese barrel in hand, beat them back right and left with the butt-ends, and put them to flight, released the two prisoners, and brought them safely down to the beach.

The interest of the scene was greatly heightened by the arrival of H. M. S. Alliance; the light of the flaming rafts guided her to the anchorage. This a proper arrival will rather damp the future enterprises of the subordinate Chinese naval officers.

Our correspondent suggests that the men of war should be stationed at the different entrances of the Capingmoon, instead of being all anchored near each other.

In the opening article of the Chinese Repository for May, is the following sentence.

"Whether any reparation ought to be made for the opium confiscated, and for the losses sustained by the removal from Canton are points on which there are differences of opinion. If any demands for reparation be made—the reasons thereof should be set forth in the clearest manner."

Combining this sentence with what precedes it in the same article, it appears to us somewhat singular.

The writer has previously observed that—"The British representative, we are sure, was prepared, at the commencement of the difficulties to proceed in one and the same manner regarding the vessels outside and inside of the Bogue, engaged in the opium traffic on the Chinese waters. Of this, however, the commissioner may not have been aware—or, if he was, he doubted, or feigned to doubt, the sincerity of any such intention. Repentfully, if we mistake not, there were put forth tenders, more or less

plain and formal for settling the existing difficulties. All were unheeded."—There is some confusion here; no vessels were engaged in the opium traffic inside the Bogue when the commissioner arrived, but we suppose the writer means that capt. Elliot would have acted the same part towards the opium ships at Hongkong in March 1839 as he did towards the boats employed in the opium traffic in the river in December 1834.

However, as to the clearest reasons for reparation.

The opium was obtained by the Imperial commissioner by impugning all foreign residents in Canton, stopping their supplies of food, and threats of death if his orders were not complied with. How far the word confiscation is properly applied to such proceedings is questionable; but it indicates that all the British holders of opium were criminals.

We think the claim for reparation for all the headstrong acts of the high commissioners, unquestionable for property obtained under the conditions which he enforced was spoliated not confiscated; and the reason of the claim is clear:—restitution of stolen goods.

We have always thought he made a great mistake in receiving the opium as national property, and he made a greater mistake in destroying it. If, after the whole had been surrendered, he had informed the British superintendent that he was prepared to return the opium immediately H. M.'s ships arrived to receive it; and had he observed the terms of his agreement frankly and fully throughout—what would now be his position? How would he stand in foreign estimation?—But we are at a loss to discover either his sincerity or energy; he broke all his engagements; this the writer in the repository allows; and his energy, what was it but a display of barbarian power, of physical force; what have been the style of his edicts from the commencement? We see no one part of this officer's conduct to praise, but much to blame. What has been his conduct towards his countrymen—let the vaults of the prisons answer!

Public dinner to William Jardine, Esq., late of Canton.—The friends of William Jardine, Esq., late of Canton, will mark their esteem and regard for him, on the occasion of his return to his native land, by entertaining him at a public dinner, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 10th day of March next, at 6 o'clock precisely.

Captain John Hine, H. C. S., Chairman.
Jam's Walkinshaw, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Tickets, three guineas each, will be delivered till the 7th of March, on application to Mr. Hardy, at the Jerusalem Coffeehouse; to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman; the Honorary secretary; or to the following gentlemen, who have undertaken to act as stewards on the occasion.

STEWARDS.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Capt. Richard Applin. | John Lenox, Esq. |
| GEO. Armstrong, Esq. | Capt. G. Lingley. |
| Samuel Bell Esq. | Capt. R. Langley. |
| James Blair, Esq. | John Macvicar, Esq. |
| Capt. P. Camerons. | Capt. C. Mangles. |
| W. T. Copeland, Esq. | Parbes M'Neil, Esq. |
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| Capt. E. M. Daniell. | William Prior, Esq. |
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| Capt. John Fraser H.C.S. | Capt. E. Ward Smith. |
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| Thomas Heath, Esq. | Capt. Templeton. |
| Capt. John Innes. | Capt. John Thacker. |
| Nixon Carr, Esq. | Thomas Weeding, Esq. |
| William Lyall, Esq. | Henry Wise, Esq. |
| H. Laver, Esq. | |

D. CANNAN, Honorary Secretary.

The list of Stewards is kept open for those gentlemen who may be desirous to add their names to it.—Times, March 4.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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Do. 3 months 2 do. do. do. do.
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Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$5.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. \$5.
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months \$6.

VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1840.

NO. 24.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE PORTUGUESE Brig GENOVEVA,
of 185 Tons burthen, apply to
Mr. P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

NO LIT.—A large and spacious house, well situated,
with splendid Gardens in Praia da Manduca,
lately occupied by Messrs. Turner & Co. Apply to
FELIPE JOSE DE FREITAS,
Praia da Manduca.

For sale at the Godowns of F. J. F. de la, in Praia Manduca.
Red and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter casks.
Madrass Wine in Pianos, and Barrels of different sizes.
Malaya in small casks.
Caravelles in do.
Port in do.
Port, Malaga, Muscatel and Caravelles Wines in bottle.
Liquors.
2 Pianos, being 1 five piano and piano forte.
2 Hand-organs & Light Ladders.
1 Anchor and chain, 75 fathoms long.
Malaya and Banca Wood.
A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—Horse-drawn CHARTS of the East
Coast of CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. S. BOYD.

NOTICE.—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is
this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties
indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate
payment to Mr. M. de SOUZA; to whom those having
claims to prefer are requested to make the same known
without delay.
CHARLES MARKWICK.
JOHN SMITH.

Toonkoo, 1st April, 1840.

IN reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned
here to inform his friends and the public, that he
will continue to carry on business on his own account as
Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel
Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by
Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the
Praja Grande.)
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.
ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TOONKOO.
CABIN-BREAD, Salt Beef and Pork, Flour, Tar,
Pitch, Paint and Paint Oil. Paint and Tar-
Brushes, Twine and Canvas, Pump, Teak House, Pine
Shoes, Butter, Beans and Jellies, French Cloth, Wines,
Beer, Gin, Brandy, and Rum. A small quantity of
Perfumery, Soda and Salitres Powders, Writing Paper,
Quills, Ink, Wafers. A few Watches. — Boots and
Shoes. Apply to
CHARLES MARKWICK.
Toonkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

NOTICE.—In conformity with notice issued at
New York in August last, the interest and
responsibility of Mr. D. W. C. OLYPHANT and Mr.
CHARLES N. TALBOT in our House, has ceased.
The subscribers, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM
R. TALBOT, will continue to conduct business in
this place, under the firm of OLYPHANT & Co.
CHARLES W. KING.
WM. HOWARD MORRIS.
Canton, March 1st, 1840.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred lbs of salted provisions
and a quantity of fresh American flour in
casks, just landed. Apply to
2nd March, 1840. **JAMES P. STURGEON.**

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing
in this place under the firm of GORDON &
TALBOT ceased on the 1st inst. The qualified business
of the Concern in the United States will be attended
to by Mr. O. H. GORDON, and in this place by
Mr. W. R. TALBOT. **GORDON & TALBOT.**
Canton, February 15th, 1840.

SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.
First N. E. house on the Praja Grande.
Macao, 21st April, 1840.

FOR SALE.
In the 1st N. E. house on the Praja Grande,
BY **JNO. SMITH.**

PROVISIONS.—Salted Pork and Beef; and York,
Westphalia, and American Hams.
Fine Cabin Riscuit, and Flour.
Berkley and Grayson (in cut) and Pine Cherries.
HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS.
Salmon, Vegetable, Venison, Ox-tail, Mock Turtle,
Poultry, Hare and Guinea Fowls, Roasted Hare and
Venison; Stewed Hare, Stewed Poultry, &c.
Pickled Yamouche Herrings, Pickle or Diable, and
Anchovy Paste.
GROCERY.—Morro Coffee, Pearl Sage, Barley,
Raisins, Currants, Muscatel and Vermicelli.
Syrup and Wax Candles.
Genuine Havana Tobacco (in boxes of 500) and superior do.
and St. Martin Bagners, (in boxes of 500 and 1000) Tobacco
de Paris, Princes Mixture, and other Smalls.
Shoe Blacking; Shoes, Furniture and Scrubbing
Brushes.

CONFECTIONARY.—Raspberry Strawberry, Goose,
berry and other Jams. Red and Black Currant Jellies.
Marmalades; Fruit Ice, Tart, Green-gages, Plums,
Dumplings, Bullen, &c.
Purses of Bonbonnes, (hermetically closed).
OILMAN'S STORE.—from Washington, Putnam,
and others: Walrus and Mackerel Ketchups, Maccs,
Harvey, John Bull, Biscuits, Camp, Tunnies and other
Sauces—Eggs; & Shrimps and Anchovies.
Vinegar, Salt, Oil, Capers, Mustard, and Olives.
Pineapple, Gibber, French Beans, Capers, Walnut,
Cauliflower and West India Pickles.
PERFUMERY.—Jams, Soap and Naphes, Honey,
Rice, Brandy, Price and Gessell, and others; Euphrat
de Rose, Marichale, Renda, Jamin, and Essence of
Bouquet; Elixirs, Concentrated, and Plain Lavender;
Milk of Roses; Balsam of Roes, Roes Grasse, and
Marrow Pomatum Marrow Pomade, Circassian Cream,
Hale Antiseptic Prince's Russia and Russia's Marrow
Oils; Naphes Soap and Shaving Tablets; Road-lin
Emolli st. Oil Brown, Rose, Vegetable, and Windsor
Soap. Honey & Co's, new Soap, (prepared entirely
from vegetable oils). Hair Pomade, plain and scented;
superior Eau de Cologne; Cold Cream; Aromatic Spirit
of Vinegar; Sponges; Tooth Hair, Nail and Gum
Brushes; Essence of Peppermint; Sandline Salts, &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—from Wardell, Harvey,
B-L, Black and others: Pale and Brown Sherries;
Superior Lisbon, in cask and bottle; Port; Bass and
Hodgson's Beer, in bottle and cask; Brandy, Whiskey,
Gin, and Rum; superior French Chateau; Cherry Brandy;
Liquors; Raspberry Vinegar, &c.
SUNDRIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen's English mode
and compactly fitted Dressing Gowns; Petrol Brackets,
Table, and Hanging Lamps; Spare Gommach, Globe
and Sincere Shades, of Glass; Lobby, Street, and Cabin
Lamps; Chandeliers; one of Crochery-war; Queen's
Milk Tea, Sugar and Milk pots, and Spoons and Forks;
Table Knives and Forks; M-ch's superior T-day and
other Razors, Penknives, Safety-razors, and Razor Straps
and Poles; Steel Pens; plated bottle Jables; Gold
and Silver Watches; Sea Irish Liver; Watchwinding;
white and colored Drills; Shirts; plated Chateau Candle
sticks and Liqueur Stands; Playing and Visiting Cards;
Paper, Quills; Wafers, Black and Red Lead Pencils
Ink, Office Tape, Bengal and English Binding Wax, and
Razor and Penknife Cases. Beaver, Silk Leghorns, and
Manilla Hats; Sporting Gunpowder, Shot Belts, and
Powder Flasks; English made Boots, &c.

PIPER'S EFFERVESCENT ORANGE NECTAR
with directions:—Forming a most delicious and re-
freshing summer beverage, ever yet produced to the
public, is strongly recommended by the faculty, as a
common drink for families during hot weather, as no
ill effects can arise from an indulgence in it.
SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
MARINE STORES, and OFFICERS' MESSES can
be supplied on the shortest notice.
Sails made to order.
ORDERS & COMMISSIONS executed with dispatch.
Macao, 16th April, 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A SMALL quantity of LACQUERED WARE:
consisting of Ladies Work Boxes and Tablets, Tea Caddies,
Tea pots, Caddies, Wafers, &c. Also
TEAS: Prime, Pouchong and Fouchong, all in 10 catty
boxes; deliverable in Macao or Toonkoo. Apply to
JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 21st April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following boats, the Public
is invited to apply at Toonkoo to **CHARLES
MARKWICK,** on board the Ship "Isabella," and at
Macao to the undersigned, viz:
Schroeder, "Alma," "Union," "Stupa,"
"Black Joke," and "Comet," &c. Gordon, and
"Gardiner."

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Register office,
A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings
in Canton, &c., by John Stode, Editor of the Canton
Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal
events relating to the events that were published in the
years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting
opium, with various other documents, including the in-
terviews from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and
from the British merchants in China, dated in September
last, the edict which contained the imperial orders to
exclude the English far coast, from the ports of China,
and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the emperor,
recommending the measures of all foreigners. Price \$2.
A few inter-aved copies \$2 1/2.

THE WRECK OF THE HANNAH.
(From the Madras Spectator, April 8.)
The Bombay Gazette of the 30th ultimo,
furnishes us with the particulars of a most
unfortunate event—the wreck of the trans-
port Hannah, at the mouth of the Indus,
on the 17th within a few hours after leav-
ing the roadstead of Kurrachee. On board
this vessel were embarked the officers and
about 300 men of H. M. 17th Regiment,
together with many other passengers, amount-
ing with the crew and camp followers,
to 450 persons, all of whom providentially
escaped with their lives, although there is
every reason to fear with an almost total
loss of property:—the vessel too appears to
have become a complete wreck. The destruction
of property seems indeed to have been
most lamentable, the clothing, arms
and accoutrements of the 17th Regiment
are either lost or entirely ruined, while the
mess plate and treasure on board have shared
the same fate. This most unfortunate
event has indeed thrown a damp over the
successful issue of our arms at Khelat, since
the jewels taken in that affair are, it is
feared, entirely lost, together with much of
the prize money, which rewarded the intre-
pidity of the officers and men concerned in
that gallant affair.

Referring to another column for the particu-
lars of this unfortunate wreck, we may
here offer some remarks upon the manner
in which it happened and the circumstances
in which it seems to have originated, both
of which are well deserving of public attention
as connected with the navigation of the
Indus, one of the most important and inter-
esting objects to which the attention of the
mercantile community of this country is now
directed. It was about eight in the morn-
ing when the Hannah weighed anchor and
dropped out of Kurrachee harbour, at sun-
set the two beacons at the Hujamree mouth
of the river were said to be visible, the
soundings being about 10 fathoms. In an
hour or two after, however, the soundings
decreased rapidly, and before eight, the
vessel struck on a sand bank, from which
no exertion could get her off, while a fresh
gale springing up, and a leak being sprung,
increased the difficulties and dangers of her
position. It was not till the morning of the
20th that the indefatigable exertions of the
captain, and of lieutenant Jardine of the
Indian Navy, succeeded in getting the pas-
sengers and crew on shore, after being bet-
ween two and three days in imminent peril
of their lives, and we fear losing every article
of property they possessed.
The accounts of the wreck bear ample
testimony to the excellent conduct of the

soldiers during this critical period, and further agree in exonerating the commander, captain Mc-Gregor, from all blame, notwithstanding the serious misfortune which had occurred. It is stated to be shown by this officer's log book, "that he had repeatedly sailed over, or very near to the same track before, with 10 fathoms water," and it thus appears that the sand bank on which he struck, must have either formed or shifted, in a remarkably short space of time, since its very existence was previously unknown. We need hardly observe, however, that changes of this kind are well known to occur very frequently near the mouths of most great rivers, especially those which, like the Indus, flow through vast tracts of sandy country; and are therefore loaded with a prodigious quantity of sediment, which is deposited around their mouths in the form of mud and sand banks, which are continually shifting in consequence of opposing tides and currents. In our present endeavours therefore to open the navigation of the Indus, and to introduce the manufactures of British among the nations who inhabit its banks, we must not only bear in mind this obvious and important fact—to which alone the last catastrophe appears to have been owing—but we must be careful to guard against a recurrence of similar evils, by adopting every precaution which experience and science can suggest.

Fouling of Transports in Calcutta River.

The five transports, with the 40th regiment, started under steam this morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, in very fine order—shortly after their departure from Colley Bazar, a very serious collision occurred between the *Isabella Robertson* and the *Mermoid*, the foremost vessel, while passing the turnround the corner of Garden Reach. The former was ahead of all the other vessels; and we hear in consequence of something having been left behind, which was being brought up in a native boat, at the request of the commander of the *Isabella* the steam was slackened to allow the boat to come up, which moment caused the vessel to shoot across, direct in the channel, leaving the remainder of the ships were coming—the consequence was that the *Isabella Robertson* ran stem on right into the *Mermoid* which was the second vessel, cutting through her main channels (the strength of which in fact saved the ship, in some measure from greater injury), carrying away her bulwarks and doing other damage—the blow was very severe and made the *Mermoid* roll awfully as if she had taken the ground—the damage the *Isabella Robertson* sustained was, her figured head, carried away and her cutwater driven down and twisted most seriously.

We are told this whole affair was hubbly; and has obliged the immediate return of the two vessels, the re-loading of the troops and the dorking of both ships for repairs; those of the *Isabella* are likely to take a full month before they can be completed, which will no doubt be very inconvenient to the dispatch of the other vessels and troops from Singapore, if they are obliged to wait there for these before proceeding on—*Bombay Courier*, April 1st.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—"While great events from little causes spring," was never exemplified in a broader light, or on a grander scale, in the history of the world, than at this moment. The twilight of the most ancient of empires, has yoked its destiny with a fatal question and a pretence of morals, and the fate or fortune of three hundred millions of people concentrated under one and the same rule, have become vitally entangled with an issue of money damage, of which somewhere about three hundred millions sterling is the amount recited in the declaration, apart the rest of judgment, execution, and example. The grandeur of the sum may seem of itself almost a stake large enough to warrant the sigh of empires; but magnificence at the scale in which conceived, never was public robbery perpetrated under circumstances attended of fraud, bloodshed, cowardice, and treachery, more revolting. For China, therefore, the die is cast—for external war develops internal revolution. The order of revolution, once set on foot, may terminate but too rapidly; and the fabric of an empire, of proportions so awfully vast and almost immeasurable already, may change under the first shock from without, still faster, in years not far distant, after a succession of external assaults and convulsions within, which must surely follow upon the first patent exhibition of the overgrown weakness by which they are invited, it dissolves into a thousand distracted parties, pursued and among various competitors for the spoil, attracted from afar, like vultures by the instinct of prey, to the carcase carcass of the once mighty, but fallen. During the progress of ages, numerous of the nations which have appeared, which have faded out their native names, and have been effaced as fully as if they had never been, of all their greatness, even as a dream of history. Involuntary empires have sprung upon the earth, and the revolutions of empire have been kept pace with them

on its own side; once in each thousand years the great mass of the world has had its reformed, and geography reconstructed with nations, and nations, and dominions before nations and empires, of which the old annals of the world, but in all this work of nations and empires, the Chinese empire alone has stood firm, immovable, permanent, for thousands of years—scarcely ruffled by dynamic changes, giving the law even to its Matchless emperor, who wisely merged the claims of conquest in those of adoption, and took their own nationality in that of the vast country pure, homogeneous, unmixed, and uncontaminated along of all the earth in its people and lineage. The crushing of seven once saved an empire; the incident, almost as trivial, of opium-smoking or eating instead of tobacco—a mere matter of taste—may chance to ruin one. In our trading relations with China—for political we have had none—we have been content to crush for tyranny and selfishness and must be growing sharper, by better operations, and by slavish submission in every conceivable form. And we have found that submission the most patient, and we have found the most positive, under insult and insolence accumulated for centuries, have not sufficed either to purchase friendship, or to conciliate forbearance. Let no one fall into the mistake that war is a reliable only to opium or opium allies. The Chinese have long viewed the progress of British arms and British conquest in central India, in Burma in Nippon and in the Eastern Archipelago, with secret alarm and watchful apprehension which all the external effusion of contempt at Peking for the light-minded barbarians could ill disguise. Long have the celestial emperors been preparing silently for defence and for the catastrophe, which, according to an ancient prophecy of one of the rare, is to visit the celestial empire in the shape of the barbarians so outwardly despised.—*The Atlas*, February 25th.

MALTA.—The Princess Charlotte previous to refitting, exercised her crew last week in shifting topmasts, which was done in a most masterly style, with truly wonderful expedition, and without any the least accident occurring. The main top mast was shifted, the rigging set up, and the top gallant mast fided in less than one hour; the fore top mast occupied a few minutes more. The French ships at Voila have lately exercised their crews at this kind of work, but none of them ever executed the same in any thing like the short time taken by the Princess Charlotte and scarcely ever without the loss of lives, or some serious bodily injuries. Our correspondent at Voila calculates the total number of deaths from these accidents alone within the course of 3 days at sixteen, and mentions the sad loss of six men on board the *Jena* Flag ship at one crash!

SPAIN.—"It cannot be denied that the affairs of Spain are now assuming a more favourable position than we have seen them in for the last eighteen years; and if the men in power at Madrid would only display a little honesty and patriotism, we might hope to see her credit re-established once more."—(*Globe*).

BENGAL HUKKARD.—March 4.

In the opinion case (*RANDEBROCK MELLICH V. DE SOUZA & Co.*) the court yesterday found a verdict for the plaintiff upon all the issues, and estimated the damages according to the price at which the opium was purchased. We are informed that the guarantee given in this case would be construed by mercantile usage, and was in reality intended, merely as a guarantee against the insolvency or wilful default of the agent; and not as an insurance against miscellaneous risks. Courts of law, however, are bound to construe written agreements according to the meaning which they bear upon the face of them; and our mercantile friends had better make a *Memo.* that in giving a guarantee it should appear clearly and explicitly to what the guarantee is intended to be restricted.

Quantity of Food consumed by a Man.—The difference between eight ounces and a half of boiled meat and ten ounces appears very trivial; but if the greater of the two quantities be preserved in regularly every day for the term of a man's adult life of half a century, it may excite a little surprise in the person who practices it to learn that he will have consumed a flock of sheep, consisting of about fifty three head, in excess above what he ought to have made use of. In a life of sixty-five years, allowing eight ounces and a half per day for fifty years, two-thirds of that quantity for ten years, and three ounces a day for three years of childhood, the total animal food amounts to 350 sheep. If to this be added the excess above mentioned, the number of sheep, the cooked meat of which is devoured by one man during a life of sixty five

years, is about 400; along with five tons of potatoes, about the same of turnips or other vegetables, nine tons weight of common drink, and six tons weight of wine, at one pint per day for thirty years only; thus for dinner alone about thirty tons weight of solids and liquids must have passed through the stomach. Inordinate work will wear out any machinery before its time, especially if the work performed be of a peculiarly wearing character. Whether it is advisable to add the fifty-three unnecessary sheep to one's dinner, is a question which every reader will answer to himself as he thinks proper. The food of old Parr, who died at 153 years of age, consisted of cheese, coarse bread, milk, and small beer. Would it have made no difference in the duration of his life, if he had swallowed 1050 sheep, for about this number would have been his share at the usual rate, along with his twenty tons of wine? It may assist in drawing a conclusion, to recollect that when he was brought to London, and lived in splendour, "fed high, and drank plentifully of the best wines," he so died; and his death was generally attributed to that cause, for he had vigour of body "to have lived a while longer," as the reporter says.—*Douglas's Domestic Economy*.

Art of Cooking amongst the Aborigines of Australia.—The aborigines of Australia are often driven for subsistence to the most wretched food, as snakes and other reptiles, grubs, lizards, and the larvae of the white ant. When they do obtain better food, they prepare it with more care than might be expected. In cooking fish, they wrap it in soft bark and place it in hot ashes. By this process an acid from the bark is communicated to the fish, which gives it a most agreeable flavour. Mr. Ogle, in his account of the colony of Western Australia, describes the native mode of cooking a Kangaroo steak:—"It is placed in a scooped-out stone, which is readily found in the streams, and pressed down by heavy stones on the top of it; the heat is applied beneath and round the first top stone; at the critical moment the stones are quickly removed, and the steak appears in its most savoury state."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

JUNE 16th, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| England | 4th March | Singapore | 16th May |
| U. States | 12th Feby. | Java | 20th April |
| Calcutta | 18th April | Manila | 24th May |
| Bombay | 25th April | Austral-Asia | 16th Feby. |

ARRIVED.—June 9th. H.M.S. *ALLINGTON*, 25.—Koper, com. captain; Wm. BARBAR, NORRIS, COMBES, PORTER, CONTESSA, (Port.) DANABERT, from Singapore. COMETA, Pardo, from Manila. MERCHANT, (Am.) from Bolivia.

PASSENGER.—Per Cometa, D. Matheson, Esq. SAILED.—Glasgow, Shetler, for London. HANSEY, (H.b.g.) Harker, and MANACORA, (Port.) Aquino, for Manila. ROSEATA, (Am.) Corbman, and CALVERT, (Am.) —, for New York.

The M-r. Young, arrived in Bombay on the 11th April, in 41 days from China, the *Seahoby Castle* on the 9th.

Anjer Shipping Report.—March 17. Brooklin, (Am.) Allen, from Manila, 24th Feby. for Salem. PATRICK, Mullens, from Singapore, 3rd March for the Mauritius. 15. John London, MacCutchon, from Macao 27th Feby. for Hobart Town. 20. Orwell, Stars, from Macao 2nd March, for Sydney. April 6. James Spring, Hamilton, from Singapore 27th March, for London. Bolton, Lyell, and Larr, Day, from Singapore. Susan, (Am.) Beatty, from China.

UNDER DESPATCH.—Ardenner. Mavis for Bombay. Brigand, for Singapore and Calcutta.

SHIPS LOADING FOR ENGLAND.—Manila, Helms, Mary Elizabeth, and Wm. Burns.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.—American. Doh, Tacoma, Panton, Ann Mackin, Globe, Nantia, Danish, Syden, Spanish, Roman, Refecto, Dos Amigos, Antenor, Nueva Victoria, Singular, Expresso, Dorado, Salvador, Corintio.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, Francis Yates. From Liverpool, Doss, (Mk) Bishely, (Mk) From Calcutta, Isabella Robertson, America. From Bombay, Pearl. From Singapore, Lifford, Orion, Rose. From Manila, Torrence, Charlotte. From New York, (Am) Panama, Harriet.

By the arrivals of the week we have received the Singapore Free Press of the 7th and 14th of May; Bombay, Madras and Straits papers for March and April.

The death of H. E. the Baron de Candall, governor of Goa, will we presume, call our present worthy governor to fill that high station.

The English papers say the Cyclops is ordered to the Mediterranean to relieve the Hydra, and that the Hydra is ordered to the East Indies.

In our extract from Blackwood's mag. (from the Atlas, 29th Feby.) we do not understand the meaning of the words—"three hundred millions sterling is the amount rec'd in the declaration." No such immense sum is at issue. Neither do we believe that "Long have the celestial emperors been preparing silently for defence and for the catastrophe, &c." All this exists only in the poetical imagination of the writer.

Death of the governor of Goa.

The subjects of her most faithful majesty in India are much concerned at the unexpected death of the newly arrived governor of Goa, the Baron de Candall, which melancholy even took place in Goa on Saturday last.

In consequence of the prolonged disturbances, that occurred in that settlement, during the war between the constitutionalists and the absolutists in the mother country, the Portuguese are afraid lest new disturbances should arise.

The governors of Goa seem lately destined to enjoy their honours but for a short time.

The Baron de Sabroso arrived in Goa on the 19th of Nov. 1837 and died from a fall out of a carriage on the 14th of Oct. 1838.

The archbishop Elect succeeded him as president of the council, he died on the 1st Feb. 1839.

The Baron de Candall arrived there from Europe on the 9th of Nov. last and died of an attack of fever caused by a cancer in the back at half past 8 o'clock last Saturday morning the 16th of April.

The various members of the council of administration were immediately summoned by the secretary to make arrangements for the government.

It appears that a body of troops is expected to arrive at Goa, within a short time from Lisbon. (Bombay Courier, 25th April)

The second article in the Chinese Repository for May—"Remarks on some of the characteristics and conduct of the Chinese government."—is written in so temperate a spirit that we would fain conclude that that highly respectable journal has adopted more moderate and practicable views on the question of the opium trade.

The author of the article in question writes in a far different spirit from Mr. King: no such offensive and indefensible words, as "vile dirt"—"the object of good men's aversion, and the pandar to bad men's lusts"—"foreign desperadoes, &c." are to be found in this article. But the writer says—"Neither is it the province of man to condemn them"—those who embark in the introduction of opium into China, or who encourage its cultivation.

The writer also remarks that—"There remains, however, up to this time, from the plastic nature of the Chinese character, a possibility (and it is sincerely to be hoped for) that the emperor himself may at length countenance his degraded memosialist. Hsu Nantso, and bring him into power; adopting, though at the eleventh hour, his measures of temporary salvation."

The writer continues—"After the remarks we have already made, it is hardly necessary to add, we consider it a certainty that opium will continue to be introduced into China; until it is cultivated in the country itself to a sufficient extent to satisfy the demand; whether that demand may be, small or large."

We repeat that by the admission of this article into the pages of the Repository, we think that Journal has moderated its views on the opium question.

We may here remark that Mr. King does not appear to be very constant in his opinions. In Messrs. Oliphant & Co.'s letter to us, without date, that was published in the L. R. of the 14th December, 1838—in which paper the governor Tang's reply to the remonstrance of the chamber of commerce against the attempted execution and riot in the square on the 12th December, 1838, was also published—they thus expressed themselves on that attempt:—"We regarded such a use of the little spot in our front as a clear infringement of the rights of its lessees, (to say no more), and joined with alacrity in the public and successful remonstrance then made." Yet in his letter to captain Elliot, Mr. King says—"the observations of the governor placed the fearful act in its right aspect. It was not a disregard to flags—a public insult—it had no national bearing whatever."—Now it is probable that Mr. King had not seen the translation of the governor's reply when he wrote the letter under the name of his friend. Still we think it somewhat strange that a gentleman generally so opinionated, should give his faith to the sleeve of a governor of Canton—who was well known to be implicated in opium transactions himself.

H. M. S. Alligator anchored in the roads yesterday evening and saluted the forts with 15 guns, which was returned by an equal number.

From the remark made in the New York papers that—the protest of the American merchants immediately preceded the raising of the blockade of the Canton River by H. M. S. Volage, it is evident that they would convey the impression that the blockade was raised in consequence of the protest.

First, as to the terms of the protest, we beg to refer our readers to an article on the law of blockade in the Register of 1st of September, 1839.

Second. The blockade was never established; and this the New York editors must have known if their correspondents in Canton gave them correct information, or if they received the Register of the 1st of Sept.; for that paper contains both the notice of the intention of the blockade, and the reasons why it was never established.

As regards—We do not suppose that British officers will ever be induced to avenge from the line of his duty by the protest of any body of men.

Why has not the American government protested against the blockade of Mexico and Buenos Ayres by the French?

Canton.—The following document (as we learn from the New York papers) was daily presented the raising of the blockade in 1839.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1839.
Protest of the American merchants and ship masters against the blockade of the port of Canton by the British. The undersigned citizens of the United States of America, merchants and ship masters at Hongkong Bay, in the waters of China, having heard a report that it is the intention of the government of the chief superintendent of British trade in China, to prohibit, after the expiration of a days from this date, the entry and port of Canton; and that the force to be employed, it is understood, will consist of her Britannic Majesty's ship "Volage," under your command, and such merchant vessels as can be conveniently armed for the occasion.

We, therefore, beg leave, most respectfully, to present this protest through you to a majority of the representatives of trade in China, that the right of such a blockade cannot be recognised by the undersigned; and if attempted to be carried into effect to their injuries or the injury of the American shipping and commerce, will be considered, by the undersigned, and by their countrymen, as an infringement of their legal and just right, to be in conformity to the laws of nations, existing treaties, usage, and without precedent.

We hereby, by our most solemn protest, and do not

secretly protest against such a blockade, as we understand from report, to be proposed to be enforced.

To H. Smith, Esq. captain of H. B. M. S. "Volage," Hongkong Bay.

We do hereby give notice that we shall hold her Britannic Majesty and her government responsible in the fullest manner for whatever force may be sacrificed, either land or sea, that may be sustained by American citizens, in consequence of the said blockade and sudden proceedings of H. M. S. officers in China, and we shall further hold you personally, and all persons acting under your authority, responsible for whatever lives may be lost or injury sustained, in person or property, by any American citizens.

We have the honour to be, your obedient servants,
Russell & Co. Wetmore & Co. A. A. Ritchie, S. B. Evans, J. Ryan, J. H. Collins, Junr, Wm. Macmillan, Jos. O. Carter, Clifton Weston, John Cunningham,
Commissioner Lin being applied to, issued the following notice.

"We have again—and find that, whenever a foreign merchantman comes to Canton to trade, she must wait, and be examined by the officers of the imperial dynasty, to ascertain if she has not brought any prohibited articles, after which she can enter the port and trade. Who is this Elliot, that he presumes to dare to prohibit the vessels of other countries from entering the port? Such conduct as this is irreprehensibly obstinate, and it will be impossible for me again to excuse his offence; besides strictly commanding the military of every post to seize Elliot, and restrain him" [from such doings].

We have republished from the Canton Press the Editor's notice, and part of the prospectus of "The General shipwreck relief society."

We have not seen the prospectus, which, of course, details at some length the objects of the society; but our contemporary explains them in a singular manner when he says—"The object of the society, as its name already expresses it, is to establish throughout the globe the means of preventing the disastrous effects of commerce!" Surely, our contemporary does not mean to say that shipwrecks are the disastrous effects of commerce! Shipwrecks are only incidents.

The effects of commerce are the supply of human wants and luxuries, the increase of intercourse between nations, the communication of arts and sciences, the spread of civilization, the amelioration of savage and the increased comfort and happiness of civilised life: these are effects of commerce—the ends sought by men, and we humbly think willed by the Almighty; but shipwrecks are not sought by men, nor, we humbly think, specially willed by the Almighty.

Our contemporary says—"that he has on several occasions drawn the attention of his readers to this philanthropic institution."—Now we are neither a negligent nor a careless reader of his paper, yet we cannot recall to our recollection any former notice of this institution in his columns. And we were much surprised when we learnt that a maritime institution on such Cithæra principles was established in Paris—in inland capital, and not a city of maritime commerce.

We believe there are many institutions in Great Britain for the relief of shipwrecked mariners; but we have not a list at hand to refer to; but we may say that the whole coast-guard is a society for preservation of lives from shipwreck; and on board the floating hospital in the Thames, the DREAD-NOUGHT, we believe a greater number of seamen of all nations have been relieved than by all similar institutions in the world put together.

It says much for the active benevolence of the Parisians that they should have founded such an institution; but we think applications in China should rather in the first instance have been made to the hong-merchants, as individuals directly interested in foreign commerce, than to the officers of government, who by compliance, would subject themselves to investigation, leaving out of consideration that no proofs are wanting to show that either their hearts nor hands are open as day for melting charity.

GENERAL SHIPWRECK RELIEF SOCIETY, for all nations, 17 rue de la Harpe, Paris.

We have on several previous occasions drawn the attention of our readers to this philanthropic institution, which having its chief establishment in Paris, thence corresponds with the various sections established in the different countries not only of Europe but of all quarters of the globe. The object of the society, as its name already expresses it, is to establish thorough relief for those who may suffer from such calamities. The protectors of the English section of the society are H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent and H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, and Honorary Presidents, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Anglessea, Lord Granville, and Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.

Hitherto, we believe, the Chinese action of the society, of which the revd. Charles Gutzlaff is President, has not been organized, or at least not as yet had an opportunity of affording assistance or relief to shipwrecked persons, which has chiefly been owing to the very confined position of foreigners here, but there being now a prospect of the intercourse of foreign nations with the Celestial Empire, becoming much more frequent and less restricted than hitherto, it is much to be hoped, that the general Shipwreck Relief Society will have an active branch establishment in China. From a letter addressed by Count de Liancourt, the secretary of the society in Paris to its President here, we find that he had remitted to H. M. minister for foreign affairs, diplomas to the following foreign residents here, as members of the society, viz.—Messrs. J. Matheson, F. N. Daniell, L. Dent, T. Fox, R. Turner, W. Wallace, W. R. Talbot, C. W. Klog, P. W. Snow, and A. B. Johnston.

For the present we fear that the members of the Chinese section will be limited to foreign residents only though it may be hoped that in course of time, the Chinese, when once assured of the purely philanthropic objects of the society, and feeling themselves the benefit of it, may also contribute their share towards its expenses; but we hear that a translation of the Prospectus, and a statement of the general objects of the society have been drawn up in Chinese, and sent to China admiral of the Fokien station, requesting him to become a member, to which however that officer vouchsafed no answer, but returned the paper. Another copy was forwarded to the emperor, but, though it is supposed that it reached the hands of the government at Peking, they have not deigned to give any reply. In Europe and Africa many Mahomedan princes and grandees have become members, but some time will probably elapse before the Chinese, and particularly mandarins, can be brought to cooperate with foreigners to attain either benevolent or other objects. Their pride and fear of being accused of traitorous intercourse with foreigners are the great obstacles.

In conclusion we subjoin from the prospectus the rate of annual subscriptions of the several classes of members, as well as the cost of the several diplomas granted them, and hope that our notice of this useful and benevolent society may cause many of our readers to enrol themselves as members.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Each member to pay an annual subscription, with the exception of the seamen employed by the society.

The society having considerable expenses to incur, in establishing and constructing its material, will divide its members into six classes.

§ 1. The first to be called "Class of Protectors" to be composed of sovereigns and members of royal families, ministers of state, and those who pay to the society from £20 to £40.

§ 2. The second to be called "Class of Benefactors" who pay from £10 to £20.

The names of the Protectors, and Benefactors, will be inscribed on columns of their sections, surmounted by the national flag of each section.

§ 3. The third to be called "Associates" who pay an annual subscription of £1.

§ 4. The fourth to be called "Assistant Associates" who pay 10s. annually, and receive the statements only every six months.

§ 5. Ladies are likewise admitted as patronesses, on the above conditions.

§ 6. The fifth to be called "The Seamen" who pay no subscription, but contract, as members of the society (receiving a diploma), an obligation to aid by their exertions, whenever required, in cases of shipwreck, &c. &c.

DIPLOMAS.

§ 7. The protectors will receive a diploma of parchment . . . £4.

The Benefactors a diploma do. £1.10s.

The Associates a common diploma of 15s.

The Assistant Associates a diploma of 6s.

The "Seamen" a diploma of . . . 2s. 6d.

The prices of the diplomas will go towards the paying of the materials necessary for the Society, such as insubmersible boats, planks, rafts of timber, portable tents, complete beds, warm clothing, bathing-tubs, medicines, &c.—Canton Press, 13th June.

PROCLAMATION.

Woo, now acting chief magistrate of Heang-shan heen; Tsang, now acting Kuanminfoo of Kwangchow, Macao, and the adjacent seas; and Tsang, assisting magistrate of Heangshan heen: issue rigid prohibitions against natives accepting of employ in barbarian ships: thereby we intend to put a stop to the business of secretly going to foreign countries.

Whereas, the inside country flowery people—the Chinese—clandestinely go to barbarian ships receiving employ, and also induce their fellows secretly to go to foreign countries, long having transgressed the laws of prohibition, we have frequently issued stern admonitions, sent the police to examine, seize, and bring to trial: but for a long time this has only produced trifling:—indeed it is difficult to guaranty that those who do so are not most certainly transgressors.

There are such as have listened to insinuating seductions, accepted employ, and gone to foreign countries. We cannot but most sternly exhibit these prohibitions: besides the police has been sent to strictly and secretly, examine and seize.

Unitedly we have hastily issued this proclamation that the matter may be understood, addressing the same to all classes, for their full information. From and after the issuing of this edict each one should do his duty in making a livelihood. You cannot be allowed secretly to go out to foreign countries; receiving employ in foreign vessels, and transgressing the laws of prohibition. If any dare intentionally to transgress, when once the matter is investigated, and they are seized and brought to trial; they will most certainly be dealt with according to the law against illicit intercourse with foreigners, or delivered over to the provincial authorities for strict examination and punishment. Each one should reverently obey—nor by any means oppose. A special edict. Taohwang 20th year, 5th month, and 4th day. (June 13th, 1840). Translated by I. J. R.

CANTON REGATTA CLUB.—The 5th meeting of this club will take place on the 18th and 19th of this month, the following are the regulations:

No Boat to be allowed to pull that has not been entered on or before the 18th June, except for the subscription and C. R. C. cups.

The course will be pointed out by boats

bearing the club flag, blue with C. R. C. in white letters, anchored opposite the Praya Grande.

The umpire's boat, bearing a large blue flag, with Umpire C. R. C. in white letters, with another boat in line bearing the club flag, to be the starting and winning posts.

No fouling allowed.

On both days of the races all boats to be alongside the umpire's boat at half past five, and the first race to start at one quarter to six precisely.

Not less than 20 minutes to be given between the winning of one race and the starting of another.

A flag, white with a red cross, will be hoisted at the umpire's boat 10 minutes before the starting of any race, when all the boats for that race will come alongside and take their stations.

The stations for boats to be determined by lot at the secretary's room at noon on Wednesday the 17th inst. when the owners of boats entered for the races are requested to attend. Station No. 1. to be nearest the umpire's boat, No. 2 the next, and so on in rotation.

Entries of boats for the race "for boats of all classes" will be received until Thursday at noon.

All disputes to be left to the decision of the umpire, from which there can be no appeal.

UMPIRE, Captain Charles Elliot, R. N.

Stewards of the course.

Thos. Fox, esq.

P. F. Robertson, esq.

D. L. Burn, esq.

A. Anderson, esq.

A. Jardine, esq.

W. Leslie, esq.

CANTON REGATTA.

FIFTH MEETING.

First day, Thursday 18th June, 1840.

SCULLERS.

Entrance fee Sp. Drs. 5 each boat,

with \$35 from the fund.

Distance 1 mile for a piece of Plate, value \$50.

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Pearl | White |
| Sweetheart | Strawcolor |
| Tam O'Shanter | Plaid |

4 OARED SIGGS.

Entrance fee Sp. Drs. 10 each boat,

to be given to the second boat.

Distance 1½ miles, for a Cup, value \$50—

presented by HERZKEHOY RUSTONJEE, esq.

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Young Queen | Blue |
| Black Prince | Crimson |
| Redgauntlet | White & Red |

Second day, Friday 19th June, 1840.

Entrance fee Sp. Drs. 5 each boat.

with \$30 from the fund:

Distance 1 mile, for a piece of Plate, value \$50.

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Reindeer | Yellow |
| Gazelle | Yellow |
| Flower or Yarrow | Strawcolor |
| Daisy | Primrose |

BOATS OF ALL CLASSES.

For the Challenge Cup.

Entrance fee Sp. Drs. 10 each boat, to be given

to the second boat. Distance 1½ miles.

| | |
|------------|------|
| Blue Devil | Blue |
|------------|------|

Macao, 11th June, 1840.

From the foregoing programme of the 5th meeting of the Canton Regatta Club, much amusement may be expected from the spirited contests of the amateurs.

The Regatta will come off in front of the Praya Grande; and we have been requested to state that H. M.'s cutter Louisa, the Umpire's boat, and the sub. Paradox will be ready to receive the visitors; and that every endeavor will be made to render the accommodations for the ladies agreeable & dowers; refreshments will be provided &c. The pullers will be stimulated to their strongest exertions— "Pull strong brave Knights!—Fairs you behold your deeds."

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.
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Do. 6 months 5 do. do. do. in advance.
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Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do.
do. less than do. 10 do.
Non-Subscribers 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. \$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, \$ 5.

VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1840.

NO. 25.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER AND PORT OF CANTON.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H., Commodore of the 1st Class, and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, employed and to be employed on the East India Station and Seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the Commands of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I do hereby give notice that a Blockade of the River and Port of Canton by all its entrances will be established on and after the 28th instant.

Given under my hand on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship the Wellesley, in Macao Roads, this Twenty second day of June 1840.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By Command of the Commander in Chief.

WM. DYER—Secretary.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer Knt. C. B. K. C. H., Commodore of the 1st Class and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed and to be employed on the East India Station and Seas adjacent.

With a view to the convenience of British and other Foreign Merchant Ships resorting to the Coast of China in ignorance of the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton, Notice is hereby given that the Senior Officer off that Station has been instructed to permit them to repair to, and remain at any anchorages in the neighbourhood of the Port, which he may see fit to indicate from time to time.

Until further notice, it is to be understood, that the anchorages of rendezvous for such purposes of convenience, are Capsuymoon and Macao Roads.

Given under my hand on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship "Wellesley" in Macao Roads, this twenty second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By Command of the Commander in Chief.

WM. DYER.—Secretary.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Portuguese Brig GENOVEVA,
of 185 Tons burthen, apply to
Ma. P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

NOTICE—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BERRY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the first proximo, after which date the ancient transactions will be conducted by Messrs. Wm. & Thos. Gamwell & Co.

ppros. BERRY ADAM & Co.
THOMAS EDMOND.

Macao, 26th June, 1840.

TO the American, Indian, British Colonial, and foreign newspaper Press. The subscriber who is preparing for publication, early in the ensuing year, a work, in two vols. on the general history and statistics of the English and foreign newspaper Press, is anxious to obtain a copy of every newspaper now publishing, or of any which may be shortly here discontinued, and would feel greatly obliged to any Newspaper proprietor, or editor, who hands this advertisement may reach, if they would furnish him with a specimen copy of their own Journal, of their contemporaries, and any other paper they may exchange with, or be in the receipt of, in order that he may compile from thence certain information he requires as to the age,

price, size, politics, &c., of the several Journals in each country. He would be happy to receive those Newspapers which cannot pass through the post, in a parcel by the first packet vessel or other opportunity which may offer. Any Journalist who would give this advertisement an insertion, would confer an obligation on the author and subscribers.

P. L. BRANDE.

Newspaper and advertising agent, subscription reading Rooms, Chichester Square.

NO LET.—A large and spacious house well ventilated, with splendid Gardens in Praia do Manduco, lately occupied by Messrs. Turner & Co. Apply to **FELIPE JOZE DE FREITAS.**

Praia do Manduco.

For sale at the Godowns of P. J. Freitas, in Praia do Manduco. Red and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter casks. Madeira Wine in Pipes, and Barrels of different sizes. Malmsie in small casks. Caravellos in do. Port in do. Port, Malmsie, Moscatel and Caravellos Wines in bottle. Liquors.
2 Pianos, being 1 fine piano and piano forte.
2 Handsome 8 Light Lamps.
1 Anchor and chain, 75 fathoms long.
Molator and Bagging Wind.
A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—HOBBS' CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to **W. S. BOYD.**

NOTICE—The firm of MARKWICK & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. M. DE SOUZA; to whom those having claims to prefer are requested to make the same known without delay.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

JOHN SMITH.

Toonkoo, 1st April, 1840.
In reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on business on his own account as Auctioneer, Commission Agent, Shop and Family Hotel Keeper as heretofore, in the same premises before occupied by Markwick & Smith—(first N. E. house on the Praia Grande.)
JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.
ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TOONKOO.
CABIN-BREAD, Salt Beef and Pork. Flour, Tar, Pitch, Paint and Paint Oil. Paint and Tar. Brushes, Twine and Canvas, Plump York Hams, Pine Cherries, Butter, Jams and Jellies, French Claret, Wines, Beer, Gin, Brandy, and Rum. A small quantity of Perfumery, Soda and Seidlitz Powders, Writing Paper, Quills, Ink, Wafers. A few Watches. — Boots and Shoes. Apply to.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Toonkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred bbls of salted provisions and a quantity of fresh American flour in casks, just landed. Apply to
23rd March, 1840. **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.
First N. E. house on the Praia Grande.
Macao, 21st April, 1840.

FOR SALE.
In the 1st N. E. house on the Praia Grande.
BY JNO: SMITH.

PROVISIONS.—Salted Pork and Beef; and York, Westphalia, and American Hams. Fine Cabin Hamlets, and Glou. Berking and Gruyere (in salt) and Swiss Cheeses. **HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS.**—Salmon, Vegetable, Venison, Ox-tail, Mutton, Partridge, Hare and Guinea Soup, Roasted Hare and Venison; Stewed Hare, Hatch Potatoes, &c. Pickled Yarmouth Herrings, Pate au Diable, and Anchovy Paste.

GROCERY.—Mores Coffee, Pearl Sage, Barley, Raisins, Currants, Macaroni and Vermicelli. Spices and Wax Candles.

Guinea Hencock (in boxes of 250) and superior do. and do. Manila Segars, (in boxes of 500 and 1000) Talon de Paris, Primers Mixture, and other Smalls. Shoe Blacking; Shoe, Furniture and Scrubbing Brushes.

CONFECTIONARY.—Raspberry, Strawberry, Goose, berry and other Jams, Ral and Black Currant Jelly.

Marmalades; Fruit for Tarts.—Green-gages, Plums, Damsons, Bullaces, &c.

Prunes de Bordeaux, (hermetically closed) OILMAN'S STORES.—from Waddishaw, Watson, and others: Walnut and Mushroom Ketchups, Mogul, Harvey, John Ball, Be-fishak, Camp, Tomato and other Sauces.—Ess: or Shrimps and Anchovies.

Vinegar, Scaled oil, Capers, Mushrooms, and Olives. Finellish, Gibbons, French Beans, Capsicum, Walnut, Castileflower and West India Pickles.

PERFUMERY.—from Smith and Nephew, Hanney, Riggs, Brumast, Price and Gossell, and others: Euprat de Rose, Marchale, Ros-d, Jasmin, and Essence of Bouquet; Etherol, Concentrated, and Plain Lavender; Milk of Roses; Balsam of Roses, Bears Grease, and Marrow Pomatum, Marasaur Pomade, Circassian Cream, Huch Antique, Prince's Russia and Roseland's Macassar Oil; Naples Soap and Shaving Soaps; Rondellia, Emollient, Old Brown, Rose, Vegetable, and Windsor Soap; Huxley & Co's, new Soap, (prepared entirely from vegetable oils). Hair Powder, plain and scented, superior Eau de Cologne; Cold Cream; Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar; Sponges; Tooth, Hair, Nail and Gum Brushes; Ess-ace of Peppermint; Smelling Salts, &c.

WINE AND LIQUORS.—from Wardell, Harper, & Co. and others: Pale and Brown Sherries; Superior Lisbon, in cask and bottle; Port; Bass and Hodgson's Beer, in bottle and cask; Brandy, Whisky, Gin, and Rum; superior French Claret; Cherry Brandy; Liqueurs; Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen's English men in and compactly fitted Dressing Cases; Patent Bracket, Table, and Hanging Lamps; Spare Goose-neck, Globe and Simulans Shades, of Sides; Lobby, Street, and Cabin Lamps; Chimnies; Saws of Crockery ware; Queen's Metal Tea, Sugar and Milk pots, and Spoons and Forks; Table Knives and Forks; Mech's superior 7-day and other Razors, Penknives, Sissors, and Razor Straps and Paste; Steel Pens; plated bottle Labels; Gold and Silver Watches; fine Irish Linen; Waistcoatings; white and colored Drills; Socks; plated Chamber Candles sticks and Lignor Stands; Playing and Visiting Cards; Paper, Quills; Wafers, Black and Red Lead Pencils; Ink, Office Tape, Bangal and English Sealing Wax, and Manila Hais; Sporting Gunpowder, Shot Belts, and Powder Flasks; English men's Boots, &c.

PIPER'S EFFERVESCENT ORANGE NECTAR with directions:—Forming a most delicious and refreshing summer beverage, ever yet produced to the public, is strongly recommended by the faculty, as a common drink for families during hot weather, as no ill effect can arise from an indulgence in it.

SODA AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

MARINE STORES, and OFFICERS'S MESSES can be supplied on the shortest notice.

SAILS made to order.

ORDER & COMMISSIONS executed with despatch.

Macao, 15th April, 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A SMALL quantity of LACQUERED WARE consisting of Ladies Work Boxes and Tables, Tea Caddies, Tea trays, Desks, Waiters, &c. Also.

TEAS: Pekoe, Pouchong and Souchong, all in 10 catty boxes; deliverable in Macao or Toonkoo. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 21st April 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following boats the Public is entreated to apply at Toonkoo to **CHARLES MARKWICK**, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and to Macao to the undersigned:—viz—

Sub-owners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH" and "BLACK JOKER," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE," and "GREENWOOD."

JNO: SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office. A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal events relating to opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the memorials from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, sent from the British merchants in China, dated in September last, the edict which contain'd the Imperial orders to exclude the English for ever from the ports of China, and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the Emperor recommending the measures of all foreigners. Price \$ 2, A few retail-ersd copies \$ 1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
London, March 1.

TEA.—The London sales have proceeded during the past week without any new feature of importance. The following are the reductions

compared with the close of the January sale:—Congo, 3d. per pound; Souchong, Caper, Pekoe, and Orange Pekoes, 2d. to 4d.; T'ankays, 3d., Hysons and young Hysons, 4d. to 6d.; Imperials and Gunpowders, 8d. to 10d. per pound. The quantity put up was, of black and green, 100,437 packages, or 6,970,748 lbs; of this there were sold of black 18,389 packages, or 1,283,055 lbs; and of green 10,055 packages, or 545,66 lbs. The stock in the port of London, up to the 1st inst., is estimated at 40,138,372 lbs.

SUGAR.—This market has been very animated during the last month, at an advance of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. upon our previous quotations, which has been realised for almost all descriptions; and at the close of the month prices have still a tendency upwards.

Siam, Manila, &c. have been held firmly for previous rates: fine white Siam sold at 25s.; good, 25s.; low white, 22s. 6d.; damp, 21s. 6d.; to 20s. Manila, good yellow, 22s.; middling, 21s. 6d.; low, 19s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt. Imported, 5679 bags; cleared for consumption, 12,549 bags; stock 113,141 bags, against 80,425 at the same date last year.

March 3.—Tea. In the rates of general qualities an improvement from 0½d. to 1d. per lb. may be now quoted; the tone of the market is steady. Company's congous closed at 2s. 8d. per lb. cash.

SUGAR.—East India. to the extent of 1,058 bags, fetched very full prices—70s. to 70s. 6d. **COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.** April.—Tea has been very flat during the month, and has fallen much in price, some sorts under cost of importation; within the last day or two it has rallied a little, and there are now more buyers than sellers in the market, and company's congous have advanced to 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d. cash, and free trade in the like proportion.

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON PRESS AS RELATES TO CHINA.

"From bad to worse." is the established motto of these wretched ministers. Every day's arrival from abroad brings with it something to render more alarming the gloomy aspect of our foreign interests and relations. Nor can any one topic be selected for discussion in parliament at home, which does not help to confirm more forcibly than ever the universal sense of their despicable and frightful incapacity. The last week has brought us detailed and authentic intelligence both from Asia and America. What are the acts thus disclosed? It appears that two British men-of-war of small force were surrounded by a squadron of Chinese junka, and that an engagement ensued, in the course of which 3 or 6 of the Chinese vessels were sunk out of 19 which had joined in the attack. But the singular part of the story is, that Mr. Marriot Elliot, in whose incompetency for his office the whole of our calamitous relations with China would appear to have originated, is stated to have meddled most unseasonably with capt. Smith of the Volage, and prevented that gallant officer from more completely performing his duty, by the entire destruction of the Chinese fleet, which he might have effected without much further difficulty, and thereby secured the British slope of war and merchantmen against further molestation from the enemy's admiral. This interference of captain Elliot is excused, it would appear, on the pretext of "humanity." But real humanity does not necessarily consist in immediate and temporary forbearance towards an armed foe, with no other prospect save that of enabling him to renew his hostilities at his own convenience, and to occasion afterwards a greater effusion both of English and of Chinese blood. The Chinese in this instance had shown more pluck, and behaved more manfully, than in any former one, which enhanced the expectancy of inflicting on them a signal and memorable lesson for the future. Our force moreover, being so inconsiderable, viz. one 28-gun frigate and a sloop-of-war, with so reinforcement nearer than the Persian Gulf, and the war junka of China being formidable ships, carrying crews of 200 men each, we are not surprised to learn from the late accounts, that the commissioner of the celestial empire was preparing for another conflict, ascribing, doubtless, the limited loss he had sustained, in comparison with what it might and ought to have been, to inability on our part, rather than to mercy. In the mean time, how long is this destruction of all British trade and humiliation of the flag of England to continue? Our only ship of the line in these seas (the Wellesley) had not, at the date of the last account, moved an inch nearer to the scene of action than the neighbourhood of Bombay. The gallant and distinguished admiral Sir Frederick Maitland is no more, so that no means either of direction or of execution exist any longer for the maintenance of our commercial enterprise on the side of China until Lord Minto shall have hunted out some supersensitized Whig admiral to supply the place of Sir F. Maitland, or have prevailed upon that distinguished patriot admiral Fleming to quit his snug mooring in the river, for a time, and try to earn his term to them by a little semblance of fighting off Canton, that the strong discontent and just upbraidings of his brother officers at his unglorious usurpation of command, due to those who have fought and bled for their country may at length be mitigated or obliterated. It was confessed by the Chronicle of yesterday, in a whimsical and inglorious tone, the death of Sir F. Maitland be "an almost irreparable calamity."

we suspect there may be some scheme on foot for throwing up the satisfactory adjustment of our quarrel with China as a *hop-lass game*, and laying the disaster at the door of providence, who took away the life of admiral Maitland! (Times). Galligani's Messenger, Feb. 18th.

London, March 2, 1840.

Every needless war is a wanton wickedness in the rulers of any state, and such we fear will turn out to have been the case with the quarrel raised by the British ministry with the Chinese empire. The accounts which have reached this country of the indiscretions committed by the gentleman who bears the title of British commissioner at Canton, not merely to superintend the general and lawful trade between the subjects of great Britain and those of China, but likewise, as it would appear, to carry on a trade prohibited by the laws of China, and declared by them to be contraband, as exposing its people to the effects of a wide-spreading and deadly poison,—those effects of a wide-spreading and deadly poison,—those rash and mischievous proceedings, so far as can be judged from all the accounts received, have caused the hostile relations which actually exist between the British and the Chinese governments—the naval engagements which have already taken place, the blood which has been spilt, the costly preparations which have been made in England, and are, it is understood, about to be made on a scale of great extent in India, towards enforcing what our ministers describe to be "redress" for wrongs incurred by us, but which it is doubtful whether mankind will not regard as a fresh infliction of unprovoked injuries upon China.

The commissioner, being himself within the power of the Chinese authorities, called upon the British merchants to surrender their property in an article which they had smuggled into China, pledging the Queen's government to indemnify the smugglers—that is, to repay them the price of their contraband goods, amounting to somewhere about £2,000,000 sterling, out of the national purse of England. This mortgage upon the revenues of the state was authorised or it was not. If authorised, it ought to have been discharged by the government; if otherwise, it was the act of a rash and incapable functionary, who ought at once to have been dismissed from office. The pledge, however, has not been redeemed by the government, and yet the agent has not been dismissed or discomitted. In the first place, therefore, the merchant has been defrauded of his property, respecting which he might, for aught we know, have made terms for himself with the Chinese. In the second place, the people of England have been dishonoured by being made parties, through their ministers, to this deception practised upon their own countrymen by a public servant of Great Britain. So much for one branch of the question—viz., that which concerns the relation between government and subject.

But there is more behind. Was captain Elliot justified in attacking the Chinese junka? That question cannot be determined by the result of an engagement in which we were told at first, that the British commissioner had commanded the captain of the Volage to cease firing before he had completed the enemy's destruction. It would now appear that the Volage did her best; but still the question remains—had captain Elliot so much right on his side, as to justify him before God and man in making war upon a foreign nation, for no other crime that we are aware of, than the confiscation of contraband goods due prize of within its own territory?

The further question remains—whether captain Elliot had authority from his Whig-Radical masters to involve this great country in an open and formal war with China, he being a more commercial agent in a remote part of the world? One could—had captain Elliot authority from this government—of whose confidence he seems an entirely worthy—*to block the ports of China, or had he not?* It is recognised by jurists that "blockade" is a right of war, and of war only—not lastly incidental to any other international condition. It is true that lords Melbourne & Palmerston, out of compulsory accommodation to their much-excessed French allies, and in criminal disregard of the rights as well as interests of British commerce, have unblushingly waded, to the detriment of their own

country, the enforcement of this indisputable doctrine, when France put, and still holds, the better part of the vast continent of South America under strict blockade, in defiance of the law of nations! It would be of a piece with the dastard and shabby consistency of these mean-spirited men in what concerns public law, that they should follow the false example which, to the ruin of British interests, they had suffered the French government to establish, and should themselves, like bullies, apply against the feeble that outrage upon justice which, like cowards, they had permitted to the strong. It is in keeping with the whole genius and history of the Melbourne Cabinet, that they should first, from fear, look on while France was the oppressor of Mexico and the inhabitants of La Plata, and then plead their own connivance at that series of crimes as a defence of their consistency in the perpetration of similar outrages upon China!

But was captain Elliot authorised by ministers to blockade the Chinese ports, or had he no sanction for such a proceeding? But his own high will and pleasure! In either case he ought to have persisted in this coercive measure once instituted—*that is an official duty*; 2d, as a right which he had assumed conscientiously, and in the exercise of a sound discretion. But it appears that the blockade was no sooner announced than it was abandoned, and abandoned wherefore? Because some ten or a dozen citizens of the United States, carrying on trade with the ports of China, showed on this occasion towards England more energetic resolution to defend their own interests than the Whig-Radical government of England had dared to evince in support of British commerce against France. Because three republicans went to work heartily, and signed a strong protest against the threatened blockade of captain Elliot in the way which nations that have pluck enough to protect themselves address those by whom they consider themselves to be injured or insulted. What has been the consequence? Why, the blockade has been at once rescinded, and an act of vigour, or perhaps of violence—for, if not regularly at war with China, our blockade, notwithstanding our servility to France in the other hemisphere, was unjust,—an act then of violence was succeeded by one of abject and pitiful submission! Now, we ask our countrymen, is this the mode in which the interests of Great Britain ought to be provided for, and her national honour maintained? We ask the least sensitive of Englishmen, are these the people—this tribe of Admiralty Elliot's, from Lord Minto down—who can be safely trusted by the people of England with whatever is most dear to nations? Here are follies and offences crammed into one spot, and into a single year, enough to cover with humiliation the proudest empire, and to make her name a laughing-stock. But there is a packed majority of unprincipled adventurers, with the powers of the kingdom, legislative and repressive, in their hands; and, until some bolt from destiny shall rive this realm to her foundations, we half despair of seeing roused in the mind of a wretched and short-sighted race of men one spark of generous patriotism, or self-forgetting devotion to their country's greatness. (Times, Mar. 3.)

A standing, a stereotyped boast with lord Palmerston, on each day that foreign policy comes under review, is the lofty pinnacle to which Great Britain has been elevated in the scale of nations, and the super-eminent station in the opinion of the world to which she has been exalted, under the commanding influence of his large, liberal, vigorous, and enlightened administration. And yet his strange how the great colossus that both affect to bestride the world is sported with by the petty things that crawl under its huge legs, or preyed on by the large class of Titianic creation. France gulps Algeria at a meal; the Gambia, Brazilian Guiana, and Minorea by way of London and gun snore, crowning the enjoyments of the feast with *délicatesses à la Mexique and à la Buenos Ayres*. But the worst remains to be told—below the deep there is still a lower deep. Such is the force of the all-pervading spell of that awe-inspiring name, which once indeed was wont to control a world in arms, that a parcel of rough and selfish merchants and shipmasters, if

The United States at Canton dare fling their anathema heels and spit their patrie spite against an empire whose destinies are thus swamped by a Palmerston, and against a navy which from stem to stern, from head to tail, is overrun with vermin of the Elliot breed. The facts are simply these. Mr. Superintendent Elliot resolved on placing, and subsequently declared, the port of Canton in state of blockade by her majesty's ship *Volage* then lying off. Upon which a Quixotic protest was most valiantly thrust forth by certain resident and transient Americans, then and there reaping their 200 and 300 per centages of profit by the blundering confusion of Elliot's trading and diplomatic measures. — [Here follows the protest of the American merchants given in the Register of the 16th inst.]—One of the peculiar felicities of this outbreak of American insolence and undignified contempt consists undoubtedly in the fact, that the French blockade of Mexico some time past, as the French blockade of Buenos Ayres now existing, have both been endured by American traders, as by American governments of warlike squadrons, without one word of dissent, discontent, protest, or remonstrance. Not one syllable has been heard during two years from the United States to the effect that these blockades "cannot be recognised,"—that they were an "infringement of the laws of nations, existing treaties, illegal, and without precedent." Still less have the French admirals on either station been served with notice of being held "personally responsible" for loss of life or damage of property incurred in consequence by American citizens. That stretch of Transatlantic impudence has been reserved exclusively for contemptuous exhibition against the prostrate power and pusillanimous Administration of England. A declaration of blockade, as the *Times* observes, is a "right of war, and of war only," and in so far the French blockades were manifestly unjustifiable, and might have been resisted in the outset. But we, at least, could not cast the first stone, for the fatal precedent on which they were based and by which vindicated was all fresh and reeking from the shambles in Downing-street when Colombia was made the victim. The might against right of lord Palmerston was bravely blazoned as usual where the antagonist was weak and defenceless. A foolish fracas at Panama, in which a British consul was concerned, was magnified into an important pretext for blockading Porto Bello and Carthagena; and the example was eagerly caught and retorted by France at Vera Cruz and La Plata. We, therefore, have damaged our own case, and our rights of complaint and redress are to some extent barred by our own previous wrong. Not so however our Brother Jonathan, who cunningly detects a grievance only where the quarrel is easy and convenient, because the opponent to be grappled with is disarmed and despoised.—(Courier.) Galignani's Messenger, Mar. 5.

From the Bengal Bazar of 27th March.

The Queen in person opened the Parliament in the following speech from the Throne. In her progress to and from the house her majesty's reception was enthusiastic.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—Since you were last assembled, I have declared my intention of allying myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. I humbly implore that the Divine blessing may prosper the union, and render it conducive to the interests of my people, as well as to my own domestic happiness, and it will be to me a source of the most lively satisfaction to find the resolution I have taken approved by my parliament.

The constant proofs which I have received of your attachment to my person and family, persuade me that you will double out to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the crown.

I continue to receive from foreign powers assurances of their unabated desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

I rejoice that the civil war, which so long disturbed and desolated the northern provinces of Spain, has been brought to an end by an arrangement satisfactory to the Spanish government, and to the people of those provinces, and I trust that, ere long, peace and tranquillity will be re-established throughout the whole of Spain.

The affairs of the Levant have continued to occupy my most anxious attention. The conduct which has prevailed

amongst the five powers has prevented a renewal of hostilities in that quarter, and I hope that the same unanimity will bring these important and difficult matters to a final settlement, in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and to give additional security of the peace of Europe.

I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Court of Tiberius, but communications which I have lately received from the Persian government, inspire me with the confident expectation that the differences which occasioned a suspension of the relations will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

Events have happened in China which have occasioned an interruption of the commercial intercourse of my subjects with that country. I have given, and shall continue to give, the most serious attention to a matter so deeply affecting the interests of my subjects and the dignity of my crown.

I have great satisfaction in acquitting you that the military operations undertaken by the governor general of India have been attended with complete success, and that in the expedition to the westward of the Indus, the officers and troops, both European and Native, have displayed the most distinguished skill and valour.

I have directed that further papers relating to the affairs of Canada should be laid before you and I confide to your wisdom this important subject.

I recommend to your early attention the state of the municipal corporations of Ireland.

It is desirable that you should prosecute those measures relating to the Established Church, which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—I have directed the estimate for the services of the year, to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and at the same time with due regard to the efficiency of those establishments which are rendered necessary by the extent and circumstances of the empire.

I have just so time in carrying into effect the intentions of parliament by the reduction of the duties on postage, and I trust that the beneficial effects of this measure will be felt throughout all classes of the community.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—I learn, with great sorrow, that the commercial embassies which have taken place in this and in other countries, are subjecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distress.

I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the spirit of insubordination has in some parts of the country broke out into open violence, which has been speedily repressed by the firmness and energy of the Magistrates, and by the steadiness and good conduct of my troops.

I confidently rely upon the power of the law, upon your loyalty and wisdom, and upon the good sense and right feelings of my people, for the maintenance of order, the protection of property, and the promotion, as far as they can be promoted by human means, of the true interests of Europe.

Immediately after the speech had been delivered, her majesty retired, and their lordships adjourned to five o'clock.

AMERICAN DYING.—The following account of a debate in the house of representatives appears in some of the New York papers. It must be recollected that this is not the writing of either a Haystack or a Trollope, but a report in an American newspaper of facts as they are stated to have occurred. Can any doubt be that with universal courage and unswerving patriotism, and speedily at least, equal the gentility of the American *public* (1) **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—On Wednesday morning, immediately after the house was called to order, Mr. Turner, of Tennessee, moved that his appeal from the decision of the chair, made the day before, be decided by the house. The house divided, and the decision of the chair was reversed. Mr. Briggs then made a motion, but the cry of "order, order," "take your seat, you d—d fool!" "what the b—ll do you know about it, you d—d scoundrel, Jackson?" Then, and similar yells and ejaculations, prevented the chair from hearing him.

Mr. Turner then jumped up in great fury. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chairman, I mean, I give to a point of order.

"D—d your order!" roared a member. "you are the most disconcerting curse in the whole meeting."

Mr. Turner then made his voice heard above all the din of tumult. "Mr. Chairman, I appeal from your decision, and I will stand here and appeal to the day of judgment, if you continue to decide in this way."

Here the shouting, shouting, and clapping there too much even for Turner's voice.

"Order, order," "d—d old Johnny Q.; he ain't fit to be there—Go home to your constituents, you son of a devil; they were greater fools for sending than you were for coming." Scarcely like this, mingled with shouting, screaming, and yelling, filled the hall for several minutes. When they were out of breath, Turner again undertook to make himself heard. "Mr. Chairman,

(1) This report must be received with considerable allowance, like every thing described in the American press, which can be possibly be made to show the colour of party.—LONDON GAZETTE.

Fellow Citizens.—This course cannot long continue. We must have order, or we shall kick up in a row. If the question is to be settled by wages of battle, the sooner we begin the better.

Mr. Stanley, of South Carolina, sprang out of his seat, ran round in front of Turner, shook his fist in his face, and said, "D—d your eyes, if that's your play. I'll take you for my word."

Mr. Dwyer here undertook to speak, but the shouting and shouting became worse than ever.

"Shut the drunken fool's mouth!" "D—d the black-guard—kick him out of the house!"

Dunsmuir, and Rice Garland, raising his voice to the highest pitch, said, "who the devil will tolerate your insolence, you cowardly scoundrel—you miserable liar—take your seat, you son of a—"

Mr. Bell here sprang to his feet, exclaiming to Everett and Lincoln, who sat near him, "This is too infernal bold. Dwyer is a poor cur, but Garland ought not to attack him in this way here. Won't the fellow fight?" Here he raised his firm voice, "Mr. Chairman, this state of things cannot be endured. If we have no respect for ourselves or each other, let us regard our constituents as far as to abstain from scenes like these. I raise a point of order, Sir."

More confusion here ensued, and there was every indication that the meeting would break up in a general row; but some of the members had sense enough left to know that the thing had already been carried far enough, and the violence of the storm partially abated.—(Standard.)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—Of the governments of South America, as now organised, we present to our readers the following list of presidents.—Mexico, general Rastamante; Guatemala, this republic is broken up into as many independent states as there were formerly provinces. The confederation is dissolved. New Granada, Dr. Marquez; Venezuela, Genl. Paez; Ecuador, General Flores; Brazil, Don Pedro II.; Empire; during his minority the government is administered by a regent. Buenos Ayres, general Rosas; Uruguay, general Rivera; Chile, general Prieto; Bolivia, general Velasco; Peru, general Guitierrez.

THE CAMEROONIANS

In the Bengal presidency there is much attention paid to the pecuniary matters of the private soldiers, and great benefit is seen from encouraging the men to put money into Savings' Banks; for, when once a man is induced to make a deposit at interest, he desires to increase it generally, the consequence, especially if the commanding and other officers take an interest, and encourage such an institution in the regt. The following circumstance respecting the Cameroonians deserves to be generally made known:—

Remittances of Soldiers to their Friends and to the Edinburgh Savings' Bank.

| Years. | Friends. | Savings Bank. |
|--------|------------|---------------|
| 1828 | £ 150 16 4 | £ 67 9 9 |
| 1829 | 148 6 8 | 403 5 11 |
| 1830 | 103 10 8 | 248 12 0 |
| 1831 | 104 6 11 | 484 8 2 |
| 1832 | 212 8 0 | 371 7 6 |
| 1833 | 230 0 8 | 831 0 0 |
| 1834 | 353 3 10 | 861 15 0 |
| 1835 | 267 12 6 | 836 0 0 |
| 1836 | 277 16 3 | 542 9 9 |
| 1837 | 76 5 8 | 311 15 3 |
| 1838 | 328 17 6 | 434 7 0 |

The invalids of the Cameroonians when leaving the regiment receive a sum from the campaign fund, according to their length of service, and according to their character during the whole time they have been in the regt. A man of bad character, or who has brought on his own infirmities by misconduct or intemperance, gets nothing; while an old and deserving soldier receives back as much or perhaps more than he has contributed to the fund. The invalids of the past season were 41, nearly all old and worn out soldiers—the sum divided among them from the Campaign Fund was £1612, one thousand six hundred and twelve pounds; and to prevent its being misapplied it was committed to the agents, with orders that each man's share should be given him after his discharge. There are many other regulations in this corps highly worthy of imitation.

INDIAN SOLDIERS.—(From Maxwell's Life of the Duke.)—Commanded entirely by British officers, the Indian army, in efficiency, was scarcely second to any. In the field, the brave soldier emulated his European associates in gallantry and discipline; and in the camp, he far excelled them in sobriety and general good conduct. In danger, the Hindu exhibited a calm reason, which never wavered, and his fidelity was an unshakable loyalty not to be shaken—want and suffering could never induce him to desert his officers, and death could never deter him from those colours, which, whether in victory or defeat, he regarded with a devotion that bordered on idolatry. His character, mixed as it was with a disposition to look down with the soldier's woman, he combined the indomitable courage of a hero. Many instances could be adduced to show that in some of the best regiments of the Indian army, the Indian auxiliary might serve as a model to every service in Europe; and that who a virtuous character required it, he was willing to seal his loyalty with his life, and abandon everything, but his faith. In the record of an Indian soldier, it is stated, that "on one occasion, when the provisions of a garrison were very low and a surrender in consequence appeared unavoidable,

the Hindu and first entrusted the commander to allow them to boil their rice, the only food left for the whole of a week. "Four English soldiers," said they, "can eat four of our hands, though we cannot eat from their; we will allow them as their share every grain of the rice, and submit ourselves by drinking the water in which it has been boiled." A still more striking trait of the deep affection a Hindu soldier feels for his European comrade is recorded. When the remnant of Bally's army were delivered up by that treacherous monster, Tipoo Sultan, they were marched across the country to Madras, a distance of four hundred miles. "During the march, the men of pain were taken by Tipoo's guards to keep the Hindu privates separate from their European officers, in the hope that their fidelity might yet sink under the hardships to which they were exposed, but in vain; and not only did they all remain true to their colours, but even the tanks and rivers by which they were separated from the officers during the night, bringing them all they could save from their little pittance; 'for we,' they said 'can live on anything, but you require beef and mutton.'" The fidelity of the Hindu soldier was never to be shaken, and the strongest human tie, kindred or affinity, could never sever the spy from his duty. On the occasion of a native revolt, "a battalion of the 27th native infantry, with four hundred Rohilla horse recently embodied, were all that could be brought against the insurgents, who were above twelve thousand strong. They continued to resist till two thousand were slain, and although many of them were their relations and neighbours, and their priest advanced and invoked them to join their natural friends, only one man was found wanting to his duty and he was immediately put to death by his commander, who throughout maintained the most unshaken fidelity and courage."

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

A copious and careful digest of the proceedings in China on the subject of the opium trade is given in p. 366. The reply which has been given by her majesty's government to the applicants for indemnification, namely, that the government has no funds applicable to such an object and that ministers do not intend to make any appeal to parliament, will place the owners of the opium, and captain Elliot, the purchaser, in an embarrassing position. Three courses are now open to the former: they may sit down content with their loss; or may bring actions at common law against the British superintendent for the three millions sterling; or may petition parliament for relief. The latter will probably be chosen, and it so clearly appears that the East-India company were the virtual smugglers of the opium into China, seeing that the drug could not have been smuggled there if it had not been grown in India,—that the company's government is debtor in account with the actual smugglers, who were merely the passive and innocent instruments of the company; and after the reminder of Nozode act, there cannot be the smallest obstacle to passing a bill for indemnifying the unoffending exporters of opium to China out of the plethoric Indian revenues. Meanwhile, the opium *ac tip* (p. 292), as the certificates of surrender are called, have become a marketable commodity at Calcutta, and the trade is still forced on the north-east coast of China.—*Asiatic Journal*, for Dec.

STATEMENT of the time occupied in the transmission of the homeward India mails between Calcutta and Bombay, and from Bombay to London, via Marseilles, in 1839.

| Left Bombay. | Arrived in London, via Marseilles. | Number of days. | Latest dates from Calcutta. | Number of days between Calcutta and Bombay. | Calcutta to London. |
|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1839 | 1839 | | 1839 | | |
| Dec. 5 | Jan. 21 | 47 | Nov. 20 | 15 | 62 |
| Jan. 2 | Feb. 13 | 42 | Dec. 18 | 15 | 57 |
| 19 | Mar. 9 | 40 | Jan. 9 | 10 | 50 |
| Feb. 25 | April 13 | 47 | Feb. 14 | 11 | 59 |
| Mar. 25 | May 9 | 45 | Mar. 14 | 11 | 56 |
| May 8 | June 27 | 50 | April 26 | 12 | 62 |
| 20 | July 5 | 46 | May 8 | 12 | 58 |
| June 3 | 31 | Persian Gulf | | | |
| July 3 | Aug. 29 | 57 | June 21 | 12 | 69 |
| Aug. 1 | Sept. 21 | Persian Gulf | | | |
| Sept. 13 | Oct. 20 | 47 | Aug. 23 | 19 | 62 |
| Oct. 7 | Nov. 16 | 40 | Sept. 23 | 12 | 52 |
| average | | 47 | | | 12 1/2 60 |

STATEMENT of the time occupied in the transmission of the outward India mails between London and Bombay, and from Bombay to Calcutta, for the last nine months.

| Despatched from London. | Arrived at Bombay. | Despatched from Bombay. | Arrived at Calcutta. | Number of days to Bombay. | Days from Bombay to Calcutta. | Total London to Calcutta. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1839 | 1839 | 1839 | | | | |
| Oct. 27 | Jan. 1 | Jan. 1 | 66 | 15 | 81 | |
| Dec. 3 | 19 | Feb. 2 | 47 | 14 | 61 | |
| 22 | Feb. 15 | 28 | 55 | 13 | 68 | |
| 1839 | | | | | | |
| Jan. 19 | Mar. 20 | Mar. 31 | 60 | 11 | 71 | |
| Feb. 16 | April 1 | April 22 | 54 | 11 | 65 | |
| Mar. 16 | May 5 | May 20 | 51 | 15 | 66 | |
| April 13 | June 21 | July 6 | 69 | 15 | 84 | |
| May 11 | 27 | 12 | 47 | 15 | 62 | |
| June 8 | July 27 | Aug. 12 | 49 | 16 | 65 | |
| | | average | 55 | 14 | 69 | |

By sailing vessels from Suez to Bombay.

Abstracts of Parliament Documents.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported to the E. I. Co.'s territories and Ceylon in 1838. | £3,576,196 |
| To Sumatra, Java, and islands in the Indian seas | 505,362 |
| To the Philippine Islands | 31,780 |
| To China | 1,204,356 |
| To N. S. Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Australian settlements | 1,326,662 |

Quantities and declared value of British cotton manufactures exported to the following Foreign parts during the year ending 5th January, 1839.

| Cotton Twist and Yarn. | Quantity. | Declared Value. |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| | lbs. | £ |
| | 10,710,136 | 260,205 |
| Hosiery, Lace, and Small Wares. | 234,151 | 5,788 |
| | 821,880 | 27,952 |
| | 3,851,305 | 217,047 |
| | 13,749 | 749 |

| Entrance by the yard. | Quantity. | Declared Value. |
|--|------------|-----------------|
| Yards | 50,085,122 | £1,781,298 |
| East India Company's Territories and Ceylon | 14,051,465 | 371,232 |
| Sumatra, Java, and Islands of the Indian seas | 810,412 | 22,674 |
| Philippine Islands | 32,133,021 | 519,096 |
| China | | |
| New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and other Australian Settlements | 5,689,952 | 167,269 |

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

June 23rd, 1840.

LATEST DATES

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| England | 4th April | Singapore | 11th June |
| U. States | 23rd Feb. | Java | 22nd May |
| Calcutta | 20th May | Manila | 19th June |
| Bombay | 25th April | Australia-Asia | 16th Feb. |

ARRIVED.—11, B. M. Ship, WHEATLEY, 74 guns. Thomas Maitland, Esq. captain, bearing the broad pennant of commodore. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, Captain, 10, H. W. Giffard, Esq. commander. AUGERIN, 10, T. S. Mason, Esq. commander, and Rattlesnake, Troopship.—Brodie, Esq. commander H. & I. Company's Steamers. QUEEN captain Warden, ATALANTA, captain Rogers, and MADAGASCAR, captain Dicey, with the Transport, BRUNDELL, Trail, DAVID MALCOLM, Malcolm, DEFIANCE, FVETT, EAGLE, EDWARDS, McDougall, ERNAULD, Hill, INDIAN OAK, Rayne, ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Cole, JOHN ADAMS, Rale, MEDUSA, Purdie, MERRIMAN, Sedgwick, RAMBOUR, Landers, RUSTOMJEE COWANER, Gallic, STALEAST, Dixon, SUMMARY, Macfarlane, VICTORIA, Poirer, WILLIAM WILSON, Hawkins, from Singapore. CORIMA PACKET, Gibson, from Calcutta and Singapore. PANAMA, (Am.) Benjamin, from New York, 23rd of Feb. 117 days passage; 15 days from the lat. of Singapore, and 4 days from the Macclisfield Bank. ATRAVIDA, (Sp.) from Manila. KALLANNAH, (Dut.) from Batavia. 22nd ult. H. M. ship CORWAY, 28, C. Drinkwater Bethune, Esq. captain; LARKE, 20, J. P. Blake, Esq. captain, with transports—ELIZABETH, Ainslie, LYTTON, PUTTAY SALAM, Gillet, MURDOCK, OVENSTONE, from Singapore 11th inst.

SAILED.—ROBERT BOWNE, (Am.) Mansfield, and BURN SUCCESS, (Sp.) Custeron, for Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH.—Ardener, Mavis for Bombay, Brigand, for Singapore and Calcutta, Manila, for London. Ann Mackinn, and Luconia, for New York.

SHIPS LOADING FOR ENGLAND.—Heroine, Mary Elizabeth, and Wm. Barras.

SHIPPING AT WHARFOA.—American, Adelaide, Globe, Merchant, Niancio, Washington, Spanish, Antenor, Cavatina, Dorado, Dos Amigos, Nueva Victoria, Salvadora, Singular.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, Francis Yates, From Liverpool, Duan, (old.) Bakely, (old.) From Calcutta, Union. From Bombay, Pearl, Young Queen, Barrow. From Singapore, Marquez d' Hasting, Rose, Inez, Kitty. From Manila, Ternate, Charlotte. From New York, (Am.) Horatio.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

His excellency the governor has been pleased to direct, that the following table of the latitudes and longitudes of several places in the eastern sea, furnished by Sir Gordon Bremer, captain H. M. S. *Alligator*, be published for general information.

Laszari Island (Torres' Straits), watering place—latitude 14. 41' 38" S.; longitude 145. 27' 42" E.; variation, 5.21.

Dilli, (Custom house)—Latitude 8. 35' S.; longitude 125. 40' 55" E.; variation, 0.24.

Dubbo Point (harbour)—Latitude 5. 45' 45" S.; longitude 134. 20' 10" E.; variation, 3.30.

Offet (Timor Lt.)—Latitude 7. 54' 45" S.; longitude 131. 30' 35" E.

Ki Dudo (Kil Island)—Latitude 5. 33' 40" S.; longitude 132. 55' E.

Ki Island (N. extreme)—Latitude 5. 15' 20" S.; longitude 135. 16' E.

Vordato (N. E. extreme)—Latitude 6. 55' S.; longitude 132. 5' E.

Port Esington—Point Smith, east entrance, lat. d. 11. 5' 50" S.; longitude 132. 11' 42" E.; variation, 1.11.

Pier Head Victoria, latitude 11. 21' 35" S.; longitude 132. 19' 27" E.; variation, 14. *Sunday government Gazette*.—*Bombay Courier*.

By the late arrivals we have received the Calcutta papers to the 16th, and Bombay Times to the 2nd of May; the Singapore Free Press of the 4th & the Extra of the 11th June, the London Mail of the 4th April, and several *Matras*, Penang, and Malacca papers; and files of American papers to the 21st of Feb. by the Panama.

Vessels from China and Manila that have passed Anjer. May 12 *Lotus* (Am.) from Canton 29 March for London. 16 *Castle Huntly*, Johnston, from Singapore 29th April, for Bombay. 17 *John Gostler* (Am.) from Macao, 20 April, for N. York. 17 *Duncan*, J. Wardle, from Manila for London. 17 *Activa* (Port.) De Souza Joao Jose, from Macao 12th April, for Lisbon.

We are authorised to state that the letter bag of the *Manila*, for London, will be closed by Messrs. Dirom and Co. at 3 P. M. tomorrow.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1846

On Saturday the H. C's. armed Steamer Madagascare anchored in the roads, and saluted the city with 15 guns, which was immediately returned by an equal number from the Franciscan fort.

H. M. S. Larag brought yesterday the overland mail of the 4th of April; we received a copy of the London mail—circulated to the subscribers of the Bengal Harbourn, Bombay Times, and Calcutta Englishman, forwarded we think by the editor of the Bombay Times; and we now offer him our grateful thanks for his kind attention—and the Singapore papers in the evening; and we have made a full extract as our time and space allow.

The question and answer in our house of commons, and the establishment of a blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances, is evidence of the vigour with which the objects of the British expedition will be soon prosecuted.

In the Singapore Free Press of the 4th instant, there is an article that has reference to the good and faithful city of Macao. In that article it is surmised that the first proceeding of the British forces will be to take possession of Macao; and although the editor expresses his opinion that such possession will be taken under some arrangement between the British and Portuguese governments, he quotes an ill expressed opinion of Lord Macartney, that it would be easy to take forcible possession of this settlement, and the compensation and the irregularity might be settled afterwards.—We wholly agree with the sentiments of the Singapore editor, as expressed in this proposal of Lord Macartney, and we are fully convinced the Luo proceeding will be adopted by the British commanders with reference to this settlement, without the full approval and authority of the court of Lisbon and the free consent of the governor and loyal senate.

It must not be forgotten that the Portuguese government and population of Macao are now placed in a peculiarly delicate situation; any hasty and unadvised measure would occasion the retirement of all the Chinese and the consequent deprivation of the daily supply of food; in such an event how are the inhabitants of Macao, more particularly the poorer classes, to be subsisted?

While on the subject of the means of subsistence, we could most emphatically caution our newly-arrived fellow countrymen and the commissariat, to use the utmost caution in buying or receiving food or water from the sons of Haai, even in drinking from their wells or springs. The late attempt to murder the sailors of the English ships in the Kapsaymoon by poisoned tea, is sufficient proof that this caution is not needless; poisoning is one of the Chinese modes of making war.

Great delay has occurred in having the despatches from China on the table of the house of commons; on the 4th March the house was ignorant of every thing having reference to the China trade, but the documents which had appeared in the newspapers.

Esop's Fables.

We perform a pleasing duty in inviting

the attention of our local and distant readers to a translation into Chinese of Esop's Fables. This difficult task has been thus performed. Mr. Robert Thom—who, singularly enough, rejoices in the most inappropriate and inapplicable cognomen, as regards himself, of *Slack*—delivered the fables orally in mandarin Chinese to his native teacher, Man Mooy Seen-shung, who wrote them in an easy style in the Canton patois. These were published in numbers in Canton in 1837-38, and were extremely well received by the Chinese. But now came, to manufacture the volume in question, the most laborious task of the compiler. He has published the fables in three columns on each page; the centre being occupied by Man Mooy's Chinese; the right-hand column by the pronunciation of the characters in the mandarin and Canton dialects, and the left-hand column with a free and literal translation in English; the free translation and the Canton dialect are printed in *Italics*. It is evident that the labour of preparing these sheets for the press must have been great. Mr. Thom has also done a good service to Tyros in the study of Chinese, by his introduction; and more than this, an abridged translation from a P. Ponsot's work on the Chinese particles—those *open pterocysts*—which are the most difficult part of the Chinese as of all other languages. We can confidently recommend this compilation to all those who are commencing the study of the Chinese language.

There has been a rumour for these last few days that the hong merchants are expected in Macao; for what purpose we know not, except by false promises to throw impediments in the way, and cause delay in the movements of the British forces. But as the British trade has been cut off for ever since the 6th of last December, and all the British driven from Macao, of course they cannot obtain an interview with the British superintendent; which office appears now to be abolished:—therefore—

What's Po-qua to him, or he to Po-qua?

Moreover, the queen in her speech, referring to the events in China, said—"I have given and shall continue to give, the most serious attention to a matter so deeply affecting the interests of my subjects and the dignity of my crown."—But the interests of British subjects cannot be benefited, nor the dignity of the British crown be upheld, if hong merchants and *ci-devant* company's servants are allowed to utter a single word in connection with present and future circumstances as they regard the successful and honorable settlement of the difficult questions now pending.

The irony into which the editor of the Asiatic Journal is seduced, in his review of eastern news in his number for December, (vide preceding column) by his mischievous and endeavour to exculpate the E. I. company from all participation in or connexion with the opium trade to China, is ill-suited to the gravity of the question—a question that affects the general trade to India and China, the exchanges of the world, and the Indian and home revenues to the extent of millions, as well as private interests to an immense amount.

In his number for November, taking Mr. King's letter as his text book, he has a long

laboured and sophistical article, justifying the company's opium monopoly and the manufacture of the drug as a source of revenue, and vilifying the speculators for sending the drug to the Chinese waters.

We shall notice *seriatim* a few of the editor's assertions in defence of the E. I. company in this article, headed—"The opium trade," in his number for November.

1.—The company never grow any opium on their own account, nor did they ever interfere to encourage the cultivation of the poppy (Mill).

On whose account, then, was the poppy cultivated and the opium manufactured?

From a letter from Bengal, 20th Feby, 1816, the following paragraph is quoted.

"The object of government, in interfering in the traffic, was more with a view to control the use of an article which is so prejudicial to the morals of the people, and to the interests of society in general, than with a desire of increasing the revenue by an extensive sale of it; and that the superior means that government will in future possess of regulating and restricting the retail use of opium, when conducted under the immediate superintendence of its own officers, will, it is hoped, not only prevent illicit traffic in the article, but gradually reduce the excessive use of the drug, which is not known to prevail, the object of course being to confine the consumption of it to medicinal purposes."

This paragraph evidently refers to the use of opium by the natives of India.

The court of directors, in their letter to Bengal, 24th Oct. 1817, on the external trade in opium, wrote as follows:

"After all, we must observe it is our wish not to encourage the consumption of opium, but rather to lessen the use, or more properly speaking, the abuse, of the drug; and for this end, as well as for the purpose of revenue, to make the price to the public, both our own and in foreign dominions, as high as possible, having regard to the effects of illicit trade in our own dominions, and of competition in foreign places from opium produced in other countries. Were it possible to prevent the use of the drug altogether, except strictly for medicinal purposes, we would gladly do it to compensate for smoking, but this being absolutely impracticable, we can only endeavour to regulate and palliate an evil which cannot be eradicated."

The saving clause in the above paragraph, beginning with the words—"having due regard &c."—is exactly the same excuse which the editor of the Asiatic Journal, in a few pages further on of the same article, says has been made by "writers, unconnected with the trade, who palliated, if they could not justify, it on the plea that if our countryman did not poison the Chinese at this round rate, somebody else would." So say the company—we must endeavour to give a better article and undersell the Marwarries.

The editor harps much on the "tacit check the opium trade suffered from the presence of the company's factory" previous to the company's trade to China being put in abeyance; on this subject let us hear the evidence of Walter Stevenson Davidson, Esq., before the house of lords.

1803.—What was the firm of your business?—The firm of business when I joined it was Taring and Co.; it afterwards became Maloney, Roberts and Co., and afterwards W. S. Davidson and Co.

1804.—What Mr. Baring was it?—It was Mr. George Baring.

1807.—Was he a member of the company's factory there?—No, he was not; he had previously resigned the service, and resided in England.

1808.—Had he been in the company's service?—He had.

1809.—Who were associated with you?—Two other company's servants, Mr. Maloney and Mr. Roberts.

1810.—They were then belonging to the factory?—They were.

1811.—How long had they been established as agents in Canton?—The house existed for many years before.

The earliest member of it with whom I am acquainted is Mr. Fitch, now in London, the present Lord Stratford; Mr. Henry and Mr. William Spring, the brothers of Mr. George Spring, also belonged to it.

2512.—In what year did you join them?—In 1811 I went out.

2513.—What was the business they carried on when you joined them?—Agents in all articles the produce of India, but chiefly cotton and opium; certainly opium and cotton formed nine-tenths of the business.

2514.—Then it is presumed that the factory knew perfectly that you managed the trade in opium?—That will require a little explanation. I mentioned that I was in China in 1807, during which time I became acquainted with all the men *en* of that firm: in consequence of which upon the E. I. directors depriving their servants of the power of carrying on the opium agency, they invited me to go out to China to manage it; and the *bona fide* understanding was that every dollar that was derived from the opium agency should go into my pocket; and every dollar that was derived from the cotton agency, which was still legal and allowable, should go into theirs.

2515.—How long had the company allowed their servants to be opium agents?—As well as I can recollect, the E. I. directors had capriciously changed their regulations two or three times; I cannot say precisely.

2516.—Did they change them after the time of your joining the house?—Yes.

Again, Mr. Davidson, in reply to question 3042, said,

I will relate the occasion to which I allude. A ship to my assignment lay at Whampoa with the most valuable cargo that in those days had ever been known to be in one small bottom; the estimated value was 1,600,000 dollars and upwards. Great difficulties then obtained in the opium trade, and threats of search had been thrown out by the inferior mandarins. I received an express from Whampoa from the captain of the ship stating, suspiciously, a *parance*, and expressing the greatest alarm in consequence of both his officers having been taken violently ill immediately after dinner, from which he inferred they had been poisoned. I immediately collected what strength I could from the country trade; and, before embarking for the spot myself, I waited upon the then chief of the British Factory: he was my intimate friend and the sincere friend of all British interests; I said, "I know you can do nothing for me personally, who am known to you only as a foreigner; but there is £400,000 sterling of British property at Whampoa at this moment in the utmost jeopardy; and I put it to you, whether with such a fleet as you have there, you will allow that property to be plundered, and particularly as many lives must be sacrificed in the attempt." The president of the committee saw clearly the difficulty he was placed in; but being most anxious to render every assistance he most conscientiously derived a plan which perfectly satisfied me. He said, "You know as well as I what was to obtain surgeons from two of his ships to dissect the dead officer; and having done so, we discovered that the poison was not the cause of his death. We continued a strongly armed watch however, and upon the alert for twenty-four hours. The Chinese either saw that we were prepared, or never intended the attack, and the alarm passed over."

Thus we see that not only did the company's China servants conduct business as opium agents, but we also see the chief of the British factory taking nearly a similar measure for the protection of British property in the river as captain Elliot did on the 22nd of March 1839, for the same purpose at the outer anchorages; then, under far more imperative circumstances, as the whole of his countrymen were prisoners in Canton: and it should not be forgotten, with reference to China, that *† Terræ dominium finitur, ubi finitur armorum vis*. And for this measure the editor of the *"tacit check"* of the E. I. company's factory on the opium trade, following in the *secret-by-path* of Mr. King, barably blames captain Elliot; and as to the *"tacit check"*—the editor must have known that the company's servants were engaged in private agency up to the year 1816; and that it was for the interest of the company that the opium trade should prosper, as a great part of its proceeds were paid into the company's treasury for bills on Bengal, wanting which supply the company must have imported dollars.

† Lord Stowell.

From the assertions of this writer, an uninformed reader would be inclined to conclude that the company manufactured opium on a minimum instead of a maximum principle; and he often boasts that his accounts of the growth of Indian opium "will show how little credit is to be given to the representations of ignorant and party writers upon this subject."—While he exhibits himself as a thorough party writer, and has proved his ignorance on many parts of the subject which he thinks he has so clearly elucidated.

For instance, he keeps entirely out of sight the intention, subsequently abandoned, of the Bengal government in 1836 to advance money on opium consigned to China.

"We are now given to understand on good authority that government are engaged in considering the propriety of making advancements on opium investments to China at a rate more advantageous to the speculators than that at which they have hitherto obtained the assistance of capitalists."—*Bengal Herald*, 31st Jan., 1836.

Now although this contemplated measure was abandoned, does not the mere entertaining of the question prove the willingness and anxiety of the Bengal government to increase their revenue by adding a fresh stimulus to the trade in opium?

He says *two* Chinese were executed in front of the foreign factories: when he made this assertion, he must have known it to be untrue: only one Chinese was executed, and by stealth, before the foreign factories.

He again says:

"The very idea of identifying smugglers, who have lost their property by the operation of the laws they violated, seems preposterous."

So, British property extorted from the British superintendent and British merchants when under duress, their supplies of provisions stopped, and by threats of death, is lost by the just operation of (the Chinese) laws!

In our numbers for March 31st and 7th of April, we answered a part of this long article on "The opium trade" in the *Asiatic Journal* for Nov., which part we then republished from the "Sun"; and in reply to one of the concluding remarks of the editor that—"They knew the risks they incurred; they were their own insurers; they have reaped a plentiful profit in past years, & the total loss they have now suffered is a deduction from these profits"—we now remark that these observations, particularly the last, apply, with equal force, to the E. I. company, as witness the following paragraphs of a letter from Mr. H. T. Prinsep, secretary to the government of Bengal, to the chairman of the Bombay chamber of commerce. (For the whole of this letter, *vide* supplement to the C. R. 27th April.)

3.—The chamber of commerce of Bombay impugn the justice as well as the policy of those measures, and complain of the want of confidence in the government proceedings which they deem them calculated to produce. But I am directed to point out that, the opium sales of Calcutta are merely the form in which a very heavy export duty is levied on the drug produced in Bengal. The amount of duty varies necessarily each year, being dependent on the bidding of speculators. But if from circumstance it happens in any season to become excessive, so as to threaten the exclusion of the Bengal article from the market of its consumption, it cannot surely be contended by the Bombay chamber of commerce, that the remission of a part of this duty for the purpose of restoring the trade, is unwise and inexpedient.

3.—And with respect to the ground that such a remission from the price bid at a public sale is a violation of its conditions, the Bombay chamber of commerce cannot impute to the government a breach of faith to the purchasers, in merely exempting them from the payment of part of the stipulated price. The measure adopted had the full consent of those with whom the government had its dealings, and were only adopted upon their urgent representation of the emergency.

4.—The chamber of commerce further refer to these proceedings being an improper interference between speculators and their buyers; but in doing so, the chamber have omitted to advert to the circumstances which made the government participants in the speculations of the opium dealers of Calcutta.

Therefore, the total loss suffered by the spoliation of the opium by the Chinese government is a "deduction from the plentiful profits reaped in past years by the

E. I. company on the amount sales over the cost of production," and should be equally borne by all the participants in the opium trade.

We trust we shall hear no more lame excuses for the company, and sophistical arguments to prove its nonparticipation in the opium trade to China. It would be much more manly and honourable to plead guiltily to the delinquency and to share the loss, which was never contemplated by anyone in the usual risks attending the trade, and could not have been foreseen from the experience of more than half a century.

The ignorance betrayed by the London Press on the subject of the opium trade is surprising; it must be concluded that not of the editors have ever read the evidence before the house of lords, particularly the lucid statements made on the subject by Mr. W. S. Davidson and Mr. H. Magniac.

The Times will abuse, of course, all the measures and all the *proteges* of the present ministry; but it is by far too bad and too false to say that captain Elliot superintends "a trade prohibited by the laws of China, and declared by them to be contraband!"—on the contrary, capt. Elliot has done all he could against the opium trade; and that and the transshipping trade has been successfully pursued *malgre* his best efforts against both: (*vide*, proclamation 18 Decr. 1839; letter 14th June, 1839; and minutes of general meetings of British merchants held in Macao in June 1839), and the people of England have to thank the proscribed, enterprising merchants in China, and no one else, for sending home tea during 1839-40 the duties on which will realize a revenue to government of £ 3,000,000 sterling, to which fortunate result the so much decried opium trade has been of no little assistance, as supplying funds for the purchase of tea; but for the desecrated opium trade, the English people would have been without tea and the government without a revenue.

Again: The Times ask the question, being at the time in full possession of the details of the engagement. "Was captain Elliot justified in attacking the Chinese junks?" The Chinese fleet of 16 sail of junks and 13 fire rafts stood towards the Volage and Hyacinth, with the evident intention of burning them if possible: thus the Chinese commenced the attack not the English. It is not the mere sinking or driving back their paltry junks that is to be defended, but what hostile measures on the part of the English would not be justifiable, from the conduct of the high commission since the previous month of March? We can allow much for the prejudice of party spirit but when that feeling—pitiful at the best—seduces Englishmen to side with the avowed enemies of their name and nation, it degenerates, under the specious pleas and pretences of morality, justice, religion, mercy—into the most contemptible and loathsome form of treason.

Both the Times and the Courier (*vide* extracts from those papers in a preceding column) fall into the same mistake with reference to the proposed blockade of the Canton river by H. M. S. Volage in September last; and this mistake is the more extraordinary as the editors of those papers, as well as the New York editors, must have been in possession of all the facts of the case. However, the Times avails itself of its mistake—we trust it is not wilful—to heap a great deal of undeserved blame on captain Elliot; and the Courier indulges in some very free remarks on the conduct of the American merchants and shipmasters in Canton, for protesting against the right of Blockade. There is no doubt that the intimation of the intention to blockade, was too rashly given; but as to the protest of the American merchants, we can only again express our surprise that it should be first known in China—where alone it was of great interest—*vide* New York; particularly as we think a protest on such a subject should, before all other documents, be pro-

claimed, and more especially as the protesters were charged at the time with important English interests.

With reference to the declaration of the American merchants and shipmasters:

"That the right of such blockade cannot be recognized by the undersigned; and if attempted to be carried into effect to their injury or the injury of the American shipping and interests, will be considered by the undersigned and their countrymen as an infringement of their legal and just rights; it being contrary to the law of nations, existing treaties, illegal and without precedent."

According to the above declaration, the American merchants considered their legal and just rights infringed, because—as they assert and assert only, they do not attempt to prove the truth of their assertion—the threatened blockade is contrary to the law of nations, existing treaties, illegal, and without precedent.

Here is enough of confusion and tautology: but to begin with the gravamen of the protest—"the blockade being contrary to the law of nations."—Now, leaving out of the question that China is not nor ever has been within the pale of international law, neither has she ever acknowledged that she is guided by such a system of law—which has been thus defined:

"The law of nations or international law, as understood among civilized Christian nations, may be defined as consisting of those rules of conduct which reason dictates, as consonant to justice, from the nature of the society existing among independent nations, with such definitions and modifications as may be established by general consent."

Under this definition, the first assertion of the American merchants—"the blockade being contrary to the law of nations," is wholly disproved.

With reference to the blockade "being contrary to existing treaties"—does any treaty exist between Great Britain and the United States, stipulating that the former shall not declare war against China, without the permission of the latter?

The "blockade being illegal," is only a needless repetition of the first assertion.

The "blockade being without precedent;" how is this assertion proved, except it points to the opinion that the Canton rivers had never been blockaded—but does that prove they never should be? So much for the particular application: but if the assertion is meant to apply to the general question of blockade under the circumstances of the case—what were the Berlin and Milan decrees of Bonaparte; the English orders in council; and in the present day the blockade of Mexico, Buenos Ayres and the Rio Plata, by the French.

Further, the history of Europe shows that general reprisals have often preceded a declaration of war; that embargoes and blockades have in like manner been previously established: these are mitigated forms of hostility; and a nation which has a right of war against another may use any form of mitigated hostility. The larger right includes the smaller.

Now, as to England's right of war against China, at the date of the threatened blockade: can England's right be disputed after the acts of the high commissioner in March 1839; the involvement of a third and neutral party in the quarrel, which obliged the English to seek refuge on board their ships; after the murder of British subjects on board the "Black Joke;" and the proclamation of the 31st of August? If this right cannot be disputed, the right to blockade the Canton river is established apart from the particular circumstances which led to the announcement of the intention to blockade. And it is held by the courts in England that a commander of a king's ship on a station so distant as to preclude the government at home from interfering with the expedition necessary to meet the change of circumstances, may have au-

thority delegated to him to extend or vary the blockade on the line of coast on which he is stationed (*vide*, C. R. Sept. 1st, 1839.)

To prevent all further misunderstanding on this subject, we now republish the two notices issued by Captain Smith, of H. M. S. Volage on the cause of the intention to blockade the Canton river and of the abandonment of that intention.

OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

The high commissioner and the governor of these provinces having publicly forbidden the regular supplies of food to her majesty's subjects, having commanded the people to fire upon and seize them whenever they go on shore to purchase provisions; and certain of her majesty's subjects having been actually cut off: notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the requisition of the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, to establish a blockade of the river and port of Canton, and notice is hereby further given that none other than vessels actually within the port, or foreign vessels entering within six days from the date hereof, will be allowed free egress till the Blockade be declared raised.

Notice of the Blockading force will be hereafter promulgated.

Given under my hand on board her majesty's ship "Volage," at anchor in Hongkong Bay, off the port of Canton, this 11th day of Sept. 1839.

(Signed) H. SMITH.

Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Volage.

OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

The safety of certain of her Britannic majesty's subjects supposed to have been cut off by the officers of the Chinese government having been ascertained, and negotiations being opened upon the basis of the withdrawal of the proclamation against the lives and liberty of her said majesty's subjects:

It is hereby declared that till further notice be given (founded upon the result of such negotiations) the Blockade notified by me on the 11th instant will not be established, and vessels continuing to enter will be permitted to pass out unobstructed. Given under my hand on board her majesty's ship "Volage" at anchor in Hongkong Bay off the port of Canton this sixteenth day of Sept., 1839.

(Signed) H. SMITH.

Captain of her Britannic majesty's ship "Volage."

L. S. Certified True Copy.

EDWARD ELLIOT.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Shipwreck on the Pratas Shoal

A junk has arrived with the intelligence of a wreck lying on the Pratas shoal. The junk's crew boarded the wreck and brought away some of her sails, some bar iron, five boxes of Manila segars and forty five chests of opium; also some books, in which were written the names of James McKinnon, Leith, and Mr. Hopkins, ship Ostia, and Peter Lamb, in a number of the penny magazine. The new sails were made at Liverpool the old sails at Dundee, on the square mainsail was the ship's name, Egyptian. The maintopmast contained fifteen cloths. On the deck were three dead fowls and a dog apparently dead about a week. From the foregoing circumstances, it would seem that the unfortunate vessel was the Egyptian, from Liverpool; that she touched at Singapore, where she laden the opium, and from thence proceeded to Manila, and struck on the Pratas on her passage to China. Nothing has been heard of the crew, and it is to be hoped that they escaped in the boats, and have made the land somewhere.

By the extract from the Times of the 2nd of March, our readers will learn that the opinions we expressed on the management and result of the engage-

ment between H. M. ships Volage and Hyacinth on the 3rd of last November, have been re-echoed by the London press. We presume no person can now doubt that the most merciful and politic proceeding would have been to capture or destroy the whole of the Chinese squadron; to capture, of course, rather than to destroy, and either would have been a very easy task. How different then must have been the report made to the emperor. The whole imperial fleet captured or destroyed, the admiral killed or a prisoner, what opportunity then would there have been for the governor's report or the imperial pangryic—

"The admiral stood forward in the front of the batt'e, gracefully leaning against the mast, cheering on his crew, with the most perfect composure to battle, undaunted at the heavy labour; he, indeed, displayed the terror of his name, and again discharged a broadside, which killed several tens of the English barbarians"

Had the admiral and his squadron been taken, we are of opinion that the attempts to burn the English ships never would have been made; it is true, they have all failed, but they caused great confusion at the time, and some British subjects have been wounded in the two or three scuffles.

We have extracted from Galignani's Messenger of the 1st of February, a most strange article, headed "American Debating." It appears to have been republished from an American paper, the Standard. We must ask, can such things be? The note of the editor of Galignani's Messenger palliates the article as being the production of party spirit. Party spirit seduces too often even the English papers into very unseemly and indefensible vituperation; but to coin a debate in which the members of the house of representatives are scandalized as being portrayed as an assembly using language only to be heard from the most ignorant and debased classes of civilised society—if the term is not much misapplied—was left for the national feeling, self respect, and party spirit of an American editor.

We have published the following Memoranda at the request of the secretary to the E. I. and China Association; but we do not vouch for its strict correctness—

Memoranda respecting intelligence of and arrivals of the Overland Mails in China, 1838-39-40.

| ARRIVED. | | |
|----------------|----------------|--|
| Frontier | 1st July 1838. | From Singapore. Brought account of overland mail via Madras, but no letter. |
| Chas. Grant | " " | From Bombay. Brought the overland mail of the 26th of March. |
| Hutch | 24 " " | From Bombay. Brought the overland of the 22nd of April. |
| Hopkinson | 29 Aug. " | From Bombay. Brought the overland mail of 15th of May arrived in Bombay; sent to China per Genl. Palmer. |
| Sir H. Compton | 25 Sept. " | From Bombay. Brought the overland mail of 16th of June. |
| Walter Wiche | 19 Oct. " | From Calcutta. Brought the overland of mail of 7 July; letters forwarded per Suliana from Bombay. |
| Suliana | 22 " " | From Bombay. |
| Hessons | 3 Feb. 1839 | From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail of 7th of Sept. |
| Anderson | 17 " " | From Bombay. Brought the overland mail of 5th of Oct. |
| Arie | 6 March " | From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail of 3rd of Nov. |
| Emity Jane | 11 April " | From Bombay. Brought letters per overland mail of 29th of November. |
| C. Family | 23 " " | From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail of 30th of Dec. and 29th of November. |
| I. Robertson | 23 June " | From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail of the 16th of February. |

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|-------|-------|--|
| Cornwallis | 20 | " | " | From Bombay. Brought the overland mail of the 25th of March. |
| Charlotte | 8 | July | " | From Bombay. Brought the overland mail of the 27th of March. |
| Poppy | 27 | Aug. | " | From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail of the 15th of May. |
| Thos. Coates | 10 | Oct. | " | From Bombay. Brought the overland mail of the 15th of June. |
| Lady Grant | 28 | Nov. | " | From Bombay. Brought the overland mail in July. |
| Thos. Perkins | 19 | Dec. | " | From Calcutta. Brought part of August mail. |
| Glenelg | 27 | " | " | From Bombay. Brought letters per August mail. |
| Water Witch | 5 | Jan. | 1840. | From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail Sept. 17th. |
| Rob Roy | 10 | March | " | From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail Nov. 4. |
| Red Rover | 19 | " | " | From Calcutta. Brought the overland mail Dec. 4. |
| Good Success | 1 | April | " | From Bombay. Brought letters per Oct. Nov. and Dec. mails. |
| Sir E. Ryan | 25 | " | " | Brought the overland mail of the 4th of June. Received per Hellas from the East coast. |
| Alligator | 9 | June | " | Brought the overland mail at 4th March. |

From the Chinese government we must expect nothing but falsehood, deception, breaking of promises and treaties, treachery in all its most revolting forms, flattery, cringing, suppleance, while warring or treating with it, pride, haughtiness, contempt and unrelenting cruelty if unsuccessful in its power, but it should be borne in mind that the tribe of Manchu Tartars who subdued the empire did not much exceed 20,000 soldiers; and that their dynasty has become unpopular, particularly as under the actual monarch, whose reign is considered as having been throughout extremely unhappy, and only distinguished by national misfortunes: for during the last twenty years, dearths, inundations, famines, earthquakes and numberless calamities by flood and fire have abounded.

We conclude with an ardent wish that the Chinese government may see the danger in which it is involved, and act justly, and reflect its high pretensions in time; but under any the most favorable circumstances, no, think it will be a long time—the duration of which we can at present form no opinion—before any amicable foreign relations will be renewed; but it may be shortened by protecting and conciliating the people, and by respecting private property, almost or on shore, not only in China, but in all the British settlements where there are Chinese colonists.

The Chinese in Macao express their confident opinion that an audience of the emperor will not be obtained; and we are inclined to the same opinion, particularly if we commence with profecuting.

It is reported that an edict is just published, offering rewards for captives in Elliot and the rest of the English dead or alive! This is quite the style of Chinese bullying braggadocio.

KLING-HAR, OR CHUAN.

(From Stanton's Embassy)

The Clarence proceeding towards Chusan, came in the dusk of the evening in a long projecting promontory, called "Keen" point. It is the extremity of a chain of mountains upon the Chinese continent, composed apparently of masses of granite. Round this point the tide ran in whirling eddies, with a rapidity that would force into its vortex a ship of the largest size, unless a strong breeze enabled her to sail past it. Within a hundred yards of the point, the mud is brought up from the bottom in such quantities as to excite alarm, lest the ship should strike the ground, in those who are not aware of the vast depth of water in this spot, which exceeds one hundred fathoms. A little to the southward of the point, the Clarence found good anchorage in seventeen fathoms, where it was thought prudent to remain that night, as the passages among the islands leading to Chusan were narrow and intricate. In consequence of the regulations of the vigilant government of China, a report of her approach had already reached Chusan; a Chinese vessel, anchored near her, from which an officer came on board to announce that the next morning his barge should conduct the foreign vessel into the harbor of Chusan, whither she was supposed to be bound. She proceeded with the early morning tide, and after passing through several narrow straits, arrived in that harbor.

Between the Chusan and Chusan harbor, through a space of about sixty miles in length, and thirty in width, the number of islands exceeds three hundred. A dangerous rock (not that of the Hindostan already mentioned) in which the Hindostan struck on her return to the southward, is met with, in the passage to Chusan harbor. By a perusal of the manuscript journals of the English East India company's ships which had sailed formerly to Chusan, it appears that the Northumberland in the year 1704, was the only one on board of which it seems to have been known that such a rock existed. In her log-book it is observed that "they kept close to point called Deer Island, to avoid a sunken rock that lay off Sarah's Island; which, and the flag-staff on Chusan hill, being but in one, the ship is abreast of it."

The part of the harbor in which the Clarence anchored, was distant about half a mile from a landing-place, near the house of the Yungking, or military governor, who presided in this place, and which town from the big northwest by north, the depth of water was five fathoms. In this situation the four passages into the harbor were so shut in, that none of them were visible. It looked like a lake surrounded by hills, and a person standing upon the deck of the Clarence at anchor, could scarcely point out how she got there. The extent of the harbor, from north to south, is little more than a mile; but it is here three miles wide to the west. The rise and fall of the water is a difference of about twelve feet. The time of high water, in the full and change of the moon appears to be about twelve o'clock. This tide, however, is very irregular, and very susceptible to the wind, and the eddies produced by such a multiplicity of islands. At the anchoring place of the Clarence, the flood and the ebb were almost equally strong, and the water was very calm.

of nearly to the same objects on the shores. The circumstance of regular tides had been noticed in the manuscript journal of the Seranger galley, in the year 1706, when it is mentioned that "in the distance of two leagues among the Chusan islands, the irregularities of the tides were such that there was the difference of two hours in the time of high water in the two places."

Among these numerous islands there are almost as many valuable harbours or places of perfect security, for ships of any burden. This advantage, together with that of their central situation, in respect to the eastern coast of China, and the vicinity of Corea, Japan, Locheo, and Formosa, attract considerable commerce especially to Ningpo, a city of great trade in the adjoining province of Cheekang, to which all the Chusan islands are annexed. From one port in that province twelve vessels sail, annually, for copper to Japan.

Soon after the Clarence had anchored, some civil and military officers came on board to inquire the occasion of her visit, which being declared, it was settled that they should go ashore the next morning, and waiting the governor to make their demand. With these officers came to serve as an interpreter, a Chinese merchant, who had formerly been connected in trade with the agents of the East India company, while they were allowed to frequent that part of China. He still retained some what of the English language. By this man's account, the English had given no just cause of dissatisfaction in this place, tho' they have been interdicted from it, through the means, as is most likely, of the superior influence of the officers governing at Canton, who are exposed to draw large sums from the accumulation of foreign trade in that port; and perhaps also from the increasing apprehension, on the part of the Chinese government, of the ill effects which might arise from an unrestrained communication between foreigners and the subjects of that empire, in several of its ports at the same time. The Chinese merchant still recollected with pleasure the names of Mr. Fitzhugh and Mr. E. van, two of the company's principal agents at Ningpo and Chusan; and indulged a hope that the English trade would be again permitted there. He explained the reason why a salute by the Clarence of seven guns was answered by three only from the shore, by observing, that among the regulations of economy in the Chinese government, no greater number is permitted to be fired from the same spot, on any occasion of compliment. This circumstance led him to mention their rule in saluting, to point their guns always into the air; adding, that if such a prudent caution had been practised by the English, the accident would not have happened at Can on, when two Chinese were killed by a shot from an English vessel on a rejoicing day, which endangered the continuance of the British trade in China, and ended in the capital punishment of the gunners; the Chinese government taking it for granted, that guns pointed horizontally, must be really meant, whereas they might be the pretence for mischief.

The party, thus obliged to defer their return to the Lion, went to view the city or walled town of Ting-hai, situated within a mile from the large open village of suburbs, built along the shore. The way from one to the other was over a plain, intersected with rivulets and canals in various directions, which possibly might serve among other purposes, for that of separating the different properties of individuals. The ground was cultivated like a garden; not a single spot was waste; and the road, tho' good, was narrow, as if in order that as little land as possible should be lost to culture.

The city walls were three feet high, and like those of a large prison, overtopped the houses which they surrounded. Along the walls, at the distance of every hundred yards, were square stone towers. In the passages were also embattlements and holes in the merlons for archery; but there were no cannon, except a few old wrought-iron pieces near the gate. The gate was double; within which was a guard-house, where military men were stationed; and the bows and arrows, pikes, and matchlocks, orderly arranged, were no doubt intended for their use.

Of the towns of Europe, Ting-hai bore the resemblance most of Venice, but on a smaller scale. It was, in some degree, surrounded, as well as intersected, by canals. The bridges thrown over them were steep, and succeeded by steps, like the Rialto. The streets, which were no more than alleys or narrow passages, were paved with square flat stones; but the houses, unlike the Venetian buildings, were low, and mostly of one story. The attics, as to ornament, in these buildings were confined chiefly to roofs, which, besides having the tiles that cover the rafters luted and plastered over, to prevent accidents from their falling in stormy weather, were contrived in such a form as to imitate the inward bend of the ridges and sides of canvas tents, or of the coverings of skins of animals or other flexible materials, effected by their weight. A form preferred, perhaps, after the introduction of more solid materials, in allusion to the folds of clothes to which the human race had probably recourse before the invention of regular dwellings. On the ridges of the roofs were various figures of animals, and other decorations in clay, stone, or iron. The town was full of shops, containing, chiefly, articles of clothing, food and furniture, displayed to full advantage from the windows, and in a very neat and tidy manner. The

on foot, as well as on horse, carried along for miles, as were hats of straw, and articles in kind. The number of shops was uncounted, and sticks of cedar-wood were sold for burning in their temples, indicating to a slight degree of an ardent disposition in the people. Loose garments and trousers were worn by both sexes; but the men had hats of straw or cane which covered the head, their hair, except one long lock, being cut short or shaved; while the women had their entire, and plaited and coiled, becomingly, into a knot upon the crown of the head, as is sometimes seen on the female statues of antiquity.

Throughout the place there was an appearance of quick and active industry, beyond the natural effect of a climate not quite thirty degrees from the equator; a circumstance which implied the stimulus of necessity compelling, or of reward exciting, to labour. None seemed to shun it. None asked alms. Men only were passing busily through the streets. Women were seen, chiefly in the shops, and at their doors and windows.

From the 6th Vol. of the Chinese Repository.

Chusan, or Chowsan, is a large island, about 30 miles in length and 15 in breadth, surrounded by numerous islands and islets of every grade, from about one fourth the size of the principal island, to mere barren rocks just rising above the surface of the water. No description could afford any correct notice of the relative position of islands so numerous scattered in all directions. The largest number is to the south of the principal island. This island lies nearly opposite to the river of Ningpo. On its southern side is a considerable walled town, named Tinghai, in front of which is the principal harbor which the islands afford, in lat. 30° 36' north, lon. 121° 41' east, according to Hucabgh, but somewhat differently by others. The depth of water in the harbor is from five to seven fathoms. It is completely landlocked and sheltered from all winds. A long and narrow neck of land, extending from the main, terminates in Kettow (Ketow) point, three or four leagues to the southward of Chusan harbor. Running along the northern shore of this land, we shortly reach the entrance of the river of Ningpo. Kintang on the east, and Pooto on the west, of Chusan, are among the larger and more beautiful islands of this extensive group. Pooto possesses a peculiar attraction in the number of splendid temples and picturesque grottos which cover it. (See Gatland's journal, in the second volume, and the voyage of the Heron, in the fourth volume of the Repository.)

Ningpo is the chief city of a department, and a place of extensive trade. It is situated on the north bank, five or six leagues up the river Tschang, the mouth of which is about nine leagues distant from Chusan harbor. The channel for entering the river is between some small islands and the eastern point, having on the bar from 3 to 3½ fathoms, and at the anchorage inside from 5 to 6 fathoms. The town of Chinsai is situated immediately within the mouth of the river, and opposite to it is the anchorage, in lat. 29° 54' north, lon. 121° 52' 30" east.

Directly to the northward of this river is a deep gulph, the disembogement of the river Tschang. A few miles up this gulph is Hangchow too, the capital of the province Chekiang, a place celebrated for its silk manufactures, and the seat of an extensive maritime as well as inland trade. Kanpo (supposed to be the Canfu of the Mohammedan travelers in the eighth century) was formerly the port of Hangchow, but the gradual accumulation of sands has rendered it necessary to move further out towards the sea, to a place named Chapeu, situated like Kanpo on the northern side of the gulph. From hence is carried on the trade with Japan, consisting of twenty large junks annually. The embankments raised against the encroachments of the sea, and the extensive salt works, in this neighborhood, are objects of interest.

After a run of about sixty miles from the Tschang river, we pass the northernmost islands of the great Chusan archipelago, and having entered the province of Kiangsu, steer northward, towards the embouchure of the Yangtze keang, leaving the low mainland on our left, and the alluvial island Tungmang on our right. The depth of water here is from 2½ to 3 fathoms, muddy bottom. About forty-five miles further, we turn southward into the Wosung river, one of the numerous streams, which in this neighborhood intersect the country in every direction. The city Shanghai, a large commercial place, is situated on the right bank of the Wosung, about twenty or twenty-five miles up. The anchorage at the mouth of the river is in lat. 31° 30' north, lon. 121° 1' 30" east. It has been several times visited by foreigners since 1822, when the lord Amherst set

THE

| TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS | |
|---|------|
| In the Canton Register. | |
| Transit for freight &c..... | \$ 3 |
| Advertisement, each insertion..... | 1 |
| do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents. | |
| do. Continued for 3 months..... | \$ 3 |

NO. 26.

WIN BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TOONEBO.
VIN-BREAD. Salt, Beef and Pork, Flour, Tur-
 key, Peas, Paint and Paint Oil, Paint and Tur-
 key, Peas, and Canvas, Flaming York Hens, Pine
 boxes, Butter, Jams and Jellies, French Claret, Wines,
 Gin, Brandy, and Rum. A small quantity of

ORDER & COMMISSIONS expedited with dispatch
Boston, 19th April, 1862.

The number of ships, with their tonnage, entered inwards and cleared outwards from this country in China for each year, from 1830 to 1836; the average number of ships cleared outwards for that period being 215 each year, and the gross tonnage 137,500; while the average number of ships entered inwards during the same period has been 23 annually, and their gross tonnage 214,714; the mean

passions of that ancient, gallant, and chivalric monarchy in the far east. May the *Mucianus* remember that in their neighbourhood the dust of Xavier will witness their regeneration and their assertion of their just rights; let them prove themselves worthy of living in the present exciting and wondrous times, and ennoble themselves by their patriotic deeds.

We have heard that there are murmurs in Macao at the continued residence of the English; but the good citizens should take into consideration which party are most inclined and have the most power to be their lost and faithful friends in need—the English or the Chinese. And it should be remembered that the English are now constrained to remain in Macao, in order that they may be ready to prosecute their claims against the Chinese government and the bawling merchants for the value of the rest opium and the claims against the bankrupt bawling, and their losses, according from the acts of the high commissioner: these united claims amounting to several millions of drs.

Compliment to the British Navy.

In the house of commons on the 2nd of March, Sir Charles Adam, in reply to the observations on the tardiness of the government in despatching a naval force to China, observed.

"With respect to ships not being ready to send to China, it had been said, if we had had a force ready in this country, we could have had that force now at Singapore ready to take part with the Indian squadron; all he could say was, that if the force had been there, it would have been to very little purpose for the moonson would have been against the progress of the fleet, and it could not have got to its destination."

And this assertion was made by a British admiral in 1840—but it is more suited to the era of 1740—or even a century later. Does not Sir Charles Adam know that the opium clippers manned with a *Lascar* crew make the passage from Calcutta to China in less than a month, beating up the China sea in the very heart of the N. E. moonson? But there was no necessity for a British squadron to beat up the China sea; it might have reached its destination by the eastern passage and been in the Chinese waters perhaps by the time when Sir Charles Adam was telling the world that British ships of war and British seamen could no do that which is done by merchant ships and *Lascar* seamen!

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Macao, 26th June, 1860.

The following is the English version of a declaration in the Chinese language, issued by the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELSLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Twelve months since, the emperor was graciously pleased to depute Lin, the commissioner, to come to these provinces, and suppress the traffic in opium. He found it abundant; he has made it flourish here and along the whole coast of the empire.

The emperor commanded the commissioner to regulate and protect the lawful trade. He has thrown it into a smothered form, and heavy losses have been cut upon all persons pursuing it, both Native and English.

The emperor, in his wisdom and justice, commanded the commissioner to treat the foreigners with firmness, but with comradery; careful of separating the right from the wrong, so that there might be no reasonable cause for irritation and future trouble with the English government.

The commissioner disregarded the immediate offer of Elliot to fulfil the imperial pleasure, which he was ready to do, in a manner consistent with the dignity of the empire, with the preservation of the peace and with obligations of justice to innocent and honest men, unconnected with the traffic in opium. But, on the contrary, Elliot confined Elliot a close prisoner at Canton, and so detained him for several weeks, prevented him from the whole service. Community, by the seizure of their supplies of food and of fresh water, and under those circumstances, Elliot delivered up the whole to the possession of his countrymen, under great state of death.

Now had the commissioner, deputed to regulate the empire of China and of England by their friendly and honest proceedings towards an English functionary

acknowledged by his imperial majesty, and who had always obeyed the laws of the empire, and faithfully fulfilled his public obligations? And which would have been the most effectual means of accomplishing the imperial pleasure? Those that Elliot had offered, and was ready to take, founded upon the separation of the innocent from the offending, and accompanied by precautions and securities that would have given permanent efficacy to such distinctions? Or those of senseless violence, resting upon the whole transaction the character of shameful spoliation?

The commissioner preferred a career of neediness and upstater constraint, which has made impossible a duty of highest obligation in the government of England which has broken a place of all sense of confidence in the wisdom or justice of the provincial government; and which has had the effect of immediately reviving the opium traffic at all points of the coast with utmost vigour.

The emperor admonished the commissioner to maintain the honour and dignity of the empire.

He has over and over again violated his pledged word to the rest of the empire, and left the word of a high officer without weight in the estimation of all men, native and foreign.

When a native of the land was unhappily killed at Hongkong in the month of July last in a riot in which several tens of foreign seamen were engaged, Americans as well as English, Elliot closely investigated according to the laws of his country, invited the honorable officers of the empire to attend, and severely punished those persons who were convicted of participation in the disorder.

But because he could not succeed in discovering the perpetrator of the murder, and would not consent to deliver up an innocent man for execution, what are the proceedings of the commissioner? He forcibly drives away from Macao, a place situated more than forty miles from the scene of the riot, the whole of the British community, aged and infirm persons, women almost in pains of child birth young children. He captures vessels engaged in lawful pursuits, or in carrying away some of these innocent fugitives (Spanish as well as British), to be cowardly attacked by overwhelming force in the night time, and burnt. Nine or ten innocent persons, some Spanish and some English, lose their lives, some are cruelly mutilated; some still detained in captivity upon the most false pretences, and under circumstances terribly disgraceful to the empire. Prison is put into the springs of water. The English people were driven to conflict to procure supplies of food; worthy officers and soldiers of the empire have fallen a sacrifice to the violence of the commissioner, and falsehood upon falsehood has been reported to the emperor, and proclaimed to the people, to cover these bloody and disgraceful proceedings.

When the commissioner came to Canton, the empire was at peace and respected by the whole world.

His first act was one of the most unprovoked war against the English nation, by the imprisonment and wanton insult of the English officer, who had already offered to fulfil the imperial pleasure.

He found these great provinces tranquil and flourishing. In less than a year, he has reduced them to the very verge of ruin and insurrection; and piracy and robbery stalk abroad unpunished.

It is well known to the foreigners and the people of the province, that many of the provincial authorities, wise and honorable men, acquainted with the foreign character, have remonstrated against these foolish and dangerous proceedings. But he answered their counsels with contumely and menaces.

The Gracious Queen and the people of the English nation venerate the emperor, and cherish the people of the empire. But great injuries have been perpetrated, and the truth must now be made known to his imperial majesty, to the end that the evil done may be punished, and that all things may be reestablished on a sure and honorable basis.

Let the nation of the land pursue their ordinary occupations in peace and security, in the assurance that no violence will be offered to them or their property, whilst they are opposing none to the forces of the Queen of England.

The officers of the English nation are strictly commanded to protect and cherish the people of the land.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Macao, 31st March, 1860.

True Copy EDWARD ELSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The following is a notice to the inhabitants of the coast of the province of Canton.

EDWARD ELSLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao, 26th June, 1860.

The high officers Lin and Tang having visited the English Superintendents, and people at Canton with perfect civility, in a gentlemanly manner, the imperial command that they should be treated with justice and moderation, and having shamefully deceived the emperor with false reports, it has been determined by the gracious sovereign of England, to send royally appointed officers to the coast of China, to the end that the truth may be made manifest to his imperial majesty, and letting peace and honorable trade firmly established.

This notice is to declare that the Queen of England, vouchsafing the emperor and tenderly cherishing the good and peaceful inhabitants of the land, has strictly commanded that their persons and property should be rightly respected whilst they are opposing no resistance to her majesty's arms.

Let them therefore bring their supplies and commodities to the several stations of the British force without fear, in the certainty that they will receive kind attention and just payment.

This is a new card, to which our language, Mr. C. E.

The high officers Lin and Tang having by false representations drawn from the emperor orders for the destruction of hundreds of British trade, (to the injury of tens of thousands of men, native as well as foreign), the commander in chief of the English navy has now to declare by the command of the Queen of England, that no native vessel will be allowed to pass in or out of the said port, and others hereafter to be named, till the British trade shall proceed without obstruction, at points to be indicated by the commander in chief, and until further notice under his seal of office.

But sailing craft will be allowed to pass in and out of the Port of Canton without obstruction in the hours of daylight, and the native trading vessels of the outside cities and villages are permitted to pass to and fro, and to resort for purposes of mutual exchange to the station of the British shipping.

(Signed)

True Copy

CHARLES ELLIOT,

EDWARD ELSLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

We have republished, as above from the Canton Press, the English version of a declaration in the Chinese language, issued by the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, dated the 31st of March, 1860, and "a notice to the inhabitants of the coast of the province of Canton, dated, 25th instant."

We consider both of these declarations to be drawn up in utter bad taste, misconception of the character of the Chinese, besides being most faulty as to style and language. In politics a mistake is worse than a crime.

It appears the first declaration must have been written in Chinese and then translated into English for the information of H. M. subjects: a most singular mode of proceeding.

We presume it to be addressed generally to the Chinese empire, to nearly 400 millions of the human race!—as the second declaration is particularised as being addressed to the inhabitants of the coast of the province of Canton.

It has been issued as justificatory of the emperor of China and captain Elliot, condemnatory of the high commissioner, Lin.

But captain Elliot appears to have forgotten that all the acts of the high commissioner have been fully approved by the emperor; and that H. I. M. even transmitted the memorial of Tsang Wangyen to the provincial officers to be deliberated and determined on (vide C. R. 3rd March).

We forbear the ungracious task and duty of making further remarks on this singular production until we are in possession of the papers relating to China that have been laid before the house of commons; feeling confident that it will be searching dissected elsewhere; but there is one assertion and one assurance, which we feel it to be our duty to notice. With reference to the assertion. It is scarcely correct to say that the English people were driven to conflict to procure supplies of food. We were on board the worst-manned and the worst-fitted ship in the British fleet on the 4th of last Sept.; but there was not any want of food, present or prospective; Chinese boats came alongside almost daily with supplies; and there were also some rice-laden ships in the fleet.

With reference to the assurance.—"That the gracious queen and the people of the English nation venerate the emperor of China." Now, there are the characters in the Chinese language that can be translated to *venerate*, without implying inferiority, abasement, and dependence; and does not this assurance give the lie direct to Lord Napier in his grave?—That nobleman having said, in his letter to Wm. Spratt Boyd, Esq., secretary to the merchant's meeting, dated 8th of September, 1834,—"**AND AGAIN**, governor Lou has the assurance to state, in the midst of the 2nd inst., that 'the King, my master, has hitherto been reverently submissive. I most now request you to declare to them that his majesty, the King of England,

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 30th, 1880.

is a great and powerful monarch, that he rules over an extent of territory in the four quarters of the world more comprehensive in space and infinitely more so in power than the whole empire of China; &c.—"Let the governor then judge if such a monarch "will be reverently obedient to any one."

But what is the meaning—"to venerate," but to be "reverently obedient," to regard with awe. The ancients venerated the gods: that is—adored, worshipped, them. It may be said that the common race of men venerate the stars of their race—such men as Newton, Milton, Galileo, Kepler; but will any English ambassador and minister plenipotentiary declare to the minister of the King of the French, of the emperors of Austria, Russia, or any other European potentate that the Queen, his mistress, venerates the monarch, his master?—No! such a degrading declaration has been left to be whispered in the ears of the dwellers of the far east by a consul of a trade that has been involved and lost partly by his own acts. And the whole of the British people are declared to be venerated of H. I. M.—the approver of the actions of the high commissioner, who first imprisoned all British subjects in Canton; then imprisoned the British superintendent, ordered away the native servants and stopped the supplies of provisions; then extorted the surrender of 20263 chests of opium on the 27th of March, and on the 3rd of April threatened the British superintendent with the last degree of severity, if a breach of faith continued for 9 days (vide, public notice, 3rd April, 1839); then broke his word and promises in several instances; then, through his creatures, attacked and plundered the British sch. "Black Joke," killing six British subjects and cruelly mutilating others; then incited the Portuguese government of Macao to take part against us; then ordered the springs of water to be poisoned, and urged the populace to shoot us, & make us prisoners; then burnt the Sp. brig *Bilbaino*, quasi, the English vessel *Virginia*, murdering and making prisoners all her crew; then firing upon the British fleet from batteries in Hong-kong bay, at the same time that he was encouraging the trade "in a smuggling form," then attacking H. M. ships on the 3rd of Nov., then attempting several times to burn the English fleet; &c. &c. &c. besides telling falsehoods numberless: all these deeds have been approved and sanctioned by the emperor of China; and for this the British superintendent declares to the millions of China that the gracious Queen of England and the British people venerate H. I. Majesty!—For ourselves as a British born subject we do abjure, defy, deny, spurn back, and scorn such declaration.

We are confident that this declaration will have diametrically the opposite effect on the Chinese who see it than was hoped for. Captain Elliot, although a naval officer, seems to have forgotten the admirable saying of Blake—"It is our duty to fight for our country into whatever hands the government may fall." And the patriotism and pride of the Chinese may be awakened rather than lulled by such ill-conceived declarations. They will interpret it as a confession of inferiority, as an appeal to their generosity and forbearance: neither will they believe the vituperation heaped upon Lin, for they are not the judges of his conduct; there is no public opinion in China, and if they presume to blame and prejudice Lin, they must also apply the same degree of censure to their emperor: a thought that will make a Chinese tremble: the emperor of China and his officers can never do a wrong to foreigners: they are not only too just—but the foreigners have no claims on their opinion of any description: all

that is accorded to them is from benevolence and compassion. A slave-holder may form an imperfect idea of the feelings of Chinese officers towards foreigners; by examining his own breast when his slaves clamour for rights, of any description. The Chinese populace, when addressing their district officers call themselves *pisimires*: what then must be their opinion of foreigners who presume, whether justly or not, to defame on their own soil those officers whom they themselves so highly venerate?

Since writing the above some copies of the declaration in Chinese have been sent to us for distribution; and the characters used for "venerate" are *Kung King*.

LUNG-BRITANNIC THEATRE

The plot of "*Zelmira*" being nearly the same as that of *Rossini's* "*Italiana in Algeri*", the music was selected from that opera, on the 27th inst. On the curtain rising, the introduction "*Serenate il mesto occhio*" was well sung, as was that beautiful duet "*Il capriccio*" and the duetto which follow. The Aria and Chorus "*Viva il grande Khaimakhan*" were sung with much spirit, but of the magnificent trio "*Papatalci*", so far as I say that it was tolerably performed considering its difficulty. The concluding Aria and Chorus "*Pronti abiamos*" was sung in a style highly creditable to the Portuguese amateurs, especially the Bass solo by that excellent singer who entertained the subscribers a few nights since with *Rossini's* "*Largo al factotum*". The acting, scenery, and dresses were equally good, and I was delighted to see the decided improvement manifested in *toto*. The orchestra is much improved, but probably was deficient in strength—an evil easily remedied. In fact, neither the English nor Portuguese subscribers can have left the theatre with any other feeling than that of gratification and evident improvement.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 2.—In answer to Mr. Hume, Sir J. Graham said that he would read the resolution which he proposed to make on the subject of China, reserving to himself the right of alteration if he found anything requiring it in the papers not yet produced. The substance of his motion would be—That it appears to this house upon the consideration of the papers relating to China, presented to the house by command of her majesty, that the interruption in our commercial and friendly intercourse with China, and the hostilities which have since taken place, are mainly to be attributed to want of foresight and precaution on the part of her majesty's present advisers with reference to our relations with China, and more especially their neglect in not furnishing to the British superintendent at Canton with powers and instructions calculated to provide against the growing evil arising from the contraband trade in opium, and adapted to the novel and difficult situation in which the superintendent was placed."

After reading the above words of Sir J. Graham, uttered after he had sifted all the papers relating to China, that had been laid before the house, we are more at a loss than ever to account for, or to apprehend, those words of capt. Elliot,—which were published in the Canton Press of the 22nd of Dec. 1838.—if captain Elliot did so express his self:—"I now hold orders from my government strongly reprobating the smuggling of opium on the river: orders which leave me no doubt as to the course which I ought to pursue."—And still less can we now comprehend the meaning, or the justification, of the following expressions in the public notice to H. B. M.'s subjects, dated 22nd of May, 1839, and in the declaration transmitted to the *Weisung* and *Koonmin-foo*, dated 21st June, 1839. In the public notice:—"The disregard of formal offers

upon the part of H. M.'s officer, to adjust all difficulties by the fulfilment of the imperial will;" and in the declaration:

"On the 24th of March last, Elliot repaired to Canton and immediately proposed to put an end to the state of difficulty & anxiety then existent by the faithful fulfilment of the emperor's will; and he respectfully asked that he and the rest of the foreign community might be set at liberty, in order that he might calmly consider and suggest adequate remedies for the evils so justly denounced by his imperial majesty." And also in the "English version of a declaration in the Chinese language, issued by the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China,—but it is not expressed in the public notification to whom issued—this avowal is repeated in the following words.—"The commissioner disregarded the immediate offer of Elliot, to fulfil the imperial pleasure, which he was ready faithfully to do, in a manner consistent with the dignity of the empire, with the preservation of the peace, and with obligations of justice to innocent and absent men, unconnected with the traffic in opium."

Further, in captain Elliot's official notice to British subjects, dated 31st of Dec. 1838, are these words:

"He takes this occasion to reprobate that part of the act of parliament, and the order in council on which his instructions are founded."

The act of parliament is dated 28th of August and the orders in council are dated 9th of December, 1833, and all the powers and authorities which on the 21st of April, 1834, were by law vested in the E. I. company's supercargoes were, by those orders, then vested in the superintendents. Now these powers and authorities were vested in the supercargoes for one purpose and end;—namely,—the protection of the E. I. company's monopoly, and of course they must have expired with the monopoly: the monopoly and the powers and authorities were exhaled in one and the same dying gasp; we think we demolished any and all pretences assumed to be founded on these said powers and authorities in the Canton Register of the 25th December, 1838.

If, then, Sir James Graham, proves that he has just grounds for his resolution, where is the justification of captain Elliot's offer to faithfully fulfil the emperor's will;—of his offer, in October last that "the officers of his establishment shall accompany the Chinese officers in their search for opium (on board British vessels outside the Bocea Tigris and beyond the power of the Chinese: again we quoted Lord Stowell—*Terra dominium fuitur, ubi fuitur armorum vis*, and if opium shall be found, he will offer no objection to the seizure and confiscation of the (whole) cargo! &c." (Vide C. R. Extra 23rd October, 1839). What powers and instructions had he to make all or any one of these offers?—Certainly the British community in China know not of these powers and instructions.

E d i c t .

[Translated from the Portuguese as China, 25 June.]

The governor conjointly with the loyal senate, observing that some of those whom they represent are under the anxiety that the actual measures taken by H. B. M.'s government with respect to the government of the celestial empire may affect the quiet and well-being that all have enjoyed notwithstanding the past crisis, have thought it their duty again to address themselves to all the citizens, representing that the government being confident in the promises that have been made to them by the superior officers of H. B. M. and those of H. I. M. trust to maintain the neutrality that it is incumbent on them to follow in the present circumstances, and avert from this city those

calamities that any out-breaking may produce. The citizens composing this establishment already know from experience that the promises of their representatives are true, and that on a former occasion, when their entire confidence was required by them, they did not find themselves illuded:—continue, therefore, to repose full confidence in them; and the governor conjointly with the loyal senate assure them that from thence no disadvantage will ever result to them.—Again they recommend tranquillity and union, as through them will be accomplished the ends we must all desire. The which is published for general information.

Macao, in session, 25th June, 1840.—
Jose Joaquim Barros, Secretary. &c.—
Silveira Pinto, Goularte. Vieira. Paiva. Silva. Jorge.

PROCLAMATION.

Rules of rewards for destroying the English.

An offer of rewards, which will only be awarded, to any who shall destroy the English.

1st. Whether civil or military officers, soldiers or people, whosoever shall be able to take an English man-of-war carrying eighty great guns, delivering the same to the mandarins, shall receive the reward of \$20,000. For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns less will be given. For every great gun less, the reward will be diminished \$100. Whatever the vessel contains besides the great guns, weapons of war, and opium, which must be given up to the mandarins, excepted; such as clocks, watches, cloths, goods, or money—all these in addition shall be awarded to the takers of the vessel! Again, to any who shall destroy a great man-of-war of the said foreigners, not leaving even a single plank—substantial evidence being produced of the same,—shall be given the reward of \$10,000. For a smaller one less, in proportion!

2nd. Whosoever takes an English merchant vessel, shall have as a reward whatever the vessel contains—excepting the vessel, great guns, implements of war, and opium, which must be given up to the mandarins;—such as goods and money. In addition to which for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive the reward of \$10,000; two and a half masts \$5,000; two masts \$3,000. For taking an English large (sloop) or passage boat \$300; a small one \$100.

Whether large or small, for the destroying or sinking of each English vessel—substantial evidence being produced of the same—the proportion of one third of the foregoing rewards shall be awarded.

3rd. For taking alive a foreign mandarin or officer, on inquiry should it be ascertained that he is the said man-of-war's chief officer, the reward shall be (\$5,000) five thousand dollars; for any other officer, more or less, according to his rank and office,—the rule of lessening—for every degree lower, the reward shall be diminished \$500!

4th. For killing foreign mandarins or officers—substantial evidence being produced of the same, one third of the proportional reward for taking such alive shall be awarded!

5th. For seizing alive Englishmen or Parsees, whether soldiers or merchants, for each one a reward shall be given of \$100; for each one killed, evidence being produced of the same \$20. As for taking the black devils, it ought to be decided whether they are soldiers or slaves, and the reward granted accordingly!

6th. For taking Hen rascals—Chinese—who supply the barbarians, or deal in opium, the same on trial being condemned, decapitated, and their heads exposed; for each such \$100 reward; besides these, for those of less crime, less reward will be given!!

June, 24th 1840.

Translated by I. J. R.

—Sup. to the Canton Press, June 27th.

DINNER TO MR. JARDINE.

(From the Morning Chronicle, March 12).

The public dinner given yesterday at the London Tavern

* The translator cannot vouch for the truth of this paper. His copy has been taken from the original at Canton, and from the source whence it comes, and the circumstances of the case, he has reason to believe it true in the main or altogether. The names of the houses, who were immediately the governor and high officers of the province, were not copied, nor the date. It must however, be of very recent date. As such a paper is hardly expected to be posted up or given it from the best accessible source. The Translator.

to William Jardine, Esq., late of Canton, by his friends, to mark their esteem and regard for him on the occasion of his return to his native land, was in the best style which the city of London can furnish, and was attended by upwards of 150 gentlemen, the great part, if not all, of whom had either partaken of the hospitality of Mr. Jardine during his long residence in the East, or had been in some way benefited by his extensive influence, benevolence, and liberality. The duties of the chair were officially discharged by Captain Hise, who dwelt with much appreciation upon the hospitality and charitable acts of Mr. Jardine, and on the deep debt of gratitude which the company's service had incurred to him from the never ceasing acts of importunity to their countenance which he had been able to accomplish from his influence with the entire authorities at Canton. Captain Clarke spoke with excellent effect upon the goodness of heart which Mr. Jardine had evinced in his kind attention to the afflicted widow and family of Lord Napier in that distant land; and Mr. John Abel Smith, M. P., Alderman Copeland, a. F., and Mr. Hastie, M. P., bore ample testimony to his integrity and private worth. The proceedings of the day must have been peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Jardine; and no situation can be more enviable than of the successful British merchant thus honored on his return from abroad to his native country after having acquired a princely fortune by the pursuits of industry and laborious attention to business.

In reply to the toast of the day, Mr. Jardine spoke with much unaffected ease and unpretending fluency. A vein of quiet humor was interspersed throughout his speech, in which he never was at a loss either for words or matter. He remarked that they were indeed a bold set of men to come forward at present with such a demonstration in favor of him who had been termed 'The head smuggler of Canton'; but the truth was, that the 'Chinese were not actuated by any principles of morality, but by the apprehensions which they experienced from the leaking out of the opium silver.' This, we believe, is the real secret of Chinese morality; and, as a proof of their hypocrisy, Mr. Jardine well observed that they are large growers of opium themselves. We have heard, indeed, that one fourth part of the annual consumption of the 'drug' is opium of native growth; and if the cultivation of the poppy were stopped in our Indian possessions, the only result, we very much fear, would be that the Chinese would get the trade into their hands, so that their opium would be successful, and the wily easterners would then enjoy the laugh at our expense.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

Sir,—Any one who has been in China, and who may have read Mr. King's account of the process of destroying the opium seized by the authorities, just then commenced, must be struck by the apparent facility with which the whole of it remaining might, probably or certainly have been recovered from the spoilers.

Every body there must have known to what place the opium had been taken when delivered from the receiving ships, and it does, therefore, seem surprising that Captain Elliot should not have adopted a measure that was staring him and every one in the face, and saved this government from the heavy liabilities he has thrown upon it. There were sixty sailing ships at the time, most of them large ships, and among them 1,500 British seamen, from whom a draft of 300 or 400 might have been armed, and led by himself in the boats of the fleet to the spot described, about six miles to the eastward of the Boon Tigris. Their appearance alone would have set the commissioner and his guards to the rout; but, had it been necessary, no compunction should have been felt in sacrificing some of them for the accomplishment of an object so important, and which would have smoothed our way so much afterwards.

Captain Elliot might think himself in danger of the heavy displeasure of his own government in case of a failure, for having attacked the Chinese; but what man in such circumstances would think of anything but the object in view, when success appeared certain and the loss of life a mere chance? Men are sometimes so situated that too slow a regard to their own personal responsibility becomes almost a crime against their country, and certainly a slur upon their own patriotism and character. Great minds overlook such trifling with a glorious opportunity before them.

Captain Elliot, smarting under his late usage, must have felt an additional stimulus to lead him on. He could not have compromised any pledge given to the Chinese when the opium was delivered up, to save his own and the lives of two hundred more, as he himself says. If a man should stop me on the highway, when quietude, peace, and spare my life on condition of a quiet surrender of my property, and I borrow a weapon from a neighbouring house, and overtaking him, oblige him by force to make restitution of what he took from me by force, what blame could possibly attach to me?

A very little drilling would have prepared the men to act in concert, and when landed I would answer for their not allowing a Chinaman to remain five minutes on the spot. Their desire to lend a hand to their countrymen would have been quite enough, but with the additional prospect of a well deserved reward for recovering a property so immense in value, nothing would stand before them. They would have the Chinese by the tail in half a second, or before they could say Jack Robinson.

Although ten days had elapsed after Mr. King's visit to the depot and the last date from Macao, without any notice of such a proceeding, let us hope that it was going on in silence, and that we shall by the next India mail, hear of its successful result.

I am Sir, your obedient servant.

AN OBSERVER (from China).

London, Nov. 5.

Courier Nov. 6.

BOLE PONJIS REDIVIVUS.

Ponjis beneath bellona, and indolent a mortal can, title to the glory of

THE BENGAL VOLUNTEERS.

Our bugles sound about, boys,
The sails are flowing free.

With standard, drum, and sword, boys,
We cross the rearing sea,
To lands where golden Pagoda shine
Begirt by Tartar spurs,
Another land's wealth to twice
For the BENGAL VOLUNTEERS.

Remember how our fame, boys,

Is won of Java's strand;
The tower of our many boys,
Still rings through Ava's land,
And though the China dragon cower
His rampant crest upturned,
He soon shall learn, that erst to bow
To THE BENGAL VOLUNTEERS.

Few men of Lanka's look on, boys,

And none of mighty Clive's;
Not though those men are gone, boys,
Their spirit still survives,
And brightest burns where'er the sea
Some bold battalion bears
The flag long crowned with victory
O'er BANGOR VOLUNTEERS.

The rich Canton awaits, boys,

With fear our bugle call;
'Twixt ring by Peking's gates, boys,
And Ching's wondrous wall,
And Heaven's son, with terror dumb,
Shall tremble when he hails
The new day dawning of the British drum
Of THE BENGAL VOLUNTEERS!

BRANDISBURY.—The correspondent of the Star reports the following low personalities as having occurred in the Senate of the U. States:—We will that the reporters generally save the national honor, by making no mention of such scenes.

I will not notice what passed backwards and forwards between these two gentlemen in the best possible spirit, but proceed to relate what occurred between Mr. Clay and Mr. Walker. The latter, after the conclusion of Mr. Buchanan's short reply to Mr. Clay's speech of the 10 day, rose and said that the Senator from Kentucky seemed to consider him too small game to notice.—Sir, said Mr. W. I do not wish to notice that Senator; if I wish to deal with this thing—not the dead; that Senator has been discharged; whether it had been an honorable discharge or not, he could not say.

Mr. Clay. "Sir, I have only a single word to say to the Senator from Mississippi; and it is, probably the last notice he will ever receive from me. Let me tell that Senator, and all those who back him, that old, young, or dying, he should never fail to repel insinuation and impertinence, or answer any calls that honor might demand, here or elsewhere."

Mr. Walker. "I rise to say that, if the Senator feels aggrieved by anything I have said, I am ready to give satisfaction here or elsewhere."

Mr. Clay. "I feel aggrieved by anything which that Senator can say; Sir he is incapable of producing one single emotion of any kind or character in my countenance; I feel aggrieved; was there ever such an insult? I merely rise to rebuke insinuation and impertinence, and to let that Senator, and those who prompt him, know that as long as one single position throbbled in this heart I shall never fail to do so; and that old or young; I am ready to meet him and his whole phalanx upon any theatre of action they may choose to affect!" At this burst of eloquent indignation and determination, the crowded galleries manifested pretty strong symptoms of applause, which it was hard to control.

Mode of taking Fish in Australia.—The tribes inhabiting the banks of the Darling may be considered lethophagi in the strictest sense, and their mode of fishing was really an interesting sight. There was an unusually deep and broad reach of the river opposite to our camp; and it appeared that they fished daily in different portions of it in the following manner:—The king stood erect in his bark canoe, while nine young men with short spears went up the river, and as many down the river, until, at a signal from him, all dived into it, and returned towards him, alternately swimming and diving; these divers transfixing the fish under water, and throwing them on the bank. Others on the river brink speared the fish when thus encircled, as they appeared among the weeds, in which small openings were purposely made to attract them. In this manner they speared with astonishing despatch some enormous cod, but the largest were struck by the chief from his canoes with a long barbed spear. After a short time the young men in the water were relieved by an equal number, upon which they came out shivering, the weather being very cold, to warm themselves in the centre of a circular fire kept up by the gins on the bank. The death of the fish in their practised hands was almost instantaneous and caused by merely holding them by the tail with the gills immersed.—Mitchell's Travels in Australia.

MARRIED.—At the British Chapel, Macao, on the 25th inst., by the Revd. ALLEN FIELDING, chaplain of H. M. S. "MYSTIC," EMILY CRAIGIE, third surviving daughter of the late Captain C. R. CRAIGIE, M. C. S., to CRAWFORD KERR, Esquire, of Macao.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1840.

NO. 27.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Macao, 4th July, 1840.
THE duties of the Office of Chief Superintendent of the Trade of High Subjects in China, will be carried on by the Deputy Superintendent, during the absence from this of Captain (here) Elliot; and it is requested that all Public Despatches or letters to the address of the Chief Superintendent will be sent to the Office of the Deputy Superintendent at Macao.
(Signed) A. R. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Superintendent of the Trade of High Subjects in China.

FOR SINGAPORE TOUCHING AT RHIO.

THE fine sailing Brig "IBERIA," 230 Tons, Captain RUMBA, will be dispatched on Monday morning the 13th inst. positively. Has room for a few Packages for freight of which apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 6th July, 1840.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

THE Brig SOUNDHARPOREY will be dispatched on Thursday next. Letters will be received till 3 P. M. on that day at five o'clock of
JOHN A. MURDER—Macao.

FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.

THE Charlotte, Captain LEE, 300 Tons, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOR, Captain A. YOUNG, daily expected, will be dispatched for BOMBAY a few days after arrival here. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR SALE.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Bark KALIMAAS, Capt. MIDDLETON, now lying in Macao Roads, where she will receive freight and have quick despatch. Freight and landing purchasers are to apply at the Office of Messrs. SENN VAN BAREL, TOBIAS & Co. in Macao.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Portuguese Brig GENOVEVA, of 185 Tons burthen, apply to
Mr. P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

NOTICE.—The estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER is to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on 30th June, 1839.
Macao, 7th July, 1840. TURNER & Co.

Copy. Glasgow, 21st January, 1840.
WE have to intimate, that we have succeeded to the business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMESON, MATHESON & Co., here, and at Calcutta. Our Firm in this City is so signified; that at Calcutta, JAMESON & Co.; and at Canton, our Firm will continue, JAMESON & How. Mr. JAMESON becoming a Partner at it. We are, Your most obedient Servants.
JAMESON, MATHESON, & How.
Signatures at Glasgow of
GEO. JAMESON, (Signed) JAMESON,
JOHN MATHESON, (Signed) MATHESON, & How.
JAMESON & How. (Signed in China.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIBSON, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, in this date, in our Establishment of JAMESON & Co., there, and of JAMESON & How in China.
Macao, 1st July, 1840. JAMESON & HOW.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM J. ROBIN in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1840; and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES BURNHAM is admitted a Partner from this date.
China, 1st July, 1840. BENT & Co.

London, 1st January, 1840.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the death of Mr. MICHAEL FORBES, his interest and responsibility in our establishment have ceased, and Mr. CHARLES FORBES (Brother of our Mr. GEORGE FORBES) has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
FORBES, FORBES & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM DENT in our firm ceased from this date, China, 30th June, 1840. DANIALL & Co.
With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILLIAM DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIALL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo, under the same Firm, by the remaining Partners, M. JAMES DANIALL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIALL, whose production is held by the undersigned,
W. C. LEGGAT
JOHN H. CANNAN.
China, 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The business formerly conducted by a firm under the firm of RIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the enclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. WM & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.
Macao, 20th June, 1840.
RIBBY ADAM & Co.
THOMAS GEMMELL.

MASILA CIGARS.

FOR SALE.—At the Office of D. G. & Y. LEBLANC, YENA, best MASILA CIGARS, 4th and 5th Streets.

FOR SALE.—100 SUPERIOR MASILA CIGARS. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

TO LET.—A large and spacious house, well furnished, with a beautiful Garden in Praia da Manduca, lately occupied by Messrs. TURNER & Co. Apply to
FELIPE JOZE DE FREITAS,
Praia da Manduca.

For sale at the Godowns of F. J. F. L. in Praia da Manduca, Red and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter casks, Malaga Wine in Pipes, and Bottles of different sizes, Malaga in small casks, Caravellos in do. Port, Malmsey, Moscatel and Caravellos Wines in bottle Squares.
2 Pianos, being 1 forte piano and piano forte.
2 Handmade Light Lusters.
1 Anchor and chain, 75 fathoms long.
Molasses and Banana Wood.
A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—HOBBSBURGH'S CHAIRS of the EAST COAST of CHINA, price \$5 each. Apply to
W. S. BOYD.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A SMALL quantity of LA QUERED WARE, consisting of Ladies Work Boxes and Tables, Tea Caddies, Tea trays, Books, Writings, &c. Also, TEAS, Pekoe, Poor, Good and Strong, all in 10 catty boxes; del. gratis in Macao or Toankoon. Apply to
JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 21st April 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following boats the Pacific is entrusted to apply at Toankoon to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "Isabella," and at Macao to the undersigned, viz—
Shippers: "Africa," "Union," "Sydney" and "Black Jack," and Captains: "St. George" and "Guthrie."
JNO. SMITH.

Commercial Treaties.

Turkey. Sultan Mehmed. May be live for ever.
"Let every thing be ordered in conformity to these regulations, and may they never let anything be done."
1. The English nation and its subjects, and all other merchants shall log and use the English flag, with their vessels and merchandise of all descriptions, may pass safely by sea, and go and come into our dominions, without any kind of prejudice or molestation being done to them in person, property, or effects, by any person whatsoever, but they shall be left to the undisturbed enjoyment of their privileges, and be at liberty to trade to all ports.
2. If any of the English coming into our dominions by land be molested or detained, such persons shall be instantly released, without any further obstructions being given to them.

3. English vessels entering the ports and harbours of our dominions shall and may at all times safely and securely abide and remain therein, and at their free will and pleasure depart therefrom, without any opposition or hindrance from any one.

4. If it shall happen that any of our ships suffer by stress of weather, and not be provided with necessary stores and requisites, they shall be assisted by all who happen to be present, whether the crews of our imperial ships, or others, by sea and land.

5. Being come into the ports and harbours of our dominions, they shall and may be at liberty to purchase at their pleasure, with their own money, provisions and all other necessary articles, and to provide themselves with water, without interruption or hindrance from any one.

6. If any of their ships be wrecked upon any of the coasts of our dominions, all —, —, —, governors, commandants, and others on our vessels, who may be near or present, shall give them all help, protection, and assistance, and restore to them whatsoever goods and effects may be driven ashore; and in the event of any plunder being committed, they shall make diligent search and inquiry to find out the property, which, when recovered, shall be wholly restored to them.

7. The merchants, interpreters, bankers, and others, of the said nation, shall and may, both by sea and land, come into our dominions, and there trade with the most perfect security, and in coming and going, in either they nor their attendants shall receive any the least obstruction, molestation, or injury, either in their persons or property, from the —, —, —, sea captains, soldiers, and others our slaves.

17. Our ships and galleys, and all other vessels, which may fall in with any English ships in the seas of our dominions, shall not give them any molestation, nor detain them by demanding any thing, but shall show good and mutual friendship the one to the other, without occasioning them any prejudice.

19. If the crews or gallies of the Chinese seas be found to have taken any English vessels, or robbed or plundered them of their goods and effects, also if any one shall have forcibly taken any thing from the English, all possible diligence and exertion shall be used and employed for the discovery of the property, and inflicting condign punishment on those who may have committed such depredations; and their ships, goods, and effects, shall be restored to them without delay or intrusion.

21. Duties shall not be demanded or taken of the English, or the merchants sailing under the flag of that nation, on any dollars they may import into our sacred dominions, or on those they may transport to any other place.

23. English merchants, and all others sailing under their flag, may, freely and unrestrictedly, trade and purchase all sorts of merchandise (prohibited commodities alone excepted), a conveyance, either by land or sea, or by way of the river, —, to the countries of —, or —, and bring back thence other merchandise into our sacred dominions, for the purpose of traffic, and also transport others to — and other conquered countries.

25. Should the ships bound for — be forced by contrary winds to put into —, or any other place of those parts, and not be disposed to buy or sell any thing, no one shall presume to forcibly take out or seize any part of their merchandise, or give to the ships or crews any molestation, or obstruct the vessels that are bound to those ports.

27. On the ships arriving at any port, and loading their goods, they may, after having paid

their duties, safely and securely depart, without experiencing any molestation.

41. English ships bound to — or other ports of our sacred dominions, shall in future be bound to pay duties, according to custom, on such goods only as they shall, of their own free will, land with a view to sale; and for such merchandise as they shall not discharge, no duty shall be demanded, neither shall the least molestation or hindrance be given to them.

44. English and other merchants navigating under their flag, who trade to — shall pay such duties on the silks, brought and laden by them on board their ships, as are paid by the — and —, and not one cent more.

55. The imperial fleet, galleys, and other vessels departing from our sacred dominions, and sailing in with English ships at sea, shall in no wise molest or detain them, nor take from them any thing whatsoever. English ships shall no longer be liable to any fu search, or exaction at sea under colour of search or examination.

70. English ships coming to the ports of — and other ports of our sacred dominions, shall pay, — for anchorage duty, without a cash more being demanded of them.

72. No molestation shall be given to any of the aforesaid nation buying —, or —, or —, and —, and desirous of exporting the same from thence, after having paid the duty of 3 per cent., by any demand of customs for the exportation thereof, neither shall one cent more be demanded of them.

75. That it being represented to us that English merchants have been accustomed hitherto to pay no custom or sea duty, either on the silks brought by them at — and —, or on those which come from — and —, and are purchased by them at — from the —; if such usage or custom really exists and the same be not prejudicial to the empire, such duty shall not be paid in future.

Treaty between Great Britain and — concluded at — of —, 18 —.

1. From the moment of signing the present treaty, every act of hostility between England & China shall cease.

5. In return for the indulgence and good treatment afforded by — to English merchants, with respect to their goods and property, as well as in all matters tending to facilitate their commerce, England shall reciprocally extend every indulgence and friendly treatment to the flags, subjects, and merchants of — which may hereafter frequent the dominions of her Britannic majesty for the purpose of commerce.

6. The last custom-house tariff established at —, at the ancient rate of 3 per cent., and particularly the article relating to the interior commerce, shall continue to be observed, as they are at present regulated, and to which England promises to conform.

10. English patents of protection shall not be granted to dependants, or merchants who are subjects of the —, nor shall any passport be delivered to such persons, on the part of ambassadors or consuls, without permission previously obtained from —.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

JULY 7TH, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| England | 4th April | Singapore | 15th June |
| U. States | 4th March | Java | 22nd May |
| Calcutta | 24th May | Manila | 23rd June |
| Bombay | 10th — | Austral-Asia | 16th Feby. |

ARRIVED.—BLACKLY, Ships, from Liverpool 1st March. CHARLOTTE, Lieut. Wagner, from Manila. H. C. armed steamer ENTERPRISE, Captain West, from Singapore.

SAILED.—LUDOWA, (Am.) GORE, CORRETA, (Sp.) PARLOS, and KERMANNIA, (Sp.) MARCAIDA, for Manila. BURGARD, Perdon, for Singapore & Calcutta. WILLIAM HARRIS, Norin, for London. 2nd July THOMAS KING, for Manila and Sydney. 5th NANTICO, (Am.) Day, for New York. GLOOM, (Am.) Christopher, for Philadelphia.

PASSENGERS.—Per NANTICO, Revd. P. Parker, M. R. S. Forbes, Esq., and Captain P. Jannetty.

During the past week, H. M. S. Sylphide, Captain Anson & H. C. steamer, Enterprise & Madagascar, have sailed to join the Admiral.

UNDER DESPATCH.—Per Calcutta Kitty, for Bombay. Maria, for Madras. Soudaporey, for Singapore touching at Rangoon.

SHIPS LOADING FOR ENGLAND.—Mary Elizabeth.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.—American, Koon-chin, Panama, Spanish, D. M. Amigos, Nueva Victoria. VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, Francis Yates, from Liverpool, Davis, from Calcutta, from Bombay, Union, Birrom, from Singapore, Rose, Clifton, (Trpt.) Nazareth Shah, (Trpt.)

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. S. 1st Lt. Melville 74 Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, C. B. Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas, Wellbelly 74 Commodore Sir J. G. Bell, Capt. Mailand, Druid 44 Captain Sir J. Smith, Black 44 Capt. P. Bouchier, Albatross 28 Capt. Kuper, Volage 28 Capt. Warren, Conway 28 Capt. C. D. Bellhouse, Lynce 28 Capt. J. P. Ricks, Alcester 28 Capt. Mason, Pyed 18 Captain Anson, Cruiser 16 Capt. Gifford, Hyacinth 18 Captain Rattlesnake (Frigate ship), Capt. Brodie, H. C. armed steamer Queen, Capt. Warden, Mulagcar capt. Diney, Atlanta capt. Rogers, Enterprise, capt. West.

We have not received any papers by the arrival of the last week.

H. M.'s ships Blenheim, 74, Inconstant, 36, Pique, 42, Aphrodite, 28, Wanderer, 18, Modeste, 18, Columbine, 16, H. M.'s steam frigates Cyclops and Hydra, and the H. C.'s armed steamers Sesostria and Cleopatra, are daily expected; when a sufficient force will, of course, be left in this neighbourhood for the protection of British subjects.

With reference to a commercial treaty with the government of China,—when we have obtained reparation, indemnification, and certain security for the future,—then we may discuss a commercial treaty with a humbled aggressor; in the meantime, as a model, we recommend the former treaty with Turkey, which we have extracted from M'Culloch's dictionary.

Blockade of Mexico: extracts from Dr. Lushington's speech.

"He (Dr. Lushington) had never yet heard that it was matter of right that the natives of one nation dwelling in another could claim freedom from the law of the land of which they had become inhabitants, but that the permission to reside there was to be conceded under the terms and according to the discretion of the country which gave the permission; above all things, he had never yet heard that in the affairs between nations it was to be permitted that any state to say to another, 'I will have a commercial treaty for my own advantage. You shall not be judge of what will best suit your interests and convenience; you are not to exercise the great and important right of all states to make treaties of commerce according to your notions of advantage.'" (Hear, hear.)

The question of blockade was of great importance as related to this country. His noble friend opposite, speaking of it, said, that in his research into the history of the law of nations, he had found no instance of a blockade in a state of peace. He (Dr. Lushington) believed that the learning on this subject always had reference and relation to a state of war. Nothing could be more dangerous than to define what constituted absolute war between two countries. In former times the usage used to be that a declaration of war was necessary before hostilities were commenced, and notice of it was given to the whole world. That, however, could now be said no longer—the usage was altered and it was impossible to charge any nation with a breach of the law of nations, simply because it had not published a declaration of war. But France was not at liberty to carry on amicable relations with one portion, and hostile proceedings with another portion, of the same nation, as in this instance. He gave no positive opinion whether France was or was not at war with Mexico, because that depended on the facts of the case, which he had not before him. As to the part which had been taken by her majesty's government, he thought his noble friend below him (Lord Palmerston) had satisfactorily explained the effect of his announcing a notification of the blockade. He apprehended that it was abundantly clear that when one nation notified a blockade, and such notification was transmitted to a neutral state, the common practice was instantly to give notice of it to the merchant of that country, but it did not affect in the slightest degree the legality of the blockade. The noble lord the member for Liverpool has stated that he had received information that the block had not been properly maintained, and that a different communication had been made to British merchants. It was true, that if a blockade was not so kept up as to keep all parties under strict control, constantly and uniformly, it was not legal, and this France had no right to do. For that position the noble lord opposite (Lord Sandon) had the authority of Lord Russell."

With reference to the article on the pseudo-blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances, in the last Canton Press, and comparing it with the subsequent article on conciliating the venerable Taoukwang and obtaining the good will of the people by respecting their prejudices, customs, and affections,—the suspicion is excited that it was not written by the conciliatory editor of the C. P.; and we are rather inclined to attribute it to a correspondent of our own in to day's Register, who signs, himself 'A British merchant.' But be this as it may, we shall proceed to prove, even from the terms of the Chinese proclamation to the natives of the province of Canton,—that the "report that the blockade will not be strictly enforced according to the terms of the notice, &c.—is not a gross libel on the British plenipotentiaries," as is asserted by the writer of the article in question,—

We take the official translation as published in the C. P. of the 27th of June:—

"Let them therefore bring their supplies and commodities (i. e. war, merchandise) to the several stations of the British forces without fear, in the certainty that they will receive kind protection and just payment."

Now the characters here translated "supplies and commodities" are not 鮮食物—fresh provisions, but 貨物—goods—

an official phrase always used by the Chinese officers in their proclamations, and under which phrase every article of import and export are included, from cotton down to flints, from tea & raw silk down to kettles and crackers.

What blockade is this? What men are these who are thus trifling with the law of nations, the orders of H. M.'s government, and disgracing the English nation?—For the opinions of an adherent of the present government, the judge of the consistory court, Dr. S. Lushington, on the law of blockade, vide the foregoing extracts. We expect to hear that Sir Gordon Bremer has resigned his command in disgust! We shall not abandon this subject.

We have abridged from the Bombay Times a large portion of Mr. Warren's pamphlet on the opium question which will be found in the supplement.

To us this question appears to rest on narrow grounds. The courts of law in Calcutta have decided that the forced surrender of the opium was the act of the Chinese government; if this decision is correct the inference is clear—the Chinese must account to the English government for the appropriation of 20,283 chests of opium; and the English government to those who surrendered their opium to its officer.

Scribamus indocti doctique.

There cannot be a doubt that the letter from A. to the last C. P. and that from B. in our supplement of day, were written by the same person; and from the 'fine roman hand' we ascribe them to a severer American missionary, in whose cranium the organs of amity and philanthropitiveness must be fully developed; for he appears to envy the Chinese their privilege of polygamy; and indeed, almost trenches on a portion of the 10th commandment; but we doubt whether he would find three wives to be a luxury.

Before captain Elliot went on board the Melville he told different parties here that he expected the whole of the queen's commission would be in Chusan in a month.

If the taking possession of Cousan is to be the first proceeding of the British forces, we suppose admiral Elliot will find that island on his arrival already in possession of the forces under Sir Gordon Bremer. In that event, in what way will the royally appointed officers proceed to

make the truth manifest to H. M. that lasting peace and honorable trade may be firmly established!"—We rather suppose that the first step will be to deliver a communication from the English government to the Chinese government, demanding categorical answers in so many hours or days, failing which, a declaration of war will be issued by the admiral, and then *en vieto*.

A fast-boat from Canton has brought the intelligence that a day or two ago all the hong merchants were sent for into the city by the governor, who expressed a wish to see all the foreigners in Canton within the city: this wish he afterwards abandoned; but the hong merchants, when they returned from the city, described the governor as being highly enraged at the capture of the salt junk, and recommended the foreigners forthwith to leave Canton.

Save me from my friends.

Our contemporary of the Press fills a column and a half of his last paper with the most unmeaning prattle on the remarks we made last week on the two proclamations issued by captain Elliot in the Chinese language; and we are, therefore, obliged to devote the same or a larger space to the ridicule of as much humbug as even the C. P. has ever inflicted on its readers.

1.—"How can captain Elliot forget a thing he has no means of knowing? Does not captain Elliot know that the emperor fully approved of the seizure of the opium as reported by Lin? (vide C. R. 18th June, 1850): well, how did Lin report the seizure?"—In the following words.

"I have seized 20,283 chests of opium, which the foreign ships under a dread of the laws, voluntarily surrendered to me."

Now the terms on which the high commissioner demanded the opium from captain Elliot we at present do not know: we can but merely guess at them from the tenor of his proclamation to foreigners, issued on the 18th of March; but the principal reason which induced captain Elliot to enjoin and require H. M.'s subject to surrender the opium to him was the commands of the high commissioner, as set forth in the exordium to the following public notice.

Public Notice to British Subjects.

"I, Charles Elliot, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the provincial government, together with all the merchants of my own and other foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the high commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the honorable officers to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country."

Captain Elliot then proceeds:

"Now I, the said chief superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, to heroby in the name and on the behalf of her Britannic majesty's government enjoin and require all her majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of her said majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium belonging to them, or British opium under their respective controul:"

The paramount motives were—the forcible detention, stoppage of supplies of food, deprivation of servants, the interception of intercourse, &c. what the other very weighty causes were we are as yet ignorant

of: yet if captain Elliot said any thing to the commissioner which implied that he obeyed his commands—we are not surprised that the commissioner reported that the surrender was voluntary.

Lin's report of "the affair at Chinke" is not entirely devoid of truth: the Chinese admiral h-tired well, and the English corvettes left the ground; possession of the field after a battle was held by the ancients as a proof of victory: but in consequence of this our victory, many of the English, at captain Elliot's urgent recommendation, again left Macao.

2.—We said, "it is scarcely correct to say that the English people were driven to conflict to procure supplies of food; which the C. P., after it's not at all unusual manner of misrepresenting and mistaking, translates into—'which the Register maintains not to have been the case'." Again, he changes—"worst found" into "badly found;" and then he presumes to set his recollection and his "hearing," against the experience of an eye-witness! We now say, that the English people were not driven to conflict to procure supplies of food; but what has even this assertion to do with what the editor of the C. P. calls the nature of the fight? if it was a conflict to procure supplies of food it was a voluntary not an unavoidable conflict; provisions were supplied by Chinese boats at Hongkong and elsewhere from Macao; & before blood should have been shed for the purpose of procuring supplies of food, a general return of the stores of each ship should have been ordered, and the men put six upon four, or even half allowance, and a requisition should have been made by the captains and officers of the ships to captain Elliot to attempt to procure provisions; but nothing of this was done. The English were led or ordered on; and when the Chinese officers did their duty and returned the fire of H. M.'s cutter, what was the result? For information on the notorious affair of Kowloon, not only as being ill planned, feebly prosecuted, and disgracefully terminated, we must refer to those who unfortunately were present, and the letter of captain Douglas, in the supplement to the Register of the 20th of last November.

But the remembrance of this piece of consummate folly was fading from the minds of men, when with as great if not greater folly it is publicly brought forward to the recollection of Chinese and foreigners under a false light.—We have heard that captain Elliot—after the fight was done, when—

Night closed around the conqueror's way,
And lightnings show'd the distant hill,
Where those who led that dreadful day,
Stood few and faint, but fearless still!

expressed, in writing, to a leading British merchant, his regret for his own deeds at Kowloon.

As for the insignificant and ridiculous babble about "venerating"—and here the legerdmain of the editor of the C. P. is at work again, for he changes the active verb, to venerate, into the adjective—venerable; thus absurdly designating the act of one as the attributes of another; and his whole article is but a tissue of insipid, senile trifling: a clear proof that he has as good claims as the emperor of China to the epithet of venerable! But we will give him the meanings of these words from the latest edition of Todd's Johnson: which, we think, will justify our impression and interpretation that captain Elliot has, by his declaration, conveyed to Chinese comprehension that the queen of England confers her inferiority and submission to the emperor of China.

To venerate—to reverence; venerable—to be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence; veneration; reverence regard, awful respect; to reverence—to regard

with reverence, to regard with awful respect; reverence—humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.

Now, there is another conjuring trick of the editor of the C. P., that deserves our severe notice: he asserts that we, "to suit the argument of the moment, deny that the Chinese, not only ever express, but even that they hold opinions of their own concerning passing events."—We first observe that to "suit the argument of the moment," by making misstatements and misrepresentations, has ever been his own course of proceeding, and is particularly exemplified in his last number, as we have already shown and will show still further.—Now, what did we say?—"That the Chinese people are, not the judges of Lin's conduct, and that there is no public opinion in China;"—which the editor of the C. P. twists into an assertion that the people never give vent to their discontent &c.; and instances the fact that we have published translations of lampoons. But he should have recollected that these expressions of discontent, & the lampoons, emanate from a popular feeling of oppression, which feeling is never excited with reference to the acts of the government officers towards foreigners: and they are not loud but deep:—and what is public opinion but the opinion of the public publicly expressed, not the squib of a secret lampooner.

This dull prosy then goes on to prate of the intelligence of the Chinese people, of their gathering together in the temples to consult on public affairs; and then says—"it may be true that there is not so much public spirit here as in England or America: the constitution of one country being founded on a king, lords, and commons, and the constitution of the other being, as the Americans boast, a pure democracy! while the government of China is a pure despotism, as he himself has labored, heavily enough, to prove in a previous article on a commercial treaty with China! and then, a few lines farther on, he gives as one reason for the difference in the degree of public spirit in an Englishman, an American and a Chinese,—that "it may be found in the absence of all information on public subjects, except such as the mandarins are willing to let the people have! but public spirit properly so called—can only exist where there are public knowledge and public opinion and an unobstructed press.

The further prosing is not worth notice—except for ridicule, and that piece of most egregious nonsense—"nay, by representing to them as venerable, that which they highly venerate and even worship!" deserves no forgiveness.

What misrepresentation! What a confusion of ideas is here! captain Elliot's declaration that the gracious queen and the people of the English nation venerate the emperor, is, with a nay, called representing to them as venerable, that which they highly venerate.

The force of folly can no farther go.

To end this ridiculous subject—what does he mean by "captain Elliot's figure of speech?"—there is no figure of speech at all: it is a volunteered, downright, but untrue, assertion. Captain Elliot, by his absurd declaration, made an unconstitutional use of the queen's title, for the highest personage of the realm is never alluded to even in parliament except by circumlocution; and there was not the least necessity for mentioning either the queen or the emperor.

To proclaim to the Chinese that the queen of England had, in consequence of the acts of the Chinese government generally, sent both land and sea forces to China for the protection of the lives and liberties of her subjects; and that in the prosecution of such objects the property, liberty, and lives of the unopposing natives would be

respected and protected, was a fact that the occasion required; but what does the proclamation to the natives of Canton say?—not a word about land or sea forces, but that “loyally appointed officers are sent to the coasts of China to the end that &c.” *non sequiturs*.

And then his thoughts about the object of the expedition! “*The policy of treating the emperor’s person with the greatest respect in such and similar documents!*” The objects of the expedition have been declared by an English minister; and the emperor’s person is not present in the document! Then, “we are obtain satisfaction for insults and reparation for injury, by conciliating as far as can be consistent with the attainment of these objects, the good will both of the nation & its supreme head, by a proper respect for their time-honoured prejudices, customs, and affections!”—O! time-honoured Lancaster! was such namby pamby nonsense ever written before? The emperor, who has promoted the man who murdered the Black Joke’s crew is to be conciliated! we come with an armed force to demand satisfaction and reparation which we are to gain by conciliation!—*he jam satis, pauvre!*—the nonsense is not worth another word.

Macao, 3rd July, 1840.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—The ink is scarcely yet dry with which you conveyed to us the notification of the blockade of the port of Canton by all its entrances, on and after the 25th ulto. Will it be believed that within these two days no one entrance of the port was closed, and even now it is not a blockade at all, as established it is not a complete one. And this, sir, is the third edition of the same wretched blunder. Within nine months we have had three of these worthy notices falsified by subsequent events. Practice makes perfect says the old adage; why do we thus blunder on! On the very day that the blockade should have commenced, two foreign ships entered the port, and several sail-junks issued thence; the Americans, who were preparing to leave Canton, and the Chinese, who were beginning to tremble at the retribution that seemed at last overtaking them, laugh at, and deride us. Respecting the legality of the blockade formerly declared some doubt might exist, but her majesty’s own name has now been invoked; that I should say it, is now disavowed. At the making of our other exasperating experiments, when our former blockades were “elapsoed,” our force though adequate, was but small; the mightiest armament that has ever been seen within these seas has looked on unmoved at what has of late been done. Surely we have been “foiled to the top of our bent”; surely it is grievous that almost within gunshot, of all those noble and gallant ships which have day by day been gladdening our eyes, I should blush to subscribe myself

A BRITISH SEAMAN.

Muran, 3rd July, 1840.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—If you want one more exemplification of what has already become a common saying amongst us, “England is not what England was,” I need only refer you to the present position of affairs in this quarter of the globe.

It is grievous to think that we have again been deceived by the vacillation and weakness of our government and the want of proper arrangement among the officers employed in the expedition recently arrived in these waters. We who for the past 18 months have been groaning under every species of outrage and insult that the Chinese could inflict, at the same time neglected, grossly neglected by our own government, have all along indulged the hope that the arrival of a British admiral would bring a speedy termination to our hardships and restore us to a position in the society of mankind becoming the subjects of the queen. But how woefully have we been deceived! where now are all those fair and sanguine hopes which filled our breasts on the eventful 21st June, when the commander with the first division of the fleet anchored in Macao roads? gone! vanished! and dissatisfaction, vexation, and distrust caused by the present half-and-half, and even the so badly executed measures, have taken their place in the minds of the British community. It is, I believe, pretty well known

that the dispatches from the British government by the last mail to their agents in China recommended further attempts being made to restore that milk-and-water, temporising, and degrading policy which England has heretofore pursued towards China, and that the whig cabinet of St. James’s, intimidated by the threats and factious opposition of Sir James Graham and his party—wro upon subjects of the most momentous interest and concern to the British nation are actuated solely by political animosity in opposing whatever measures the ministers of the crown support,—have sent to their plenipotentiaries here instructions widely different from what the March mail brought out, which last were, I have always understood, based upon the valuable opinions of that sagacious and spirited statesman, Earl Auckland, and the gallant and ever lamented admiral Sir Frederick Maitland. With this fearful indecision before our eyes it must be a matter of serious regret to every well wisher of his country that the course of proceeding which the officers at present entrusted with the management of British interests in China might find it expedient and necessary to adopt, in order to carry thro’ their operations with credit, is liable to restraint; indeed has already, I may with truth assert, been cramped by the mean, pusill, and vacillating spirit which thro’ the long space of 30 years has marked the political career of the present foreign minister of England.

Where is the man amongst us who does not feel convinced that this is not a state of things to be put to rights in a day? but, on the contrary, that the most adroit policy, determination of purpose, promptitude of action, and unwearying patience will be requisite before our present difficulties with China can be brought to a successful and honorable termination. With every proper reliance on the power of our country it is quite impossible to expect anything but a most protracted settlement, so long as one of the parties engaged in this interesting game is separated from the scene of action some 10,000 miles and when the moves on the board are regulated not by the sagacity and fearless courage which ought at all times to distinguish British councils, not by the result of a well digested and matured plan of operations, but when the exigencies of the day give birth to the measures the morrow, and the whole are warped and bent to meet the cabals of a party intoxicated with faction. Though a dense political mist has for a long while enveloped all matters connected with the east, and China in particular, and tho’ a gross degree of ignorance at present prevails in England on all such subjects as that now before us, I would not have those representatives of the people, Lord Sandon, Sir George Staunton, and others (from whom we did expect better things) count too much upon ignorance serving as a cover to their caunting and party purposes, for the suns even now above the horizon, and the vapours which have so long obscured the view of the middle & educated classes of Britain from passing events in these far distant regions are fast clearing away, when the said members of our legislature may find the views and opinions they now bluster forth with such effrontery rise up in judgment against them.

Enough, Mr. editor, on this part of the subject, I will now say a few words on occurrences nearer home.

Your contemporary in his paper of to day, has some very sensible remarks on “the blockade of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances,” in which every man at all conversant with the question must, I should think, concur. I was one of the many who, when more active measures had been interdicted from home, boiled with extreme satisfaction at the announcement on the 22nd of the blockade to be established on the 25th, concluding, of course, that the “commands of H. B. majesty’s government” would be

most promptly and scrupulously fulfilled.

Has such been the case? certainly not!—The ships did not take their stations at the Bogue till yesterday! why? I hear it said.—captain Smith was going out of Capsuimoon on Sunday the 24th, about a day on when the admiral was signalled and he was called away to wait upon his excellency on board the *M. Ville* in Macao roads—this was all very tight, but why did the *V. Iago* and *Hyacinth* not proceed to the Bogue instead of returning to Capsuimoon; or rather, why were they not at their stations at 12 o’clock the night before? On the 24th two American ships went into port, and during the whole of that and the 2 following days numerous junks trading with salt and grain on board passed and repassed the forts by the usual channel. No! the admiral was come! there might be new orders. Lord Palmerston might have changed his mind once more, or admiral Eliot, seeing, as he must, the utter uselessness of such half-and-half measures as had been begun, might take upon himself the responsibility of trying the effect of a little more energy; all this was very likely to occur to any one, but still, until the order was rescinded, there was no sort of excuse for not establishing the blockade as notified by Sir Gordon Bremer. Well! yesterday the port was blockaded, and one ship was seized and carried to Capsuimoon; but it is only blockaded by one not “all its entrances.” An enormous native traffic goes on daily in sight of the men of war at other entrances than the Bogue; why not that not put a stop to? I fancy this must be what is called “cherishing the people of the land”; or is it from there not being enough men of war down here? Why, if the admiral and the fleet are gone only to make what my Lord Palmerston is pleased to call “communications” on the coast, and to express to the aged T. A. our deep “veneration” entertained by our most gracious queen for his imperial majesty, why take away such an overpowering force! two small 19 gun sloops would very much strengthen capt. Smith’s hands in maintaining the blockade; and would be very useful in a variety of ways, while it could not detract in any great degree from the startling effect which the British fleet is expected to produce on their arrival in the gulf of Pecheli; the high officers won’t come down and look at the fleet, I should think, but if they did, the “*Pyades*” and “*Cruizer*” would not be very much missed, and they would be a great matter for us here.

We live in an age of strange anomalies. Were there ever such glaring inconsistencies as we see here before us every day? We bear of the moderation of the British government in not making war upon China; we see our officers issue proclamations expressive of veneration of the British queen and people for the Tartar monarch, and professing good will to the people of the land; but how do our actions correspond with our words? We blockade the ports of the empire, we send a powerful force to seize and occupy Chusan; we harass the people by stopping on their channels of trade; we in fact, do every thing but take the straightforward and intelligible course of open hostilities, which in a very short while would secure for us all we want from her Chinese. No good will even result from all our undertakings against this arrogant and conceited government & people till they are made to fear and respect the power of England. It must and it will come to this; and it is only putting the evil day further off if we still try negotiation or argument with a nation like the Chinese, whose government is one great mass of corruption and despotism, whose watchwords are perfidy, lying, and d-roit.

Your obedient servant,

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JULY 7th, 1840.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

By Samuel Warren Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law.

NOTICE TO THE READER.

The writer of this Pamphlet having had occasion to consider the facts giving rise to the important and embarrassing OPIUM QUESTION, has occupied the leisure afforded him by the Christmas recess, in preparing the ensuing pages for the public.

He feels the greatest diffidence in committing them to the press, and is certain that it will have been entirely his fault, if the reader do not find the subject to be one pervaded of remarkable interest in all its details.

LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, 14th January, 1840.

The main question intended to be discussed in the ensuing pages, and which is independent of all party considerations is this:—

“Ought the British government to adopt the terms of a contract assumed to have been entered into on their behalf by captain Elliot, the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, in his public notice issued from Canton upon the 27th of March, 1839, with the British owners of 20,283 chests of opium, which, solely under and in pursuance of such public notice, were surrendered up to him for the alleged service of her majesty's government? In other words, who ought to bear the loss of this opium, amounting to the sum of about two millions four hundred thousand pounds sterling—her majesty's government, or the late owners of that opium?”

“This question, though involving private interests to an unprecedented extent, and also, incidentally, very serious and extensive considerations affecting the honour and dignity of this country, and the permanent interests, if not, indeed, the very existence, of its eastern commerce, depends it is believed, upon plain principles; and it is the object of the writer of this pamphlet to state and discuss that question candidly and temperately; to place admitted facts in their proper light before the public, and point out certain sources of misapprehension or prejudice, which may have prevented their due appreciation.”

(Then follows a brief account of the occurrences which led to the surrender of the opium, including the official documents of captain Elliot, and the Treasury letter refusing indemnity.)

“Beyond this brief and ominous intimation, signed ROBERT GORDON, government has neither said nor done any thing in the matter; leaving the holders of these ‘certificates,’ under the impression that they are only so much waste paper. Having implicitly confided in the honour and liberality of the British government, many, if not all of them—including several leading native merchants in India, with their extensive commercial connexions both here and there—are at this moment placed in a state of the most fearful anxiety, embarrassment, and responsibility. They ask, with mingled alarm and astonishment, is there to be exhibited to the world, on the part of the British government, the dishonourable spectacle of a principal seeking to escape from liability for the acts of an agent, whom he has formally appointed, and held out to third parties as clothed with ample authority to act on his behalf,—only when an act of such agent, done within the scope of his au-

thority, has entailed on his principal an unexpected extent of liability? An attempt to escape at all events from the obligations of the clearest moral responsibility, by resorting to refined special pleading,—to subtle legal distinctions on which even the most skilful lawyers would disagree,—and which it is impossible that the most clear-headed and experienced merchant could have thought of, or decided upon? It is incredible. They are willing to believe that government, recognizing at all events the moral strength of the claims of these parties, but hesitating to act upon their own responsibility, on an occasion of such moment, choose to wait the will which may be expressed by Parliament in the impending session.”

Finally, a principal is bound in all things where the agent is acting within the scope of his usual employment; or, is held out to the other party as having competent authority,—although, in fact, he has in the particular instance exceeded or violated his instructions, and acted without authority.

These are acknowledged principles of law; and it is submitted that the application of them to the facts of this case, as set forth in the foregoing pages, in spite of any difficulties which may possibly exist as to the technical mode of proceeding to obtain such compensation, establishes at all events the MORAL OBLIGATION of government not to withhold it.

Now, in order to appreciate their situation, let the reader imagine himself to have been present at Canton on the 27th March, 1839, and in the company of the agitated holders of this enormous mass of property, when they received the memorable public notice of the chief superintendent. Is it—they ask—a palpable & preposterous excess of his authority—a vain prayer, a vainer promise, an idle threat, which they may utterly disregard; or is it really what it purports to be, an official document which they are bound on peril of what may befall them, to respect and obey? What are they called upon to do? Instantly to surrender up some two millions four hundred thousand pounds worth of opium, for which they are responsible to distant principals; and which opium is, moreover, at this moment, entirely beyond the reach and power of the Chinese! Who calls upon them to do so? Her Majesty's chief superintendent. They examine every word of the ‘public notice’ with anxious scrutiny; and having ascertained its grave requirements; they refer to the only means they have for judging of the authority of the chief superintendent to issue such a notice, namely, the act of parliament and the order in council appointing him. They refer to them in order to ascertain whether they are warranted in acting on captain Elliot's representation,—or more—bound to obey his injunction and requisition. And are we to deal with them, not as plain merchants, ordinarily conversant with the principles regulating commercial transactions and now suddenly placed in an unparalleled state of alarm and difficulty; but as a knot of cool, skilful, experienced lawyers, sitting down in tranquil consultation at chambers with these two documents before them; weighing every expression in the delicate balance of legal construction and interpretation; comparing and discriminating with long-practised acuteness and accuracy? No questions are, as is well known, more difficult than those which arise as to whether a particular act is, or is not, an excess of the authority devolved upon an agent.—Desirous, however, of forming the best judgment they can they find in such act of parliament a recital, that the occasion of the chief superintendent, was its expediency for ‘the objects of trade, & amicable intercourse with the dominions of the emperor of China’; that in

order to ‘protect and promote such trade,’ he was appointed to the office, and invested with the powers and authorities set forth in the act. Had he, for these purposes, power to make the present demand, and were they bound to comply? Were they given any option by the act of parliament?—Then they refer to the order in council. Had it any efficacy? If so, it conferred on captain Elliot all the powers and authorities which had been by law vested in the supercargoes of the east India company; but is not the plain meaning and spirit of the order in council, as read by the light afforded by the act of parliament, that the powers mentioned are those which had been exercised by the supercargoes? Must it not mean this, or nothing; and was it fitting or decent for these merchants to decide that the order in council was totally inoperative and void—a mere dead letter—a delusion? They then reflect, that he has in his pocket his secret letter of instructions; at them they know they are bound to presume that he has looked narrowly, before issuing his ‘public notice,’ and that having doubtless duly ascertained that he was authorised to do so, that he was acting, as he should afterwards prove, in accordance with the letter and spirit of those instructions—he at once in decisive and pre-emptory terms, issued the public notice which is in their hands. What! he should turn out to have misapprehended the scope and extent of his powers and authorities—to have exceeded or violated his instructions? So long as he appeared held out as having authority, so long as he appeared held out to them as possessed of competent authority, and so long as he was acting within the scope of his usual employment, they were safe in treating every act of his as one which would be recognized by his principal; and that principal, moreover, no other than the upright and honourable government of Great Britain. They look then at the terms of his public notice. Impelled, he says, by “very weighty causes,” over and above those supplied by the circumstances of constraint and danger, in which he and his fellow-subjects were then placed, desirous to “ESTABLISH THE BRITISH AUTHORITY in the Chinese dominions;” to “protect the British trade,” and the “amicable intercourse with the Chinese dominions; with all these objects to consider and promote, he proceeds to inform his fellow-subjects, that an extraordinary exigency in the said ‘trade’ and ‘intercourse’ having suddenly arisen, he has received an official demand from the Chinese authorities, to surrender into their hands all the opium, then in the hands, or in the power of the British merchants in Canton; and for that purpose requires and enjoins its owners to deliver it up to him, for the service of her majesty's government. And what then? Does he here give any option or discretion to the parties he addresses? Does he say that he is atrociously treated; that the demand made by the Chinese is an unwarrantable and unjust demand; but that, if not complied with, his life will pay the penalty, and therefore he entreats the surrender of the opium,—its holders relying on the liberality and consideration of the British government to reimburse them. Had he done so he would undoubtedly, have thrown the opium merchants into a dreadful dilemma. Still they would have had a choice; and they might have declined the responsibility of sacrificing such an immense amount of property, entrusted to them by principals whom they had no means of first consulting. They might have distrusted the good faith or liberality of the British government, and refused to send the requisite orders to the ships for the delivery up of the article in question, leaving her majesty's chief superintendent with his neck in the noose, as their ships sailed away. Now had they done this, what would have been thought and said of them in England?—They would have been scouted and execrated as a herd of mercenary wretches, unworthy of the name of Britons.—But it is far otherwise, they find,

with the public notice before them. Its writer clothes himself in the plenitude of that official authority, which they are in the habit of implicitly recognizing and obeying, and issues a stringent and solemn order, "under his seal of office," in the name, and on the behalf of her Britannic majesty's government, he enjoins and requires the instant delivery up of the opium to him, for the service of her majesty's government; offering on the part of that government the amplest and most emphatic pledge of indemnity which it was possible to have given; and explicitly threatening, that on failure of compliance, the protection of that government would be withdrawn—that it would be 'released' from all manner of responsibility, or liability in respect of the opium in question. What then was the position of the parties to whom this public notice was addressed? They must either disregard or obey it, and that instantly. They are called on, not to comply with a request, but to obey a command. What would they in their situation, have more? A demand made in the name of their government; the amplest indemnity offered; an explicit recognition of that government's present responsibility and liability in respect of the opium; and a declaration that in case of non-compliance, such responsibility and liability would instantly cease. They are divided, they hear the British government, commanding, promising, threatening; and in discharge of what they believed to be their duty as loyal British subjects;—not rudely and incredulously calling in question the authority which the British government seemed to have intended conveying,—but in unflinching reliance on the good faith of their government, they make the required sacrifice. Now only suppose for a moment, in order further to exemplify the true position of these parties, and ascertain the real quality of this act of surrender—that in the face of such a document as the 'public notice' of the chief superintendent, the holders of the opium had refused to give it up to him, for the service of her majesty's government;—and the chief superintendent had in consequence been put to death. His dead body together with his private papers is then delivered up to his fellow countrymen; and amongst these papers are found documents proving beyond all doubt that the surrender of the opium, had it been made as required by captain Elliot, would have insured signal advantages to the British trade with China—would have secured a commercial treaty infinitely advantageous to great Britain. That, for instance, the emperor had suddenly resolved to legalise the opium trade—had communicated that resolution to capt. Elliot, and satisfied him that the present surrender of the opium (however large a sacrifice apparently, for the present) would have been the condition of its admission into the empire on terms eventually highly satisfactory to all parties (and be it observed, for the purpose of the argument, that the public notice nowhere states for what purpose the opium was to be delivered up to the Chinese), that the authorities had convinced captain Elliot, who knew that he could in due time convince his countrymen, that the surrender of this opium would, in fact, prove a most expedient and salutary sacrifice;—suppose now it should, when too late, turn out that these, and similar ones were those "OTHER VERY WEIGHTY CAUSES" significantly mentioned in his public notice, which had occasioned his issuing such notice—which had, nevertheless, been deliberately disregarded—set at defiance, by those to whom it had been addressed? Nay, suppose further—that the secret instructions of the deceased chief superintendent had then come to light, and the dismayed parties who had distrusted his representations and denied his authority, had discovered articles in the aforesaid secret instructions incontrovertibly vesting in him powers to do what he had done, or at all events, rendering it exceedingly difficult for him, or any one to say whether or not he had such powers. That with his eye upon these articles, he had been thus honestly taking the direct and most skilful steps towards "protecting and promoting the trade," and the "amicable intercourse with the Chinese dominions?" What then would have been the language of government and the country? All parties would have condemned these merchants; they would have sunk beneath universal execration. What

multitudes would then have discovered in the act of parliament creating the office held by capt. Elliot, and in the order in council more definitely indicating its character, the clearest and plainest powers and authorities for doing all that he had done, and accused those who doubted and denied it, of wilful blindness and wanton disobedience!—Now is it unreasonable to suppose that reflections such as these occurred to the minds of those who were anxiously considering their duty with reference to the "public notice?" Again and again, it may be, they tried to satisfy themselves of the real nature of the chief superintendent's powers and authorities—Could he not have exercised every power heretofore exercised by the supercargoes—have suspended or forbade the opium trade altogether?—or required that commodity should no longer be sold for silver, but exchanged for goods? Why had he not actually closed and suspended the whole trade on more than one occasion? Were any of these, then, acts within the scope of his authority, as indicated in the act of parliament and expressed in the order in council? Was their language comprehensive enough to embrace these great exercises of authority, but not that by which he ordered the surrender of the opium to himself, for the service of her majesty's government? Would they, in short, have warranted him in demanding the delivery of one ball of opium on the terms and for the purposes specified in his notice? If so, then would not the statute have been a dead-letter, his appointment a farce, his powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce assumed to have been conferred by the order in council, a mere mockery? If yes—then can *quintity* make the difference? or must the same rule apply to the surrender of one single ball, and of twenty thousand chests? Is the stopping of the whole trade warranted, and the demand of the delivery up of this opium unwarranted, by the language of this act of parliament and order in council?—If they try to recollect whether his government has ever sanctioned and ratified his exercise of these great powers, they find that it has frequently done so, both by acquiescence, and in express terms. Can they come to a different conclusion with reference to the power which he now assumes to exercise? Or what principle? Apply to the case, in short, all the tests and *criteria* that can be thought of, they establish the existence of that degree of *agency* on the part of captain Elliot which challenged the acknowledgment and recognition of these merchants, and which is requisite to fix liability upon his principals to the extent of the indemnity which he gave in their names.—That he himself believed he had sufficient power to do so, is plain, as also that neither parliament nor the privy council had given the parties with whom he was dealing any means whatever of ascertaining that he had not the power to do so. They recollect, moreover, that on the 31st of the preceding December, he had pointedly and confidently challenged their attention to the great extent of his powers—stating, in a public notice at Canton—that he "took that occasion to republish that part of the act of parliament, and the orders in council, on which his instructions were founded—which latter, however, it was out of his power to publish." In this view of the case, therefore, the principal's language in constituting his agent was, at all events, so ambiguous and obscure as to mislead that agent himself, as to the nature and extent of his authority; in what he did, he acted with good faith, within the supposed limits of his authority; and he must therefore be taken to have bound his principal.

It is difficult to conjecture the exact grounds on which the satisfaction of these claims will be resisted by the government. The answer from the treasury which has speeded such astonishment and alarm both at home and in India, is framed with singular caution and brevity; and, on being closely examined, will, perhaps, be found more remarkable, for what it does not, than what it does say. It was sent in answer to a memorial, explicitly stating the grounds on which the memorialists considered themselves entitled to demand of the lords of the treasury the fulfilment of captain Elliot's warrant, which it set forth in terms. Now observe a most significant and unexpected statement in the very commencement of that paper of the lords of the treasury; they speak of this opium simply as having been "delivered to the Chinese government."

On the 27th Nov. 1839, for instance, Lord Palmerston, in his answer to the East India and China question, distinctly stated that capt. Elliot's stoppage of the whole trade with China "had been proper and expedient."

What is meant to be conveyed by this? No allusion is made to the intervention of her majesty's chief superintendent—who, moreover, instead of being spoken of in this, his official capacity, is styled simply captain C. Elliot,—as if to direct the transaction still further of any official character? Can it be possibly the intention of the government to rest any part of their case on a denial of captain Elliot's being the "chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China," which in his public notice of the 27th March, 1839, he represents himself to be; to draw any distinction between that officer and the position and character of "captain C. Elliot, appointed to perform the duties of chief of the commission?"—which would be a vain and idle subterfuge and evasion, which it cannot be supposed that the government would resort to, or the country sanction.—Do the lords of the treasury intend it to be inferred by the public that the holders of the opium surrendered it directly to the Chinese on their bidding? If this were really intended to be given as their version of the affair, it is a palpably false version, whether taken as a *supersedeas writ*, or an *allegation falsi*. Come what might, this opium never would have been surrendered thus to the Chinese. No—her majesty's representative, the chief superintendent, officially demanded that it should be surrendered—to the Chinese?—No—to "himself, for the service of her majesty's government."—to be "delivered over to the government of China." Why was this suppressed? Was it candid? Did not the framers of this answer well know that but for captain Elliot's special demand, his promise, and threat on the part of government, none of this immense quantity of opium would have been placed at the disposal of those demanding it on behalf of the Chinese? Is it possible that it is intended to be argued that these 20,293 chests of opium were deliberately delivered to the Chinese, without regard to any pledge of indemnity on the part of government? Agency at the admitted facts disposes in an instant of this fallacy.

When the memorial in question was under the consideration of the lords of the treasury, of course the secret instructions issued to captain Elliot lay on the table before them, and were often and anxiously referred to, and in connection with the act of parliament and order in council appointing him. Doubtless the opinions of the law officers of the Crown were taken, as to the nature and extent of captain Elliot's engagement, his power and authorities. Had those opinions been decisive against the claims now set up, had they said, "the case is clear: there is no pretence for supposing that government ought to redeem the preposterous pledge of its officer; he has no ground whatever for considering himself, or those claimants for considering him, authorized to give such a pledge;—there is nothing in the act of parliament, nothing in the order in council, nothing in the secret instructions, to warrant such an impression on his part; he might as well have pledged the queen to give up the crown jewels to the surrenderees of the opium; as will be plain to all when his 'instructions' shall have been laid before parliament." Had anything like this been said, in might have been expected that the tone of the treasury answer would have been somewhat different, in disposing of so vast but groundless a demand upon government; it should have been peremptory, distinct,—explicitly rejecting all vain hopes in their very formation, and leaving no ground for uncertainty or misapprehension. But, on the other hand, suppose the law officers, when called in, to shake their heads, to look very grave when remarking upon the language and construction—the joint effect—of the act of parliament, the order in council, and the secret instructions; to say, even, that those secret instructions could not be brought to bear upon the question, however they might afford ground for heavily censuring their officer; to expound the whole law of principal and agent, as regulating all the transactions of society carried on by deputy, and apply it to the facts before them; to show that common sense, and legal principle, were here coincident.—Then their lordships pause; grow uneasy; are startled on glancing at the immediate and ultimate consequences of refusing to ratify the act of captain Elliot; mercantile confidence, here and in India, fatally shaken; the honour of government and the character of the country damaged;—no—they will not commit themselves—and out comes the answer under consideration:—"It is the most prudent step we can take; we have no funds, to pay, and do not intend to apply for them." There is nothing here to show that they consider these claims unfounded; nothing to show that if government should be called on in Parliament to satisfy such claims, that they will oppose them; all they say is, that it is not their intention to propose that these claims be satisfied. It may be, that in so grave a matter, they desire time to consider; to devolve the decision upon Parliament; and in the meanwhile listen to the voice of public opinion.

Has then public opinion declared itself? Suggestions have been thrown out from time to time, that there is one ground on which all good men should stand to resist the claims of the opium merchants; that they are more smugglers of a deadly poison into China, which is demoralizing the character and destroying the lives of the inhabitants; and this, in flat defiance of the most determined, disinterested, and reiterated prohibitions of the emperor. It was done, therefore, at their own peril, and the issue affords them no just cause of complaint.

This, it is believed, is a fair statement of the general grounds of objection to the entertainment of these claims, relied upon by most of those who have already formed, or expressed an adverse opinion; assuming to stand on the higher ground of religion and morality. Undoubtedly the most anxious and respectful attention is due to every one believed to be guided by conscientious motives, and alluring reasons of virtue, of morality and religion, in opposition to any particular claim. That there are those who sincerely adopt the opinions just adverted to, with reference to the opium question, is certain. It is impossible not to respect such persons, to admire their philanthropy, and virtue; but they are also given credit for another noble quality, candour; to which an appeal is now made with earnest confidence.

Now let it be first calmly recollected who are the parties

to this question? namely, the British government, Captain Elliot, and the opium merchants; what is projected for? namely, that that government should enforce the pledge of its agent and representative, who on the faith of such pledge obtained the surrender of the opium. It is now contended that they should not redress that pledge and the defence put into their mouths, is the immoral and illegal character of the trade in opium. But what will be said, when (admitting for a moment that such is the real character of the trade in question) a fact already mentioned is adverted to—namely, that by far the greatest portion of that identical opium had been innocently used, and sent by that very government, to the late holders of it, for the avowed purpose of their immediately conveying it to China; by that very government appointing Captain Elliot as chief superintendent of trade; and who had long derived a large revenue, and immense collateral advantages to the nation at large, from the opium branch of that trade?

That the trade in opium is really a government trade can admit of no doubt and a slight sketch of its rise and growth may not prove uninteresting.

(The author here gives a brief sketch of the history of the trade.)

A word as to the contraband nature of the trade.

"Lord Mansfield used to observe that there was 'no magic in words'; and we must not permit ourselves to run away frightened at a mere word, however big and ugly. Let us look at things, and in a practical point of view. The sale of opium in China has since the year 1796, undoubtedly been 'contraband,' and like the trade in Chinese crape, French lace, or tobacco, in Great Britain, or in British piece goods at Hamburg, during the war, has flourished through the connivance of government officers, the edicts of the emperor proving as unavailing in China as the celebrated Berlin decree of Napoleon on the continent of Europe. Has any British merchant engaged in the opium trade ever fancied, or had reason to fancy,—although carrying it on every moment under the eye, and paying tribute for it into the pocket of government, that it was during these forty-three years illegal, except in mere name? If the opium trade really be 'contraband' it is not by any means the only contraband trade that has received the indirect sanction and protection of the British government. "At this moment," in the language of an able writer in the Examiner (Nov. 17th, 1839)—"half our merchandise is smuggled into Spain, in open defiance of the Spanish laws. But setting this example altogether aside, who forgets that for whole centuries our entire trade with the Spanish colonies of America (no small affair either) was nothing but contraband—downright smuggling in defiance of laws and edicts, and *guarda costas*? The Spanish government, in this case, was just as anxious to put down smuggling as the Chinese is now; but arbitrary as it was, it certainly never ventured to arrest the English Ambassador at Madrid, or the British merchants at Cadiz. Nations, like the Spaniards and Chinese, who enact arbitrary and foolish custom laws that, from their very nature, cannot be carried into execution, must take the consequences of their being violated." How, therefore, after all this, can it, in the name of candour, common sense, and justice, lie in the mouth of the British government thus to take advantage of their own wrong, and now insist on the iniquities of the opium trade as a plea for the escape from the liability imposed upon them by their agent, Captain Elliot, sent to China to protect a trade of which the opium formed so large a branch,—who at the time of pledging their credit, perfectly well knew their intimate acquaintance with, and sanction of, and profit derived from the trade in opium?

Is the trade in opium an immoral trade; and ought the country, on that ground, to refuse to recognize the claims now under consideration, which have arisen out of it? On this score no inconsiderable feeling has been excited in several quarters. The vilest and most sordid motives are attributed to the opium merchants, who are represented as, for their own miserable gain, corrupting the morals and destroying the lives of the Chi-

nese. The emperor is presented to us in a noble, a sublime attitude; as it were 'standing between the dying and the dead, that the plague may be stayed'—disdaining to enrich his treasury with a revenue derived from so polluted a source; a Pagan, shaming the vices of Christians, and by his disinterested and virtuous conduct challenging the sympathies and admiration of all mankind. Topics of this sort have been lately urged upon the public with much force and eloquence, by several portions of the press, particularly by the Morning Herald (a paper which bears the stamp of sincerity broadly impressed upon it)—and may not have failed in producing to a certain extent the desired effect in rousing a prejudice which refuses even to listen to what can be said in answer.

A most respectable clergyman (the Rev. Mr. Thelwall),* has devoted an entire volume to an 'Exposition of the iniquities of the opium trade.' Although his title page discloses a purely commercial object, viz.—'A development of the main causes which exclude British merchants from an unrestricted commercial intercourse with China,' it is evident from the tenor of the work, which is written in a strain of very zealous piety, that his real object is, as befits his sacred office, to promote the highest interests of his species. His work is, he states, almost entirely composed of "a number of documents on the opium trade with China, put into his hands by several persons connected with the India trade, and deeply interested in the cause"—of humanity. These he was requested to digest into a little volume and the responsibility of the publication rest with "those persons." All that need be said of this work is, that it really seems to take a very confined and one-sided view of the case; entirely overlooking certain important facts and obvious inferences, to which his attention, and that of the public, ought to have been distinctly called. 'The opium crisis' by an 'American merchant, resident at Canton,' as he styles himself on the title page—"C. W. King," as he subscribes himself at the close of this work. It is addressed to the chief superintendent, who is lectured throughout with rather an amusing air of assumed superiority. It displays, as might have been expected, much familiarity with the practical details of the subject, and is rather cleverly written, but with a sadly overlaboured smartness of style. It is, indeed, pervaded by a most disagreeable tone of egotism and self-sufficiency. The little bits of plainly undigested Latin with which it is here and there stuffed, give it a very ludicrous appearance. The efficacy of this gentleman's interference is not a little impaired by the assumption of a confident, dictatorial and even supercilious air, which is calculated, not to conciliate or convince, but to irritate—to stimulate the hostility of all adversely concerned in the question which he is discussing. Considerable weight, nevertheless, is due to the testimony of a person who seems to speak with a confidence concerning facts, which is derived from experience; and there appears no reason whatever to doubt, that however feeble may be his pretensions as an author, he is a sincere and well-meaning man. His pamphlet did not come into the hands of the writer of these pages till after he had completed them; and he is not a little gratified at finding many of his reasonings unexpectedly supported by the statement of the 'American resident at Canton.' His silence, however, on one most important topic, which will be presently noticed, and respecting which the present writer looked into his pamphlet with some eagerness,—a topic which must have challenged the attention of this 'American resident merchant,' while scrutinizing the Chinese documents on which he comments so amply,—appears, as the present writer cannot avoid thinking, to

impugn either the sagacity or the candour of that gentleman.

"We hold India by opinion," said the greatest authority that could speak on the subject, Warren Hastings: will not that tenure be loosened and destroyed if the British government, in a matter of such magnitude as the present, shuts its ear to the voice of justice and of honour? Let that confidence be once thoroughly shaken, as it will, should government take the course now deprecated, and how is it to be repaired or replaced? Dissatisfaction will spread far and wide, both at our conduct in this particular matter, and our whole system of eastern government. The disastrous consequences, especially in the present state of Indian affairs, who cannot foresee—who would not strain every nerve to avert?

THE BLOCKADE. (Communicated.)

Now that matters have so nearly approached a crisis with the Chinese; after all our warlike preparations of the last six months both at home and in India; and above all after the actual arrival of the force off the coasts of China, no one can fail to be disappointed at the wretched commencement that has been made in the would-be blockade of Canton. Such an opening of operation is but a gloomy prospect of the principle upon which we are going to work, and shakes our confidence, at the outset, in the hands into which the command of the expedition has fallen.

The notification of blockade by Sir Gordon Bremer was to come into force on and after the 28th June, which announcement was given out in all due form. Such a notice every one who had ever heard of a blockade supposed would have been adhered to, to the strictest letter, as such a measure on all former occasions has been, and we are convinced would have been on this, had it been entrusted to any other hands than those into which our future relations with the Chinese have fallen for adjustment. Instead of being enforced on and after the 28th, four entire days elapsed before there were the slightest symptoms of the blockading force beginning the duty they were specifically left to perform: thus rendering, up to the 1st July, Sir Gordon Bremer's formal notice a dead letter or worse than that, as it has the effect of a damper at the very commencement when all should have been success.

Every one must have felt satisfied with the promptitude with which the blockade was announced the moment that the fleet anchored in the Chinese waters; and the idea suggests itself, from this fact, that the admiral and the issuer of this notice were not entirely of one mind on the subject, as he chose, upon his arrival, to render void, for four days at least, the acts of his subordinate. We cannot suppose Sir Gordon Bremer to have acted upon anything but the most positive instructions as commander in chief from the government at home, which makes it more marvellous that his very first act had cold water thrown upon it by the admiral.

Even had Sir Gordon Bremer been premature in the issue of the notice, it would have been more politic to follow up the measure when actually promulgated than to leave it to be laughed at, as mere play-pigdon by the Chinese, and (as it no doubt will be) by every one else. In any case it shows, either the miserable combination before hand between the 1st and 2nd in combination, or the rejection by the admiral for several days, from some cogent reason best known to himself, of the acts of Sir Gordon Bremer before his arrival.

The blockade with the few ships left behind for that purpose, never can be an effectual one with the numberless entrances of a river like this; but that is no reason for the utmost not having been done at once, were it only for the purpose of convincing the Chinese of the fact that edicts issued under the authority of the

* The editor of the Asiatic Journal (Nov. 1839) thus remarks on Mr. Thelwall—"A recent publication is now before us, in which the horrors of the opium trade are magnified by asserting that—"the drug is produced by compulsion, accompanied with murders to the cultivators as great as slaves endure in any part of the earth; the prices paid to the producer scarcely sustain life. &c." The whole brings diametrically opposed to truth (though the assertion proceeds from a minister of the gospel of truth) as can be conceived.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JULY 14TH, 1840.

NO. 29.



FOR SINGAPORE.

With immediate despatch having the greatest part of the cargo engaged.
THE BARK UNIAM. (late Mahomedie)
For freight apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 13th July, 1840.



FOR BOMBAY.

THE Schooner ROSE, Captain Nemo
Tons, 300. Leaves for Bombay on Saturday next.
For freight apply to
HERFEEHBOY RUSTONJEE.



FOR MANILA.

THE "MARIA ANNA," about 500
Tons, Captain RERNARDINO, will
be dispatched on the 20th instant. For
freight apply to
N. B. The "MARIA ANNA," will return to Macao
from Manila, and freight from thence can be engaged
n-w here



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The Spanish ship **NEVIA VICTORIA,** 712
Tons, Capt SALADO, now at Cap-
ing-moon. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao
or to Don VICENTE CAGIGAS on board.



FOR SINGAPORE TOUCHING AT RHIO.

THE fine sailing Brig "IBERIA," 230
Tons, Captain RINODA, will be
dispatched on Monday morning the 13th in-
stant. Has room for a few Packages
for freight of which apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 6th July, 1840.



FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain LIEB-
schwager, will have quick despatch.
For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOR, Captain A. Young, daily
expected, will be despatched for
BOMBAY a few days after arrival here. For
freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR FIVE GHT OR SALE.

FOR BATAVIA.
THE Dutch Bark KALIMAAS, Capt.
MIDDLETON, now lying in Macao
Rocks, where she will receive freight and have quick
despatch. Freighters and intending purchasers are to
apply at the Office of Messrs. SENN VAN BASEL,
TOELAER & Co. in Macao.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Portuguese Brig GENOVEVA,
of 185 Tons burthen, apply to
MR. P. J. S. LOUREIRO.



NOTICE.—The estate of the late Mr. RICHARD
TURNER ceased to have any interest or respon-
sibility in our firm on 30th June, 1839.
Macao, July, 1840. **TURNER & Co.**



NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILLIAM JARDINE in our establishment ceased
this day. The business will in future be conducted by
the remaining partners, JAMES MATHESON, HENRY
WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON, and ANDREW JARDINE.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao 30th June, 1840.



NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
ROBERT INGLE in our establishment ceased on
the 30th June 1839; and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES
DREYMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.
China, 1st July, 1840. **DENT & Co.**



NOTICE.—In consequence of the decease of Mr.
MICHE FORES, his interest and responsibility in
our establishment have ceased, and Mr. CHARLES FORES
(Brother of our Mr. GEORGE FORES) has this day been
admitted a Partner in our firm.
FORBES, FORBES & Co.
London, 1st January, 1840.



NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceased from this date.
China, 30th Ju e, 1840. **DANIELL & Co.**

With reference to the above notice of the retirement
of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL
& Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo,
under the name of the firm by the remaining Partners, Mr.
JAMES NOGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART
DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned,
W. C. LECHE.
JOHN H. CANNAN.
China, 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China
under the firm of BIRBY ADAM & Co. will cease
from this date. Parties having claims against the firm
are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before
the 1st proximo, after which date the enclosed transac-
tions will be conducted by Messrs. Wm & Thos. GUN-
WELL & Co.
ppro: **BIRBY ADAM & Co.**
THOMAS EDMOND.
Macao, 20th June, 1840.

PUBLIC AUCTION of a collection of valuable
standard and other works. John Smith began to
acquire the Public that he will sell, at 8 o'clock, on the
night of Friday the 17th instant, by Public Auction, on the
first of the highest bidders, without limit or reserve, in the
Albion Hotel, an invoice of new Books and Books of
Prints.
Particulars will appear in Catalogues, and issued on
Friday.
Macao, 13th July, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Good STONG GONGONG TEA in whole and
half Chests; also a few Chests of SUPERIOR PEKOE.
Apply to **B. DE MELLO.**
At the Office of B. BARRETTO, Eq.

FOR SALE.
APPLANT AT CAPING-MOON.
100 Chests Hyson Skin Tea.
150 Boxes Pekoe Tea.
150 - 1/2 Chests Orange Scented Pekoe Tea.
18 - 1/2 Chests Hyson Tea.
44 Boxes Souchong Tea.
300, 1/2 - 1/4 Chests Souchong Tea, suitable for
the Indian market.
34 Cases Cassia Oil.
5 Boxes Vermilion.
100 Bales Nankin Silk.
Apply to **W. P. PEIRRE.**

MANILA CIGARS
FOR SALE.—At the office of D. G. de YURETAGO-
YENA, best MANILA CIGARS, 4th and 5th Superior.
FOR SALE.—400 SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS. Apply
to the Canton Register Office.

TO LET.—A large and spacious house well ventilated,
with splendid Gardens in Praia de Manduco.
lately occupied by Messrs. Turner & Co. Apply to
FELIPE JOZE DE FREITAS.
Praia de Manduco
For sale at the Godowns of F. J. Freitas, in Praia Manduco.
Red and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
Madeira Wine in Pipes, and Barrels of different sizes,
Maltese in small casks.
Carcavellos in do.
Port in do.
Port, Maltese, Muscatel and Carcavellos Wines in bottle
Liquors.
2 Pianos, being 1 forte piano and piano forte.
2 Handsome 5 Light Lusters.
1 Anchor and chain, 75 fathoms long.
Molasses and Banava Wood.
A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—HOREBURGH CHARTS of the EAST
COAST OF CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. S. ROYD.

SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.
First N. E. house on the Praia Grande.
Macao, 21st April, 1840.
FOR SALE.
In the 1st N. E. house on the Praia Grande,
BY JNO: SMITH.

PROVISIONS.—Salted Pork and Beef; and York,
Westphalia, and American Hams.
Fine Cabin Biscuit, and Flour.
Berkley and Gruyer (in cut) and Pine Cheeses
HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS.
Salmon, Vegetable, Venison, Ox-tail, Mock Turtle,
Partridge, Hare and Grouse Soups, Roasted Hare and
Venison; Stewed Hare, Hotch Potch, &c.
Potato Yarmouth Herrings, Pate au Diable, and
Anchovy Paste.
GROCERY.—Mocha Coffee, Pearl Sago, Barley,
Raisins, Currants, Macaroni and Vermicelli.
Spermaceti and Wax Candles.

Genuine Havana (in boxes of 250) and superior 4s.
and 5s. Manila Segars, (in boxes of 500 and 1-00) Tabac
de Paris, Princes Mixture, and other Snuffs.
Shoe Blacking; Shoe, Furniture, and Scrubbing
Brushes.

CONFECTIONARY.—Raspberries, Cherry, Goose-
berry and other Jams, Red and Black Currant Jellies,
Marmalades; Fruit for Tarts, Green gages, Plums,
Damsons, Bullaces, &c.

Prunes de Bordeaux, (hermetically closed)
OILMAN'S STORES.—from Wokinsbaw, Water-
and others: Walnut and Mushroom Ketchups, Mustard,
Harvey, John Bull, B-v-sterak, Camp, Tomato and other
Sauces—Ess: o Shrimps and Anchovies.

Vinegar, Salad oil, Capers, Mushrooms, and Olives.
Picilli, Ginkens, French Beans, Capisum, Walnut,
Cauliflower and West India Pickles.

PERFUMERY.—from Smyth and Nephew, Hann-y,
Rigge, Broadbank, Price and Gosnell, and others; Ess: of
Rose, Maracchino, Rosada, Jasmin, and Essence of
Bo-quet; Etherical, Concentrated, and Plain Lavender;
Milk of Roses; Balsam of Sassafras, Bears Grass, and
Marrow Pomatum; Mar-a-r Pomade, Circassian Cream,
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Oils; Apple Scent and Shaving Table's; Rose lotia,
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of Vinegar; Sponges; Tooth Hair, Nail and Gun
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Hodgson's B-r, in bottle and cask; Brandy, Whiskey,
Gin and Rum; superior French Claret; Cherry Brandy;
Liquors; Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Ladies and Gentlemen's English male
and compactly fitted Dressing Cases; Patent Bracket,
Table and Hanging Lamps; Spare Goose-neck, Globe
and Sinimora Shades, of Sizes; Lobby, Street, and Cabin
Lamps; Chimnies; s-s of Crockery-ware; Queen's
Metal Tea, Sugar and Milk pots and Spoons and Forks;
Table Knives and Forks; M-chi's superior 7-day and
other Razors, Penknives, Scissors, and Razor Straps
and Paste; Steel Pens; plated bottle Lamps; Gold
and Silver Watches; fine Irish Linen; Waistcoatings;
white and colored Drills; So-ks; plated Chamber Candles
sticks and Lignor Stands; Playing and Visiting Cards;
Paper, Quills; Wafers, Black and Red Seal Pencils
ink, Office Tape, Bengali and English Sealing Wax, and
Razors and Penknives; Beaver, Silk Leghorn, and
Mandala Hats; Sporting Gunpowder, Shot Belts,
and Powder Flasks; English made Boots &c.

PIPE'S EFFERVESCENT ORANGE NECTA
with directions. Forming a most delicious and re-
freshing summer beverage, ever yet produced to the
public, is strongly recommended by the faculty, as a
common drink for families during hot weather, as no
"all off its can arise from an indulgence in it."

SODA AND SPICILITZ POWDERS.
MARINE STORES, and OFFICER'S MESSES can
be supplied on the shortest notice.

SALES made to order.
ORDER & COMMISSIONS executed with despatch.
Macao, 18th April, 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A SMALL quantity of LACQUERED WARE:
consisting of Ladies Work Boxes and Trunks, Tea Can-
dies, Tea poy, Desks, Wallers, &c. Also:
TEAS: Pekoe, Pow-hong and Souchong, all in 10 catty
boxes; deliverable in Macao or Tsonkon. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 21st April 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following boats the Public
is entreated to apply at Tungkok to **CHARLES**
MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at
Macao to the undersigned: viz—
S-h-mers: "ALFA," "UNION," "SYLPH" and
"BLACK JOKER," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE," and
"GREENHORN."

JNO: SMITH.
NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office,
A NARRATIVE of late events and proceedings
in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton
Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal
events relating to opium that were published in the
years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting
opium, with various other documents, including the
materials from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and
from the British merchants in China, dated in September
last, the which contained the Imperial orders to
exclude the English, for ever, from the ports of China,
and the memorial of the priet of Peking to the emp-
recommending the massacre of all foreigners. Price \$2.
A few interlarded copies \$3.

Statement of the Export of Tea and Silk Shipped from the Anchorages of Hongkong, Toonkoo, and Kapsymoon to various Ports in Great Britain since July 1830 to July 1840.

Black Tea, lbs.

Green Tea, lbs.

| Date. | Destination. | Ships | Bohea. | Congou | Caper | Souchong | Campol. | H. Nany | Pekoe | Orange Pekoe | Teaskey | Hysoon | Hyson | Young Hyson | Ginseng | Imperial | Silk Bales. |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|--------|---------|--------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------------|---------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| Sep. 1839 | London | Marmion | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8160 | 191466 | .. | .. | 31867 | 48000 | 201 |
| Nov. | .. | Eggs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74000 | 234133 | .. | .. | 72267 | 39966 | 25 |
| .. | .. | Copeland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9733 | 2566 | 16400 | .. | .. | 43733 | 3333 | 348 |
| .. | .. | Pekoe | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 241 |
| Dec. | Liverpool | John Horton | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10800 | 4860 | 50400 | 16333 | .. | 6400 | 2800 | 10 |
| .. | .. | John O'Gauert | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26501 | .. | .. | .. | 1600 | .. | 79 |
| .. | .. | Alex. Boring | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10000 | .. | 128333 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jan. 1840 | Liverpool | Helen Stewart | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36212 | 86228 | 13703 | .. | 5278 | 6380 | 1013 |
| .. | .. | Cordelia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30112 | 4860 | 35200 | 10100 | 27177 | 24471 | .. |
| .. | London, Bristol | Tapley & Slains Castle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3600 | 30110 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Ann | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 187710 | 85 53 | 25805 | .. | 13233 | 3676 | 4864 | 174 |
| .. | Liverpool | Harbinger | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10437 | 35445 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | London | Thomas Coutts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13764 | 2638 | 227692 | 22660 | 105450 | 33200 | 16250 | 75 |
| Feb. 17 | .. | Thames | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46320 | 25630 | 6170 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | Liverpool | Queen Mab | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26119 | 90998 | 2660 | 1366 | 10985 | 7762 | .. |
| .. | .. | John Marsh | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2457 | 2392 |
| .. | Greenock | Carnatic | 89000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 36100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| March 3 | London | Charles Grant | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14052 | 13720 | 6313 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Abercrombie, Robinson | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38533 | 149600 | 9733 | .. | 15333 | 32133 | 11333 |
| .. | .. | Balcarras | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 214 | 36312 | 129014 | 33797 | .. | 31410 | 5 20 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10533 | 492800 | 42133 | .. | 34 06 | 34400 | 24133 |
| .. | Liverpool | Pennang | 40137 | 197346 | 7784 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27333 | 3274 | 3449 |
| .. | Leith | Susan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19200 | 10133 | 3407 | .. | .. | 1608 | 1733 |
| April 1 | London | Eliza Stewart | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 145343 | 69006 | 6525 | 10000 | 60883 | 10644 | .. |
| .. | .. | Royal Saxon | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84019 | 25265 | 5807 | 34479 | 17063 | 11176 | .. |
| .. | Cowes | Aden | 31285 | 283106 | 3031 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5169 | 30356 | 5757 | 2016 | 396 | 6631 | 2103 |
| May 1 | Clyde | Tyler | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | General Kyd | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10108 | 136382 | 51840 | 48582 | 119019 | 36049 | 13106 |
| .. | .. | Fortescue | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 566 | 190336 | 20176 | 2765 | 2777 | 533 | 666 |
| .. | .. | Asia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Guthachen | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21241 | 18248 | 35193 | 90539 | 5506 | 70408 | 2333 |
| .. | .. | Francis Ann | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10374 | .. | 47211 | 22270 | .. | 4 70 | .. |
| June 6 | .. | Mangalore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2609 | 148736 | 214138 | .. | 2918 | 88362 | 56848 |
| .. | .. | Arabian | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Glenfing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Manila | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Herring | 30909 | 421592 | 45110 | 22982 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21948 | 6525 | .. | 127918 | 56332 | 1888 | 5081 |
| July 6 | .. | William Barras | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | | | 223451 | 1273350 | 277403 | 656578 | 98771 | 175423 | 197017 | 535536 | 3426006 | 1580810 | 138872 | 166943 | 688192 | 344880 | 2640 |

Black Tea - - - - - 19,465,188 lbs.

Green - - - - - 6,830,303

Direct - - - - - 26,295,491 lbs.

Teas taken to Singapore and Rho for transshipment to Great Britain, per Ann McKim, Ackbar, Montezuma, Lintin, Tartar, Patriota, about - - - - - 8,000,000 "

Total - - - - - 29,295,491 lbs. Tea and 2,650 Bales Silk.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT'S OPIUM CERTIFICATES.

A return has been made of all the communications between the treasury and other public departments and the parties holding certificates granted by captain Elliot for opium surrendered to the Chinese authorities. These documents are as follow:—1. An application by Messrs Daniell and Co to the treasury, on the behalf of a firm in Calcutta, stating that they have a receipt signed by capt. Elliot for 1465 chests of opium, imported from British India, made over to captain Elliot "for the service of her majesty's government," which were the property of British subjects. 2. An application to the chancellor of the exchequer by Messrs. Gregson, Melville and Co., as agents to several firms in India and China, enclosing capt. Elliot's receipt, an affidavit of ownership, and capt. Elliot's public notice to British subjects to deliver the opium to him. 3. An application by Messrs. Forbes and Co. enclosing several certificates for opium, the total quantity of which is 1,000 chests. 4. An application by Messrs. Small and Co., enclosing similar certificates for 60 chests. In the applications hitherto mentioned the certificates are only mentioned, but not printed in the return; the 5th, from Messrs. Burnie and Co., is given, with the following form of certificate:—

"I, Charles Elliot, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, hereby certify that the opium described below formed part of the quantity surrendered by Messrs. A. and D. Furdonjee for the service of her majesty's government, in terms of my public notice of the 27th of March, 1839, and for which surrender they have been furnished with my general receipt and certificate for recovery of indemnity. In witness, &c. 60 chests 95 catties Malwa."

This receipt is assumed by Messrs. Furdonjee as so certainly payable that they direct Messrs. Burnie & Co. where to pay the amount." 5. An application from Messrs. Fletcher & Co., enclosing a receipt and certificate for 103 chests, signed by captain Elliot, the former of which concludes with these remarkable words, "as a proof of the said opium being established in the manner provided in my public notice, I do hereby hold H.M.'s government responsible for the value thereof, also to be determined agreeably to the provisions contained in my said public notice." 6. An application to the chancellor of the exchequer by Messrs. Palmer and Co., in behalf of Messrs. Dent and Co., of Canton, with a receipt and certificate for 1,723 chests. 7. The form of the answer to the applicants from the treasury, in which the applications are referred to as for "settlement of certain claims for opium delivered to the Chinese government," and the applicants are informed that parliament has placed at the disposal of the treasury no funds out of which compensation could be made; that the application would require the sanction of parliament before the claims could be recognized; and finally, that the government did not propose to submit to parliament a vote for the payment of the claims. 8. A letter to the secretary of the treasury from Messrs. Gregson and Co., explaining that the opium was not delivered to the Chinese, but for the service of H. M.'s government. 9. Another answer from the treasury, confirming the former one. 10. A letter to the treasury from Messrs. Small and Co., with a similar explanation, and requesting a return of their documents. 11. A communication from the foreign office to the treasury, transmitting a despatch from captain Elliot, dated the 3d of

July, in which he states that he is placed in the embarrassing situation of issuing bills at 12 months on the treasury in favour of Messrs. Dent and Co., of Canton, for the sum of 63,265l. 18s. 4d., being the amount of 523 chests of opium supplied to make up the deficiencies of parties surrendering for the service of H. M.'s government; that the individuals thus supplied had surrendered, and that therefore the government could replace the advance from the amount of indemnity hereafter payable to them. This is accompanied by a copy of the letter from capt. Elliot to Dent and Co., which induced them to supply the opium, the declaration by the parties to whom the opium was afterwards transferred of their inability to make up the deficiency, and an acknowledgment from Dent and Co. that they had received the bills in question. 12. A communication from the treasury to the foreign office, transmitting the treasury minute of December 3, by which it appears that lord Melbourne and the chancellor of the exchequer stated to the board that the bills in question had been presented for acceptance, and suggested that the parties presenting them should be informed that the treasury could give no authority for their being accepted. 13. A communication from the foreign office to the treasury transmitting an application to lord Palmerston by Messrs. Magniac and Co., on behalf of a correspondent, with captain Elliot's receipt for 73 chests of opium, and a copy of capt. Elliot's public notice of March, 1839, whereby he required the surrender of the opium and declared himself responsible, "for and on the behalf of H. E. M.'s government," to each of her subjects who surrendered, the proofs of property and value to be determined upon principles to be defined by

government. An acknowledgment from the treasury of the receipt of the above. A renewal of their application to lord Palmerston by Messrs. Magnise, and a reply stating that the government had no funds for the purpose required. A demand of indemnity from lord Palmerston by a notary on behalf of Messrs. Forbes and Co., & a reply stating the impossibility of compliance, and similar demands by the same notary on behalf of other parties. All this makes known as unsatisfactory a state of things for the claimants as can well be conceived, and their only reliance, which must necessarily be at a great distance of time, is on the power of the British to force an indemnity from the Chinese.

THE OPIUM CLAIMS.

A supplementary series of parliamentary papers, containing some correspondence of the agents of the British merchants at Canton, who delivered opium to captain Elliot, for the service of her majesty's government with the lords of the treasury and the foreign-office, discloses the particulars of a case of much injustice, if not of absolute cruelty, committed by government on the respectable firm of Dent and Co. It appears from these documents that captain Elliot was unable to deliver up the amount of opium he had engaged to surrender to the Chinese authorities, in consequence of one of the vessels laden with the drug disobeying his injunctions, and sailing away with its cargo from the coast of China. The chief superintendent would, therefore, have, from necessity, been obliged to forfeit one of the terms on which commissioner Lin had consented to allow the trade with Canton to be re-opened, and the immense quantity of opium previously delivered up would have been surrendered to no purpose, had not the opportune arrival of a vessel laden with opium, belonging to Messrs. Dent and Co., given him the opportunity of relieving himself from this awkward position. To make up the deficiencies of parties surrendering opium, Messrs. Dent and Co., relying upon the authority and power of captain Elliot as the agent of the British government, and doubting not for an instant that the government would, with that good faith which has always hitherto characterised it, perform the engagement entered into on its behalf, without hesitation delivered to captain Elliot 523 chests of opium. For this opium captain Elliot "engaged to indemnify them in the fullest manner"—giving them the option of taking his receipt for the said opium, or requiring the parties whose deficiencies they thus made up, to replace the opium there or in India, at their option; or, in the event of their not doing so within a reasonable time, by bills upon her majesty's treasury, of such price per chest as circumstances may show to be fair to all persons concerned. The latter alternative was adopted; and for the opium so obtained captain Elliot drew bills of exchange, seventeen in number, and to the value of £3,266 18s. 4d. on the lords of the treasury in favour of Messrs. Dent and Co. In the following despatch he duly informed the foreign-office of the transaction:—

"Macao, 3rd July, 1839.

"Sir,—I am placed in the most responsible and embarrassing situation of issuing bills this day at twelve months upon the lord commissioners of the treasury in favour of Messrs. Dent & Co. for the heavy sum of £3,265 18s. 4d. being the amount of 523 chests of opium supplied by that firm to make up the deficiencies of parties surrendering opium for the service of her majesty's government, in terms of my public notice of the 27th of March last.

"The individuals thus supplied, however,—Heerijebloy Runtanice with 406 chests, and A. and D. Furdoojee with 117 chests—have respectively surrendered, the first 1,720 chests, and the second 614 chests: so that her majesty's government will have ample means of replacing the advance at present drawn for from the amount of indemnity hereafter payable to them.

"With the purpose to afford time for the public arrangements consequent upon the late transactions in this country, I have drawn the bills at twelve months' date.

"It should also be explained that Messrs. Dent & Co. were enabled to furnish these

means of fulfilling my public obligations, and to release the foreign community from their confinement at Canton, by the opportune arrival of a single ship from India with opium to their consignment a few days before my departure from Canton." The rest of the shipping coming on to China with opium had remained at Singapore, to learn the result of the late crisis.

"A copy of the letter which led Messrs. Dent & Co. to supply the opium is transmitted; and the deficient parties have also signed a declaration that they were unable to furnish it within a reasonable time; and further, that they have agreed to the price now fixed upon it, and consent that it should be quoted from their general claim upon her majesty's government.

"The whole accounts connected with the surrender of this immense mass of property shall be transmitted by an early occasion; and I trust the great increase of detail business it has cast upon this case will be a sufficient excuse for the delay.

"Official receipts were taken from the Chinese officers for the respective parcels; and at the close of the transaction a general official receipt for the whole, of which a translation will be duly transmitted with the accounts.—I have &c.

"CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Super't.

"John Backhouse, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

The bills were duly presented at the treasury for acceptance, and the following brief memorandum shows the resolution of "My Lords" on the subject:

"Viscount Melbourne and the chancellor of the exchequer suggested to the board, that Mr. Ramsey should be directed to inform the parties who presented the bills that my Lords can give no authority for their being accepted."

THE OPIUM TRADE.—Some additional English papers, by the April overland mail, which reached us during the week via Bombay, contain extracts from the "*Correspondence relating to China*" lately laid before parliament; and among them we find the following selections from the despatches of lord Palmerston and captain Elliot, relative to the opium traffic, which not having before obtained publicity, may be perused with some interest by our readers in this part of the world.

Captain Elliot, in a despatch dated December 13th, 1838, having reported the disturbances that originated in an attempt to strangle a Chinese in front of the factories, lord Palmerston in his reply (April 15th 1839) requests to know whether the foreigners, who resisted the intention of the Chinese authorities to put a criminal to death, in the manner stated, were "British subjects only," or other foreigners also, and, "upon what alleged ground of right they considered themselves authorised to interfere."

In another despatch dated Jan. 2nd 1839, the superintendent urges the necessity of his being "forthwith vested with defined & adequate powers for the reasonable control of men whose rash conduct cannot be left to the operation of Chinese laws, without much inconsequence and risk"—that he should be known "to stand without blame in the estimation of her majesty's government," and, "whether I have a claim to such an expression of support as I may be permitted to publish to the queen's subjects in this empire."

Under date June 13th 1839, lord Palmerston, in acknowledging the receipt of the superintendent's despatches relative to the interruption of the legal trade, (in consequence of the opium smuggling in the river) and the steps taken by him for its re-establishment, signifies to captain Elliot, "the entire approbation of her majesty's government of his conduct in these matters."

Captain Elliot, in April and May 1839 intimates to lord Palmerston his conviction that "trade with China at any point remote from the station of our ships is no longer a possible state of circumstances," coupled with a recommendation of "immediate and vigorous measures" on the part of H. M. government, as the only means for assuring that "immense extension of our peaceful trade and intercourse with this empire," which he believes to be practicable and certain.

In a subsequent despatch captain Elliot presses upon lord Palmerston's attention, "the strong necessity of concluding some immediate

arrangement either for the cessation of the Portuguese rights at Macao, or for the effectual defence of the place, and its appropriation to British uses by means of a subsidiary convention"—enclosing at the same time the copy of a despatch to the governor of Macao, in which he throws "himself, and all British subjects, ships, and property, under the governor's protection, in consequence of the violent proceedings of the Chinese"—and in order to compensate "the heavy expense and all the other embarrassments" of such a duty, he offers the governor, "on behalf of the British government immediate facilities on the British treasury to any extent that may be desired." The latter replies, that he cannot avail of this generous offer, as his particular situation necessarily restricts him to the maintenance of an "austere neutrality"—captain Elliot reiterated this proposal on the arrival of H. M. S. *Volage*.

In his despatch of September 5th 1839, containing an account of the affair at Kow-Loon, captain Elliot admits that he was "responsible for causing the first shot to be fired," an act which he imputes to those "feelings of irritation naturally excited by the violent and vexatious measures heaped upon her majesty's officers and subjects."

The sentiments (as then entertained) of the home government regarding the opium trade are thus expressed in a despatch from lord Palmerston to the superintendent of date June 15th 1838:—

"With respect to the smuggling trade in opium which forms the subject of your despatches of the 18th and 16th of November and 7th December, 1837, I have to state that H. M.'s government cannot interfere for the purpose of enabling British subjects to violate the laws of the country to which they trade. Any loss, therefore, which such persons may suffer in consequence of the more effectual execution of the Chinese laws on this subject, must be borne by the parties who have brought that loss on themselves by their own act."

The following are the opinions expressed by captain Elliot respecting this traffic, antecedent to the opium seizure, in which the *river smuggling* appears to be principally alluded to:—

"Sooner or later the feelings of independence which the peculiar mode of conducting this branch of the trade has created upon the part of our countrymen in China, will lead to grave difficulties. A long course of impunity will beget hardihood, and at last some gross insult will be perpetrated, that the Chinese authorities will be constrained to resent; they will be terrified and irritated, and will probably commit some act of cruel violence that will make any choice but armed interference impossible to our own government."

"It had been clear to me, my lord, from the origin of this peculiar branch of the opium traffic, that it must grow to be more & more mischievous to every branch of the trade and certainly to none more than to that of opium itself. As the danger and the shame of its pursuit increased it was obvious that it would fall by rapid degrees into the hands of more and more desperate men; that it would stain the foreign character with constantly aggravating disgrace, in the sight of the whole of the better portion of this people; and lastly that it would connect itself more and more intimately with our lawful commercial intercourse, to the great peril of vast public and private interests."

With regard to the confiscation of the opium by the imperial commissioner, captain Elliot considers himself, warranted in describing it, under all the circumstances, as an act "of public robbery and wanton violence on the Queen's officers and subjects, and all the foreign community in China"—and, after observing that "great moral changes can never be effected by the violation of all the principles of justice and moderation," he adds:—

"The wise course would have been to make the trade shameful, and wear it out by degrees in its present form. The course taken will change the manner of its pursuit at once, cast it into desperate hands, and with this long line of unprotected coast, abounding in safe anchorages and covered with defenceless cities, I foresee a state of things terrible to reflect upon."

We find that the duke of Wellington when in

officials in 1835 takes the following brief view of the causes of Lord Napier's failure, and of the propriety of adhering to the accustomed mode of communicating with the Canton authorities—

"It is quite obvious that the pretext for the jealousy of Lord Napier and his commission, stated by the Chinese, were not his high sounding titles; the reality was, his pretension to fix himself at Canton without previous permission, or even communication, and that he should come to us directly with the viceroy."

"It does not much signify, as far as the Chinese are concerned, what we call an officer in our language. He must not go to Canton without their permission—he must not depart from the accustomed mode of communication."

It appears that the correspondence laid before Parliament does not include either copy or extract of any despatch from Lord Palmerston to Captain Elliot later than 13th June, 1839.

Singapore Free Press June, 25 1840.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

JULY 14TH, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| England | 4th April | Singapore | 25th June |
| U. States | 4th March | Java | 22nd May |
| Calcutta | 20th May | Manila | 23rd June |
| Bombay | 16th " | Austral-Asia | 16th Feby. |

ARRIVED.—12th inst. H. B. M. S. *MODESTE*, 18, Harry Eyres, Esq. Commander, with the Transport *CLIFFORD*, Cox, and Storeship, *HOODLEY*, Bayley, from Singapore. *BULWATER*, (Port.) Carvalho, from Timor. *ROSS*, Nettle, from Singapore. 13th inst. H. M. S. brig *COLUMBINE*, 16 — Elliot, Esq. commander, from the Cape of Good Hope. *UNION*, (Port.) Remedios, from Bombay, Penang, and Singapore, left the latter port 23th ulto.

SAILED.—*SPONDORRBY*, Silverthorne, for Madras. *LAGOS*, (Am.) Martin, for New York. *CAVATINA*, (Sp.) Orbeta, for Singapore.

UNDER MESSA CH.—Ybeia, for Singapore and Rhio.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.—American, *Kosmos*, Panama.

VESSELS LOADING.—For England, *Mary Elizabeth*, Bakely. For Calcutta, *Kitty*. For Bombay, *Maria*. For Manila, *Merchant*. (Am.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, *Francis Yates*. From Liverpool, *Duan*. From Calcutta, *Nagasaki*. From Bombay, *Union*. From Madras, *Barrosa*. From Singapore, *Elizabeth*, *Clarissa*, *Amizade*.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships. Melville 74 Rear Admiral the hon. George Elliot, C. B. capt. the hon. R. S. Dundas. Wellfleet 74 Commander Sir J. J. G. Beam, capt. Maitland. Druid 44 captain H. Smith. Blonde 44 capt. F. Burchier. Alligator 28 capt. Kuper. Volage 28 capt. Warren. Conway 28 capt. C. D. Bethune. Larne 20 capt. J. P. Blake. Algerine 18 capt. Macon. Pyralis 18 captain Anson. Cruiser (capt. Gifford). Hincith 18 captain —, Modeste, to captain H. Eyres. Columbine, 14, captain Clarke. Rattlesnake (Troop Ship), capt. Bradish. H. C. armed steam-ship Queen, capt. Warden. Madagascar capt. Dicey. Atalanta capt. Rogers. Enterprise, capt. West.

By the Clifton and Hongkong we have received the Singapore Free Press of the 25th and the Penang Gazette of the 13th ulto. The Madras Examiner to 18th May and the South African Commercial Advertiser to 7th March.

H. M.'s ships Stag, Modeste, Acorn, and Wizard have each sent a Portuguese slaver to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Rose is laid on for Bombay instead of the Mavis.

In the hurry of last week's issue, we omitted to draw the attention of our readers to the letter from Dr. Anderson to Dr. Parker, conveying to him the sentiments of the committee of the medical missionary society on his departure for the U.S. We do not presume to add any thing of our own to the expression of these sentiments; but we heartily join in the good wishes of the committee and Dr. Anderson for the renewal of Dr. Parker's health and his speedy return to

China, he having devoted his life to the temporal and spiritual health of the inhabitants of this country.

In the article headed—"Save me from my friends" in last week's Register the following misprints were made in the first impression, which our readers are now respectfully requested to correct: in the first paragraph, he wrote "he captain Elliot" printed after the word "most," should follow the word "learned," and in the second paragraph, for to the opinion, cancelled, read "to surrender the opium"—and delete the word "of."

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—He most unequivocally declared that there never existed in this country an administration which paid more attention to the commercial interests of the country than the present government ("hear" and laughter). Lord Palmerston's speech in the house of commons, 19th March 1839, in the debate on the Mexican blockade.

The above funny declaration of Lord Palmerston is the most singular on record.

Let us examine his lordships claims to such a proud and national distinction; we shall not now allude to his policy as regards Russia, to the affair of the *Vixen*, or to the late treaty with Turkey; we shall only and briefly examine his policy respecting the British trade to China: a trade that in both imports and exports amounts to upwards of thirty million of dollars annually (1836-37); and the immense extension of which peaceful trade (as distinct from the opium trade) Captain Elliot believed to be practicable and certain.

Lord Palmerston was a member of the administration that appointed Lord Napier as superintendent of the free trade of British subjects in China, with two E. I. company's servants as colleagues and another as his secretary. Lord Napier was deputed to China with the bare instruction to put himself in communication with the governor of Canton. The Chinese insulted, confined, starved, and at last murdered Lord Napier! The British merchants in Canton in December 1834 memorialized the king in council on highly important points respecting the stability of the English trade with China, but to this day the receipt of that petition has never been acknowledged at the foreign office, though the complimentary address of the British subjects in China to the queen on H. M.'s accession was!

We now ask—was the petition ever presented?

After Lord Napier's death, in October 1834, the commission was continued at Macao, and the superintendence of the *ci-devant* E. I. company's servants, until December 1836, when the office and salary of the chief superintendent was abolished and Captain Elliot was appointed to perform the duties of chief of the commission.

We digress for a moment to trace the history of this commission.

The present chief of the commission, a post-captain in the British navy, came out in the humble office of master attendant, with a salary £200 a year; his easy and humble duties would have been to berth the British ships in Canton river: an office and a duty below the rank he has the honour to hold in the navy; and we are inclined to the opinion that if the strict rules of the service had been adhered to, he would have been placed on the retired list of post-captains, and thus have forfeited all claims for future active employment.

When Captain Elliot succeeded to the office of chief of the commission, Mr. A. R. Johnston, a gentleman who came out as private secretary to Lord Napier, was appointed his deputy and Mr. Elmslie, who came out as a clerk on the establishment, was appointed to the important and confidential office of secretary to the commission, succeeding Mr. Johnston in that office. Now we ask was any one of these appointments in the contemplation of H. M.'s ministers when the commission was formed?

But it is impossible they could have been. Well, then, from the chief of the commission downwards every officer, fit or unfit for his duties is indebted for his situation to the chapter of accidents! And now the duties of chief superintendent in China are carried on by Mr. A. R. Johnston with Mr. A. Elmslie, a young gentleman of rudimentary age, as his secretary!

The expenses of the commission, up to this time must be near £200,000.

The chief of the commission, by accident, has taken steps which H. M.'s ministers cannot approve, for they disavow his acts; yet they not only continue him in office, but—if what we hear be true—promote him to a higher appointment: and the man who confesses that he was irritated to fire the first shot at Kowloon is chosen to "communicate" with the Chinese, to demand indemnification for that property which he himself surrendered, and to recover a trade which he himself stopped!—These are the effects of Lord Palmerston's "attention" to the commercial interests of England! We may return to this subject.

We must postpone until next week any remarks on the "*Correspondence relating to China*," which we have copied from the Singapore Free Press, our columns of the Register and supplement being full; we hope also to receive fuller extracts of this correspondence before our next number is published.

On last Wednesday night a Swedish seaman belonging to the British brig *Manly*, was found drowned near the Bar fort. He was a patient in the medical missionary hospital and went to bathe a little after 8 o'clock. It is supposed by his medical attendants that he was seized with cramp when in the water, he having lately been under the operation of strong medicines.

We are told that it is probable H. M. S. *Blenheim* and squadron will touch at Rio, and that she will be detained about a fortnight at the Cape; but even allowing for these delays she should now be in the Chinese waters.

Captain Elliot of the *Columbine* is posted into the *Volage*, and Captain Clarke, late flag lieutenant to Admiral Elliot, is made commander into the *Columbine*.

It is said the *Volage* and *Modeste* will proceed immediately to join the admiral.

At 8 A. M. H. M.'s Brig *Columbine* saluted the city of Macao with the usual number of guns, which the Franciscan fort returned.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

My dear Sir.—Some question having arisen respecting the authorship of a letter signed B. in your last Register, will you be so kind as to give your readers the name of the writer thereof—provided he does not object to your doing so? If he does, I hope in future that either he will annex it to his papers, or that you will so shape your editorial remarks that the honor of such communications may not alight on those to whom it does not belong.

Your sincerely,

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

We have inserted Mr. Bridgman's letter, and it now rests with our correspondent, B. to discover himself.

No one who has the pleasure of knowing Mr. Bridgman will attribute the letter to him; there is sufficient internal evidence to disprove such an inference; and by expressing our opinion that A. and B. were one, we think we were sufficiently explicit in our remarks on the letter. We suppose it was the reverend missionary's intention to go through the alphabet, and write twenty six letters on "points of great importance"—such as commercial intercourse, the comforts and luxuries of the conjugal state, &c.; but we fear Mr. Bridgman's letter will damp his ardour in the cause of commerce of any kind.

No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned, none.

Our cotemporary calls our late exposition of his inconsistency "downtight, hearty abuse;" and he compliments us with a longedared simile intimating that ridicule is not our vocation. Be it so: when he succeeds so well in making himself ridiculous—which in his last two numbers he has certainly done with the dogged obstinacy of one of his friends in the fable he quoted—the less our skill to imitate the gambols of his other longedared friend is to be regretted.—But who would suppose that he who could profess such profound veneration for the venerable Taoukwang, and such a proper respect for the time-honoured prejudices, customs, and affections of the Chinese, should, in his next number, tell the world,—and, to enforce his opinion, he uses a vulgar barbarism, which he is careful to put in *Italics*—that he is eager for destruction? And then, forgetting his admiration of captain Elliot's conciliatory proclamations, he tells us that—"he does not pretend to more knowledge of the character of the Chinese people and their officers than what a residence of five years in the country (he should have said in a space one hundred yards square), and a not inattentive study of their history (what history, the Jesuit's, Gutzlaff's, or the *Kang Keen's* che?), and particularly of their public transactions with the company, have given him, but this convinces him that by the way of mere treaty nothing whatever will be, or ever has been, obtained from them."

O brave!—We pass by the grammar of this sentence—but it is clear our cotemporary must be a wit, his memory is so short, for he not only contradicts himself from week to week but even in the same paper: and the most important part of the "not inattentive study" of the history of the most ancient people and of the longest established government in the world is their commercial transactions with a few foreign merchants on the southern limits of the empire! Instead of complimenting himself as being a 'not inattentive student of Chinese history,' he should have dubbed himself a profound researcher into the company's records and consultations: notwithstanding we still recommend Auber to him.

In the supplement we have published an extract from the Friend of India, it being a letter from a resident in China to the editor of that paper.

Now whoever this writer may be, we can inform the editor of the Friend of India that he talks much too confidently. It is a matter of common report that the reigning emperor injured his health in his youth by the abuse of opium, and it is a known fact that his eldest son died from the effects of its abuse.

With reference to the corruption of the highest provincial officers, it is also a known fact that the present governor's son was detected with opium on his person, and that he was saved from exposure by the payment of 20,000 taels.

The letter is evidently written by an enemy to the English, and after noticing the animus with which it is written we dismiss it as the production of a writer who will not credit anything but what suits his own purpose.

The copy from which we have made the following translation we believe to be authentic.—We have published from the New York Weekly Herald, for the especial information and imitation of governor Lin, a plan of the citizens of Florida to exterminate the Seminole Indians. We have heard there is a breed of bloodhounds extant in Manila, whence the governor could be easily supplied with a few dozen couple to hunt down the pernicious English.

Proclamation, offering rewards for Englishmen's heads.

Woo, acting magistrate of the district of Heangshan, &c. proclaims for the information of all.

I have received the following despatch from Lin, governor of the two Kwang provinces.

"It is generally known that Englishmen-of-war are now successively arriving in the waters of the province of Canton from foreign ports; and although I am quite certain that they dare not cause any trouble, yet, ratlike, they will sneak about all the entrances, in order to protect the traitorous foreigners who are selling opium; all these acts they will most certainly do.—I order the said magistrate to reinforce the garrisons of all the forts at the entrances from the sea, to provide military weapons of all descriptions, and to keep a strict watch day and night, and thus cut off all supplies.

At the larger entrances station cruizers to guard them; and the smaller entrances are to be blocked up with wooden piles, to prevent anything passing through, and so to exhaust and starve the foreign troops. And proclaim forthwith to the fishermen on the coasts, to the army and the people, that those who succeed in constructing fire rafts and go forth to burn the English ships, their names shall be clearly reported to the officers; and when they set out in their expedition, their wives and children should be placed for safety under the care of the officers of government, who will supply them with food. If they succeed in burning any of the English ships or seizing any English subjects, they shall be rewarded according to the terms of the schedule, (*vide* C.R. 30th June) which handsome rewards shall be paid in full without any discount: and so forth."

"Having received these orders &c." here the magistrate of Heangshan repeats the foregoing down to the words "discount"; and then proceeds thus:

"With reference to the English foreigners, they have many times been contumacious and regardless of the laws, and followed their own headstrong will, and they have aroused the public and righteous indignation of our people. Formerly our people were prevented by their fears from acting against them; but now being excited by such rewards, how will they refrain from (seizing the English.)"

The Portuguese and the foreigners of all other nations in their journeys between Canton and Macao, who have hitherto been respectfully obedient to the celestial empire; if any one of them is wounded or killed, it must be accounted for according to the law; but exclusive of such rash attacks, if any of the English row about for pleasure in their boats, or enter the inner waters and make a disturbance, fly immediately to report to the district officers and troops, that they may instantly rush to attack, burn, and destroy them:

All ye fishermen and tankea (boat) people unite with the military & population, & if any one of you are able, in obedience to the orders, to slaughter one Englishman—he shall be esteemed as an eminent scholar; and the burning of one of their men-of-war shall be counted as a service of extraordinary merit; if you would obtain a famous name and rich rewards, bring in the heads of the traitorous English; you should not let this time pass: Ye Sampsons, establish your fame! how can you willingly be backward! I, the magistrate of Heangshan, have suspended the schedule at the gate of my office; it waits your inspection, rub your eyes and look; run all of ye striving

to be foremost; be careful not to deceive yourselves by looking on and hoping—i. e. by not advancing and striving to excel. The affairs is most urgent. A special proclamation. 6th moon. 24 day. (June 30.)

It is said the governor of Canton sent down positive directions to the Chinese officers in Macao, to execute his orders as contained in the foregoing translation to the very letter; and that the officers replied it would be difficult if not impossible to obey him in that instance as they could not distinguish the English from other foreigners, as they had not got the name of their country written on their foreheads.

ATTACK ON EUROPEANS BY CHINESE.

On the evening of Friday last, three gentlemen, having rowed over to the Lappa, proceeded to take a walk on the heights nigh the shore. One of them, a Chinese scholar, conversed with one or two of the villagers, who spoke in a kindly enough manner, pointing out the pathway by which the party might proceed. They walked for about an hour, when on its becoming dark, and when within two hundred yards of their boat, which they had left under the charge of a Japanese servant, they were attacked by a party of from fifteen to twenty men, who hurled large stones at them and struck them with heavy clubs. Thinking that in their case discretion was the better part of valour, they made all the speed possible to gain the boat, and got off with a few hard thumps. It did not appear to be the intention of the Chinese to take them prisoners, nor was there any appearance of a desire to rob them. Seemingly the attack was only made with the malicious wish of hurting and maiming those whom, by their governors, they have been long, and especially of late, taught to regard as enemies; so far as can be judged from this affair, the conciliating measures of her Britannic Majesty's officers are having but a poor effect on the inhabitants of this province. So long as matters remain as they are, and so long as the Chinese receive from their governors such dastardly, diabolical incitements to commit such acts, as have lately been given them, we would recommend our local readers to keep to the more frequented pathways around Macao.

TEA, A POISON.

TEA & COFFEE.—Dr. Alcott, of Boston, well known for his publications on diet, has recently put forth a small volume of about 56 pages on the subject of tea and coffee. These articles receive no more favor at his hands than oysters, lobsters, and other obnoxious. The less we use of them, he says,—and all of us, in all situations,—the better. In fact he holds that both are poisonous essentially, and that in this respect there is nothing to choose between the two principal varieties of tea, black and green, with the exception that the bad properties of the one are less active than those of the other. To show the operation of the green, he quotes a well known denial of this city. The statement is,—and we dare say our readers would like to know what is stated,—that one pound of young hyson having been steeped in soft water, and the "grounds" strained out, the decoction was evaporated to half a pint. This extract was applied to the nerves of those teeth which required an operation, to lessen their sensibility. The experiment was completely successful; and finding it answer his purpose, he has ever since continued the use of it.

In this way Dr. Alcott says this substance may be used as an efficient substitute for opium, all of cloves, remote and arsenic, all of which have been more or less employed by the mass of the people, and by deplete themselves, for the purpose of destroying the sensibility of the dental nerves.

After arguing that tea is narcotic, the doctor goes on to argue that it is poisonous also,—meaning by a poison a substance which, in any appreciable quantity, has the power of life, and without any change of its properties, of destroying the vital properties and vital constitution of the human body. In support of this position he says, it will destroy vermin infesting open hearths, fire places, beds, &c.; that a mere touch of a strong extract is said to extinguish life at once. The same denial has been applied by Dr. B. doses to herbs just taken from living frogs, with the effect to destroy their vitality almost as soon as prussic acid. Moreover, Dr. Burdell, of New York, performed some experiments upon birds, rabbits, cats, &c. and is cited as follows:

"1. A yellow bird received one drop (of the decoction) upon its tongue, and died in 15 minutes.

"2. One drop was passed into the stomach of another, and it died instantly.

"3. To a rabbit, three months old, ten drops were administered, and in ten minutes it was dead. During the first three or four minutes, it was highly excited—exhilarated—it then lay upon its side, moaning, as if suffering much pain, till it died," &c. &c. And so on with the cats, and other animals of the extensive menagerie. To back all which, our author calls into court the London quarterly review, which states that there is a manufactory near Canton, in China, where the worst kinds of coarse black tea are converted into green, by heating the leaves moderately on iron, and mixing with it a composition of tumeric, indigo and white lead; by which process it acquires a blushing tinge, rather more unlike that of panna, and that crisp appearance which is supposed to indicate the fine green tea. The writer says he saw 50,000 chests ready for shipping, and on inquiring, for what market it was intended, was told that it was for the American.

Dr. A. adds, on his own authority, that he suspects the greater part of our tea is of like kind. No doubt some of it is. There are very few articles of diet among us, even the necessities of life, which escape absolute adulterations and alterations, somewhat corresponding to those here described.

We must allow also, that there is some truth in what is said here of the injury done to health by the manner in which tea (and coffee also) is used. It does many people take it too hot to be good for the teeth or the stomach;—a caution on this point is well. Doubtless, too, many of them drink it only warm, drink too much of it. Any warm drink, or any cold one too cold, may be taken to great excess, but the form is especially likely to be so. It is very common, even for common farmers' families in our country, to have their tea or their coffee three times a day, while it is certainly an excess, particularly in the quantity and with the temperature they are used to. Harm is often done also by making these articles too strong, and by giving them unreasonably and unreasonably to children. We think Dr. A. has not made allowances enough for these abuses, in contradistinction from the proper use of the article he so strongly proscribes. A great deal of the coffee and tea, moreover, is very badly made—spoiled—made poisonous if you please—made shockingly disagreeable at all events, in some of the various processes it passes through. There are few lives of the genuine article, probably, who would not cheerfully join the Doctor himself in a crusade against some specimens we wot of.

But we see plainly enough that this would never satisfy him. War to the knife-bla is his motto. Nothing but utter extermination will do. And no wonder. Only we the damage he has done up in a single pound of nice Hyson, which, as he observes, any of the ladies old and young, would consider a very moderate allowance for three months. This pound, he says, boiled down to half a pint, would kill, according to the experiments, 17,380 rabbits; which is within a fraction of being equal to 190 rabbits each day, for the period of three months, or nearly one day. Or if boiled down to a gill, instead of a half a pint, it would kill 10,880 young cats;—the latter are rather tougher than rabbits—equal to 119 a day.

CAPTAIN A. GRANT.

To the Electors of the Burghs of Elgin, Banff, Peterhead, Cullen, Inverury, and Kinross.

Gentlemen.—In the event of a vacancy occurring in the representation of your Burghs, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in parliament; my pretensions to that honour being founded on a conviction that my political sentiments are in accordance with those of a great majority of you.

I have to state generally, that I approve of the principles of the reform act, and that I will do my utmost to improve what may be found defective in its working. In particular, I will support every measure calculated to promote freedom of election, and to secure the independence of the electors.

Having been, for the greater part of my life, interested in trade, I am naturally anxious to see all restrictions on commerce removed as speedily as is consistent with a reasonable regard to existing interests. I am of opinion that the present system of corn laws requires amendment.

As a portion of you are deeply embarked in shipping and seafaring pursuits, I am led to hope that my experience in these matters may prove useful to you.

I am a decided friend to the extension of education, satisfied that knowledge is the greatest safeguard against vice and irreligion.

While myself a member of the church of Scotland, I shall ever advocate the just rights and liberty of conscience of all other sects.

It being my intention now to reside amongst you, I will have an opportunity of ascertaining your wants, and be, therefore, better able to attend to your local interests, which, I beg to assure you, will be watched by me with care and attention.

I am proud to say—having now almost completed a canvass of the burghs—that, judging from the kind reception I have everywhere met with, and the numerous pledges already so handsomely tendered to me, I may confidently calculate on being returned your representative.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
Carnoustie, 13th Dec. 1839. A. GRANT.
Aberdeen Constitutional, Dec. 20.

THE ELGIN BURGH.

Captain A. GRANT of Carnoustie has at length ventured

ed to attempt a definition of the principles on which he claims the votes of the electors of this district of burghs. Anything more audaciously vague and obscure, it would be difficult to imagine. He professes his desire to improve the working of the reform act; but takes care not to say whether he is favourable or unfavourable to an extension of the suffrage. He is willing to promote freedom of election, and to secure the independence of the electors; but he does not choose to say how these ends are to be attained, or whether he will support or oppose the ballot. He is naturally anxious to see all restrictions on commerce removed, but then a reasonable regard must be had to existing interests. He is of opinion that the corn laws require amendment; but he does not tell the electors whether he thinks they should be altogether abolished—whether the scale of duties which they enforce should be lowered or raised, or whether a fixed duty should not be substituted. He is a decided friend to the extension of education—as we presume every one is—but he does not say whether or not it should be based on religion. He is himself a member of the church of Scotland; but he does not say whether he will support her efforts to extend her means of religious instruction and pastoral superintendence. In a word, he has laid down no political sentiment from which he is so inclined, he may not escape, to join either the whig or the tory ranks. Captain Grant appeared in Banff on Friday and Saturday last, but his reception was exceedingly cool. Through the influence which his agent (who was also deer for Mr. Fox Muldoon) possesses as factor for the trustees of the late James Earl of Fife, he may perhaps obtain a small majority in Macduff; but even there, we rejoice to learn that there are many good conservatives who will vote against him at all risks.

Sir Andrew Leith Hay has not hitherto revealed himself in person to the eyes of his doubting partisans; but it is positively affirmed that he will yet appear. The good people of Banff were all Wednesday in hourly expectation of his coming; but it is even whispered that he is somewhere in the district, though in strict and impenetrableognito; and that his address from him is in circulation, under the seal of confidential privacy. In the words of the old ballad,

"He is the knight; he comes by night,

As secret as he can,

Saying—alas! thus stands the case;

I am a banished man!"

Meanwhile, the walls of Elgin have been placarded with a touching appeal in behalf of the wretched Laird of Rannoch. The electors are called on to remember how Sir Andrew provided jobs for his relatives and friends—how he showered his patronage on the Elgin Academy—how he befriended the friends of Reform, the trades of Elgin, the rising generation, and the burgh proprietors. By all these ties, the voters are adjured to "assert their independence, and be not handed over and transferred, like so many African slaves, from one owner to another!" This advice would probably have greater weight if it came from another quarter. The electors cannot forget that the first person who "handed them over and transferred them, like so many AFRICAN SLAVES, from one owner to another," was Sir Andrew Leith Hay himself!

The threatened desertion of the ex-governor seems somewhat to annoy our contemporary of the Herald. "Of course," says our perplexed neighbour, "two Liberal candidates at one time will never do. Sir Andrew must fully explain his views and intentions, and then it will remain with the Liberal electors to take steps for ascertaining which has the least support!"

We are happy to think that the support which either Liberal has received is so exceedingly small, that, to determine which has least, will be about as difficult as to split a hair. Every account which has reached us assures us that Mr. Duff of Haddo will be returned by a triumphant majority.—Ibid.

Russian Expedition to Khiva.

A Russian officer attached to the expedition against Khiva writes to the *Breslau Gazette* from the Camp at Emba, on January 17th, a letter, from which we take the following extracts:

"Small detachments have been posted on the steppes at two points, one 315 and the other 125 miles from the Russian frontier. Each of these is well fortified, and is a depot for provisions and forage. At about 225 miles from the last, which is called Ak Bulak, rises the plateau of the mountains which separate the caspian sea from Lake Aral, and border the western shore of the lake, with a girdle of rocks 700 feet high, nearly perpendicular, and accessible only in a few places. Springs are to be found only at a distance from each other of 270 miles, according to the traveller and his camels but a scanty supply of water, and that brackish. It is from the southern side only that one can descend into the oasis of Khiva, which is fertile and diversified with habitations and water courses. The little time we had before us, and the difficulty of procuring necessities in this frightful desert, admitted of the equipment of only a comparatively inconsiderable corps, and the more so as, on account of the want of water, the expedition could only be undertaken in the winter. The

troops therefore have been compelled to provide themselves with numerous articles, besides fuel, which they might have dispensed with at a different season. They have required 10,000 camels for the purpose of enabling them to transport the provisions and ammunition. Our convoy when on its march occupies a space of 500 paces in length by 250 in breadth. The infantry and artillery march at the head followed by the train. When they reach a defile the infantry occupies the most commanding points; while the cavalry keeps order among the Kirghis, who lead the camels. It is a singular spectacle to see this mass from a distance commencing its march at the first dawn of day. In general, six or eight camels are attached in a string, each fastened by the nose. The treatment of these useful animals is one of our greatest cares. At two o'clock every afternoon we make a halt for the purpose of allowing them and our horses to graze, and, notwithstanding the depth of the snow, they find abundance of pasture underneath it. After bringing in the camels, the Kirghis clear away the snow around their huts, and spread blankets for these and other beasts of burden to lie upon, for one night passed on the snow would render them unserviceable. While this is doing other men are cutting rushes which make excellent fuel. If they find none they must make use of the wood supplied for cooking, or bivouac the night through without fire. Under all circumstances, however, the attention paid to the comforts of the troops is excellent. Soup is given out to the men morning and evening, and when it is extremely cold, a drink made of honey, seasoned with pepper and other spices; nor is brandy spared. We make no other halt than that which I have mentioned; but the soldiers in turn are allowed to mount the camels, and when on their backs produce a picturesque effect. Still the difficulties we have to overcome are unparalleled. Imagine us on this painful march, encumbered with a burthenous mass of clothing, over a trackless waste, covered with a thick coat of snow. Conceive our feelings when the réveille sounds at two in the morning, and our pain in having to load the camels while our limbs are stiff with cold. During some days past the thermometer has been down as low as 31 degrees below zero of Reaumur, 45 below the zero point of Fahrenheit, and never has been higher than 12 below zero R., or 5 degrees above zero F. But it is from the snow drifts that we suffer most. They come with a violence unknown in Europe, and seem to be sent to sweep all intruders from the face of the land. When we reflect that our men have for upwards of two months had no prospect but an arid and virgin soil, their moral and physical courage cannot be sufficiently admired. Not only has the number of our sick been very small, but not one of our men has been frost-bitten, and when our tents are pitched, our soldiers become full of life and gaiety, and sing the joyous airs of their native country. Whatever may be the issue of this expedition, its conquest over the unexampled obstacles of such a march of 900 miles will be cited as one of the most glorious military feats of ancient and modern times. Our correspondence with Orenburgh is carried on by the Kirghis, who travel between 60 and 80 miles a-day, going singly, or at most in couples, using alternately two or three horses. They traverse the desert in the most frightful weather, braving the wolves, and the still more savage brigands. As they can carry no fuel with them, they make a shelter for themselves at night by forming cavities in the snow. Their only food is a species of cheese made of sheep's milk, which is very hard, and in small quantities.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JULY 14th, 1840.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)
The American trade with China commenced about the year 1791, and has gradually increased in importance. The following is a statement of the American trade with China, including the imports and exports from and to that country from 1820 to the present time:—

| | Imports from: Dolls. | Exports to: Dolls. |
|------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1820 | 2,186,730 | 1,470,701 |
| 1821 | 5,442,556 | 5,985,368 |
| 1825 | 7,533,115 | 5,670,515 |
| 1827 | 3,647,183 | 3,864,405 |
| 1828 | 5,389,148 | 1,482,502 |
| 1830 | 3,878,141 | 742,093 |
| 1832 | 5,844,907 | 1,260,522 |
| 1833 | 7,541,570 | 1,433,759 |
| 1834 | 7,892,337 | 1,010,453 |
| 1835 | 5,987,187 | 1,868,580 |
| 1836 | 7,324,816 | 1,194,564 |
| 1837 | 8,065,337 | 630,591 |
| 1838 | 4,764,336 | 1,516,602 |

Dollars. Imports.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Exports from China in 1831.— | |
| To the United States | 8,083,205—1,260,000 |
| To England | 8,590,000—6,000,000 |
| To British India | 4,652,854—640,055 |
| | 16,325,059—7,930,055 |

These imports and exports are the value of merchandise, and leave a balance of 8,395,004 dollars in favor of China. The amount of imports of opium and cotton from British India into China for the same year, were as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Cotton | 3,014,000 |
| Opium | 12,222,525 |
| | 15,236,525 dols. |
| Deduct balance of trade, due China | 8,395,004 " |
| | 6,841,521 " |

Here is a large balance against China, which was exported in specie as follows:—

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| To British India | 3,697,432 |
| To England | 2,055,109 |
| Total specie exported from China in 1831. | 6,652,532 dols. |

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CANTON.
The ships Robert Fulton, captain McMichael, arrived yesterday with intelligence from Canton to late in September. She was one hundred and twenty five days on the passage, and was boarded ten miles outside the Hook. We have been furnished with information by a gentleman who came up in the steamer Wave with the ship. Only two passengers arrived in the Robert Fulton, one of whom, Mr. Wetmore, was a leading American merchant in Canton for some years, and has amassed a large fortune—little over a million dollars.

The English had been driven from Canton and Macao, and the entire trade was in the hands of the Americans—they enjoyed a perfect monopoly. For transporting goods a distance of about eighty miles to Canton in their ships six and eight dollars were paid per bale. There were two Danish vessels in port, but appeared to be doing nothing. The Americans were in high favor with the Chinese, and every attention was paid to them. This is an anomaly with the Chinese. Formerly when they had trouble with any inhabitant of Europe or America, every foreigner in Canton suffered until the difficulty was settled. Now, however, every hostile movement is turned exclusively towards the English.

Early in September the English fired upon a Chinese city named Cowlan, killed one or two

mandarins and several other inhabitants. The troubles between the two nations seemed to increase and the opium trade was carried on with some success along the coast under the British flag. Captain Elliot at one time declared all the Chinese ports under blockade, but afterwards rescinded the order, the Americans having remonstrated.

ON THE RISE—Rascality.

ON THE FALL—Real estate.

(Weekly Herald, Feby. 8.)

TRADE WITH INDIA AND CHINA.

On Monday, 24th Feby. Mr. Crawford presented to the House of Commons the following petition from the East India and China Association of London.

The humble petition of the undersigned members of the East India and China Association, sheweth,

That your petitioners, and the members of the East India and China Association generally, are extensively engaged in the commerce of India, and consequently feel a deep interest in the welfare of that country.

That they consider the prosperity of India to have been greatly retarded by the high and discriminating duties charged in this country on its various produce, and although partial relaxations of these restrictions have from time to time been effected, they regret to observe that there still remain serious impediments to the free development of her resources.

That whilst spirits, the produce of British India, are subjected to an import duty of 15s. per gallon, spirits the produce of British possessions in America are admitted at a duty of 9s. per gallon; that this species of discrimination, being equal to 340 per cent. on the price of the article in bond, operates to the entire exclusion of East India spirits for home use, and is therefore unjust to India, and discourages the production of sugar; the two articles being inseparably connected with the successful cultivation of the cane.

That whilst the duty on tobacco from British possessions in America is only 2s. 9d. per pound, that from British possessions in India is subject to the same duty as foreign tobacco—viz. 3s. per pound.

That the Parliamentary returns for 1835 show, that in that year nearly 40,000 pounds of East India tobacco were brought to this country, yet no part of it appears to have been entered for home consumption, the extra duty of 3s. per pound, which is equal to its value in bond, acting as a total prohibition.

That cotton and silk piece goods, the fabrics of great Britain now largely consumed in Bengal, are subject to a duty of only 31 per cent. when imported in British ships, whilst the fabrics of Bengal are charged in this country as follows: cotton manufactures, 10 per cent; silk ditto, 20 per cent; and difference of duty on the manufactures of the respective countries, forming part of the same empire, which is unjust in itself, and most unfair in its operation on the native manufacturing population of India.

That in the present state of our relations with China, your petitioners respectfully submit, that every proper encouragement should be given to the efforts now making in the North Eastern quarter of British India to promote the cultivation of tea, to counteract the monopoly now existing in China of an article of necessity to the population of the British empire.

That on various articles of minor importance imported from British India the duty might be advantageously reduced, particularly on pepper, ginger, cassia lignea, sesame, natural alkali, as compared with barilla, and tinsel, as compared with boracic acid.

That your petitioners are humbly of opinion that coffee and pepper, the produce of the Mysore and other native states under the authority and control of the British government in India, should be entitled to the benefits, for commercial purposes, of British possessions.

That by the act 23d of George IV. cap. 96, Parliament empowered the governor of New South Wales to levy a duty not exceeding 10s. per gallon on spirits the manufacture of the United Kingdom, and the like sum on rum, the produce of the British possessions in the West Indies imported directly from the United Kingdom; on all other spirits a duty not exceeding 15s. per gallon so imported. This, though probably intended to apply to foreign spirits only, has been construed to include spirits the produce of British India, to the manifest injury of that portion of the British empire, its importation even at the higher duty of 15s. per gallon (to which in fairness it ought not to be subjected) not being allowed unless it is previously brought to this country, and then reexported for that colony.

That your petitioners are firmly persuaded, that by removing the existing impediments to the use in this country of East India spirits and tobacco, and giving greater encouragement to other productions by lessening the duties, it will give a great stimulus to the industry of India, and prove beneficial to the whole population both native and European, insure an increased demand for

British manufactures, further extend the employment of British shipping, and afford that relief so long sought for, which justice and sound policy equally demand.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your honorable house will be pleased to take these premises into consideration, and adopt such measures as may be best calculated to remove those grievances to which India is still subject under her existing law.

On Mr. Crawford's motion, the petition was ordered to be printed.

OPUM.—FROM THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

A friend in China has sent us some observations on an article which appeared in this Journal on the 22d of August, and as our only object is the dissemination of the truth, we feel no hesitation in availing ourselves of his friendly notes to correct any erroneous impression which the article may have produced. We must, however, premise, that our information was drawn chiefly from printed statements which appeared in China. Our correspondent writes to us:

"You say 'the highest personage in the empire is believed to have had his interests hitherto enlisted in favour of it; that all the officers, with here and there an honorable exception, have participated in the clandestine sale.' Every thing I have been able to learn proves to me that the emperor has always disapproved, abhorred, and forbidden it—and I believe most of the high officers have been decidedly against it: facts abundantly sustain this. You say 'the viceroy of Canton keeps five smuggling boats.' Never! You might, with perhaps equal fairness, say the governor general of India keeps five smuggling boats—because, perhaps, there are so many smuggling boats under his jurisdiction. It is true that in some cases, the inferior officers have shut their eyes to the carrying of the drug, even in their own boats—but this has been at great hazards. I never heard, and cannot by inquiry ascertain, that any Chinese suspects, or ever suspected, Lin's friends of being engaged in opium smuggling. Now can you give the names of the Chinese who state the contrary? When you say that tracts were 'destroyed with the opium,' I am utterly at a loss to know what ground there can be for such a declaration. Very few tracts have been lost here on obtaining from opium; and if any of these few, have been lost, it is because the authorities, I doubt if they would destroy them; and if they destroyed them, with the opium, I do not know how you, or any other foreigners, could know the fact—since they would not tell of it. There have been no edicts of this character made public—and I suspect none issued."

CAPTAIN MARRYAT AND THE LADIES SCAOOLF.

(From Captain Marryat's "Diary in America.")
Here again is a rivalry between Albany and Troy, each of them glorying in possessing the largest seminary for the education of young ladies, who are sent from every state of the Union, to be finished off at one or the other of them. Here, and indeed in many other establishments, the young ladies upon quitting it have diplomas given them, if they pass their examinations satisfactorily. They are educated upon a system which would satisfy even Miss Martineau, and prepared to exercise the right of which she complains that women have been so unjustly deprived. Conceive three hundred modern Portias, who regularly take their degrees, and emerge from the portico of the seminary full of algebra, equality, and the theory of the constitution! The quantity and variety crammed into them is beyond all calculation. The examination takes place yearly, to prove to the parents that the preceptors have done their duty, and is in itself very innocent, as it only causes the young ladies to blush a little. This afternoon they were examined in algebra, and their performance was very creditable. Under a certain age girls are certainly much quicker than boys, and I presume would retain what they learnt if it were not for their subsequent duties in making puddings and nursing babies. Yet these are affairs which must be performed by one sex or the other, and of what use can algebra and other abstract matters be to a woman in her present state of domestic thraldom? The theory of the American constitution was the next subject on which they were examined; by their replies, this appeared to be to them more abstruse than algebra; but the fact is, women are born Tories, and admit no other than petticoat government as legitimate. The next day we again repaired to the hall, and French was the language in which they were to be examined; and the examination afforded us much amusement. The young ladies sat down in rows on one side of the room. In the centre, towards the end, was an easel, on which was placed a large black board on which they worked with

chalk, the questions in algebra, &c.—a towel hanging to it, that they might wipe out and correct. The French preceptor, an old emigre count, sat down with the examiners before the board, the visitors (chiefly composed of anxious papas and mammas) being seated on benches behind them. As it happened, I had taken my seat close to the examining board, and at some little distance from the other persons who were deputed or invited to attend. I don't know how I came there. I believe I had come in too late; but there I was, within three feet of every young lady who came up to the board. "Now, mesdemoiselles, have the kindness to ask any question you please," said the old count. "Mademoiselle, you will have the goodness to step forward." A question was proposed in English, which the young lady had to write in French. The very first went wrong; I perceived it, and without looking at her, pronounced the right word, so that she could hear it. She caught it, rubbed out the wrong word with the towel, and rectified it. This was carried on through the whole sentence, and then she retired from the board, that her work might be examined. "Very well, very well, indeed, Miss; c'est parfaitement bien!" and the young lady sat down blushing. Thus were they all called up, and one after another prompted by me; and the old count was delighted at the success of his pupils. Now, what amused me in this was the little bit of human nature; the tact displayed by the sex, which appears to be innate, and which never deserts them. Had I prompted a boy, he would most likely have turned his head round towards me, and thus have revealed what I was about; but not one of the whole class was guilty of such indiscretion. They heard me, rubbed out, corrected, waited for the word when they did not know it, but never by any look or sign made it appear that there was any understanding between us. Their eyes were constantly fixed on the board, and they appeared not to know that I was in the room. It was really beautiful. When the examination was over, I received a look from them all, half comic, half serious, which amply repaid me for my assistance. As young ladies are assembled here from every state of the Union, it was a fair criterion of American beauty; and it must be acknowledged that the American women are the prettiest in the whole world.

The Bloodhound War.—The following memorial to congress on this subject is now before the citizens for their signatures.

The memorial, &c. &c. respectfully sheweth. That your memorialists have learned with deep regret and abhorrence, that a number of bloodhounds have recently been imported from the island of Cuba, for the purpose of employing them to hunt down and destroy the Seminole Indians, with whom the government is now carrying on a war in the territory of Florida.—Dreadful as are the evils attendant on a state of warfare, even in its most mitigated form—to aggravate them by the introduction of so barbarous and inhuman a measure, we view as an outrage upon every feeling of humanity, against which we are bound solemnly to protest. As a territory of the United States, Florida is subject to the control of the general government; and we earnestly beseech Congress to interpose its authority to arrest this attempt, and preserve our country from the deep and lasting disgrace which must be thus inflicted upon the national character.

In connection with this topic, we find the following just and temperate remarks from a correspondent, in the United States Gazette of Monday:

Bloodhounds in Florida.—Some months have elapsed since it was announced in the public prints that it was the intention of government to import a number of bloodhounds to aid in the extermination of the Seminole Indians. The very barbarity of this expedient, the universal execration which had followed the resort to it by the Spaniards, and the persuasion that this age and country could never be involved in anything so atrocious, caused the statement to be received with incredulity. Men willingly believed it to be the offspring of party malevolence, because they could not bring themselves to admit that a government, which, however reckless of human suffering, was still sensitive to the opinions of other civilized communities, could descend so low.

It is melancholy to find that our estimate of human nature must be sunk to still lower depths to enable us to measure the corruption of the age. There is no longer any doubt that a large number of bloodhounds have been ordered, and it is believed, have actually arrived in Florida,

to be used in prosecuting the war which has long deluged that country with the blood of its inhabitants. Of the origin of the war, it is now needless to speak, that it was provoked, like almost all other Indian wars, by wanton cruelty and shameless cupidity on the part of the whites, has been often suggested, and but feebly denied; but the cruelties which provoked and heightened the horrors of the contest, are for the moment overshadowed by this last most horrible expedient. Which of us has forgotten lord Chatham's indignant allusion to the conduct of Spain in this matter? and who that has marked how history, sooner or later, vindicates the cause of morality, can doubt that the universal voice of mankind will be raised to cast a most just and enduring reproach upon a people who could descend from the heights of civilization to a depth of cruelty which has scarcely a more revolting example in the annals of cannibal tribes.

It becomes the people of the United States to awaken to the consideration of this attempt, for which the general government of the Union must be and is responsible. It especially becomes those citizens of Pennsylvania who fondly cherish the remembrances of the virtues which have made our early annals the grateful theme of the Christian moralist, to protest in solemn terms against a crime which must tarnish her fame as well as that of her sister states. Let us for a moment forget our party feelings; let us pass from those engrossing topics which more immediately affect our interests and unite in the effort to rescue our country from this ineffable reproach.

TWENTY-SIX CONGRESS.

First Session.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, February 11, 1840.

BLOODHOUNDS IN FLORIDA.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from the representatives of the religious society of friends in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and also fourteen memorials from citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the employment of bloodhounds in the war against the Seminole Indians; and moved their reference to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Benton said he wished to say a few words in relation to these memorials. He supposed they were like some other memorials, a large proportion of whose signers were women and children. He would say that the government contemplated no such thing as that prayed against by these memorialists, and they were, therefore, misdirected when they sent them here. If some individuals of the territory of Florida have imported such animals as those mentioned in the memorials, it has been done without the consent or knowledge of the government. He was, therefore, opposed to a reference to a committee, requiring them to act on a subject which had no existence in point of fact.

Mr. Buchanan said he had presented these memorials, expecting that they would be referred to the committee on military affairs without a single remark, knowing that they could and would, in a report of a dozen lines, exonerate the government from this heavy charge. He could himself have assured the memorialists that these bloodhounds had been imported without the knowledge of the war department; but he preferred it to come in a more official shape as the report of a committee. If his friend from Missouri would examine these memorials, he would ascertain that they were signed by many of the most respectable and best informed citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of religious sect or political party. There were no women and children, as he had supposed, among the memorialists.

Mr. Benton said he would admit the signers of these memorials were among the best of men, but he felt disposed to question their title to wisdom. They were not well informed; in fact

they were worse than if they possessed no information at all; for what they possessed was false. The government, so far from doing what was insinuated in these memorials, had no knowledge whatever of it. So far from ordering these bloodhounds, they did not even know that it was done, until they heard of it, as the rest of us have done, through the newspapers. Having made these remarks, he was content that the senate should take whatever course they thought the proper one. They might be sent to the military committee, or the war department, where they would probably be sent, if referred to that committee.

Mr. Preston said he had heard with surprise and satisfaction the declarations of the honorable senators, on this subject, whose authority is undoubted, possessed as they are of such authentic sources of information. He, in common with many others, was impressed with the belief that these animals were imported, if not by the direction, at least with the sanction, of the government, and he was glad to hear this explicit disavowal. He would wish, however, that declarations, equally explicit were made as to the intentions of the department in relation to these animals now that they were in the country; whether the government intended to employ them or not.

Mr. Benton read the memorial of the society of friends, in which they pray that Congress would put an end to the war in Florida, by extending to the Seminoles the hand of friendship. Mr. B. said he knew that there were no better people in the world than the quakers. He was raised among them, and he knew them well. But how wretchedly were they misinformed of the character of these Indians, when they supposed that by holding out the hand of friendship we could terminate this war! Mr. B. then referred to the treachery of the Indians during the last year, when an attempt was made to end the war amicably. They had invited Col. Harney to establish a trading house, which being done they had surprised the post in the hour of darkness, and massacred every individual they could lay their hands on.

Mr. Lumpkin said the longer he lived, the more he was opposed to wars and fighting, and he would rejoice at the approach of the day when no resort would be necessary to such sanguinary measures. But, from the course which had been pursued in the senate and elsewhere, he felt bound to say that his views were different from those of many others on the subject under discussion. As a member of Congress, or if he was connected with the executive, he would not recommend a recourse to the measure which has been so much denounced; but if he was an inhabitant of that territory, whose fields were devastated, and whose women and children were butchered by the ferocious and wily savage, he would think it no more a crime, if he had a trusty dog, to trace the lurking Indian to his lair than he would to shoot him down when he found him. He confessed that he could see no objection to use these animals, which would not equally lie against the use of what are considered legitimate means of warfare. Holding these opinions, he felt bound in candor to express them. If the inhabitants of Florida have resorted to this means of terminating a protracted and destructive war, it was not the first time that bloodhounds had been employed on this continent in the contests with Indians. He would pledge himself, if necessary, to produce statutes books of some of our states in which a premium was offered for raising bloodhounds for the express purpose of hunting down Indians.

Mr. Buchanan said he purposely refrained from entering into a discussion of this subject, but would only say that the people of the country had a right to be informed concerning it; and the committee to which he proposed to refer these memorials, was the best source to which we could apply for that information.

The memorials were then referred to the committee on military affairs.

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PETITION ON BEHALF OF NATIVES OF INDIA CARRYING ON TRADE WITH CHINA.

[Presented to the House of Commons on the 25th March. A similar petition presented to the House of Lords the same day.]

To the honorable the Commons of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of George Forbes, Charles F. Forbes, William Ho. Leith, and James Macdonald, of King William Street, in the City of London, merchants—sheweth.

That your petitioners are agents of the following parties of British India, who reside and carry on business as merchants there and in China: &c.

Here follow the names of 161 native merchants of Bombay.

That a profitable trade has been for many years carried on between the British territories in India and the dominions of the emperor of China; and a principal article of export from India to China has been opium.

That the opium thus exported was partly the produce of the company's territory and partly the produce of Malwa. That the British government in India has caused considerable tracts of land to be cultivated with the poppy, and has established, with the sanction of the court of directors of the east India company and of the government of their late ally George III., George IV., and William IV., a strict monopoly of opium within the company's territories; and the opium thus produced has been sold publicly in Bengal on account of the British government, for the avowed purpose of being exported to China.

That the Malwa opium was transported from the country of its growth to Bombay under patents granted by the Indian government, also for the avowed purpose of export to China; and the said government levied a duty thereon by means of such patents.

That from this monopoly and patent system large sums have annually accrued to the treasury of British India, forming a part of the territorial and political revenue thereof by which the East India company have been enabled to carry on the government of that country.

That until the passing of the act 3 and 4 William IV. chap. 85, the east India company possessed a monopoly of the trade with China; and in virtue of the authority given to the said company by the act 33 George III. chap. 51, and subsequent acts, the said company did possess, and did exercise through its superintendents at Canton, an absolute and irresponsible power of controlling, regulating and altogether stopping the trade carried on by British subjects with China.

That the company's monopoly of the China trade ceased on the 24th of April 1834; and that in virtue of the act 3 and 4 William IV. chap. 93, and of an order issued by his late majesty in council on the 9th day of December 1833, all the powers in respect of trade with China which had been possessed and exercised by the superintendents of the East India company, were vested in certain superintendents appointed by authority of the British crown.

That the importation of opium into China continued to take place with the knowledge of her majesty's superintendents; who from time to time issued injunctions to her majesty's subjects as to the same, in which injunctions due obedience was paid.

That nevertheless, the trade and property of the said merchants, and other of her majesty's subjects trading with China, have been lately subjected to certain grievous impositions and losses, not only by the Chinese government or its officers at Canton, but by her majesty's superintendents there.

That especially in the month of March 1839, captain Charles Elliot, her majesty's superintendent, together with others of her majesty's subjects, as well as those who were engaged as principals or agents in the importation of opium as those who were not so engaged, and together with the merchants of other foreign nations then resident at Canton, were placed in duress by the officers of the Chinese government there; and the said superintendent being awfully apprehensive of a sacrifice of human life, and considering himself vested with powers for that purpose, did then, in the name and on behalf of her Britannic majesty's government, engage and require all her majesty's subjects then present in Canton, forthwith to make a surety for him, for the service of her majesty's government, to be delivered to the government of China, of all the opium he belonged to, or British-owned opium under their control; and that after negotiating in vain with captain Elliot against such requisition, the British merchants then present did make a surrender of very large quantities of opium of great value. And captain Elliot did in the most full and unreserved manner, hold him self responsible for and on behalf of her majesty's government to all and each of her majesty's subjects who surrendered the said opium.

That the proceedings on the part of captain Elliot have been reported to H. M.'s government; and that as no order of recall appears to have been sent out to captain Elliot, your petitioners conceive themselves justified in concluding that such proceedings have been approved of by her majesty's government.

That by the measures adopted by the Chinese and British authorities at Canton, not only have your petitioners' constituents (the above-mentioned natives) sustained heavy losses, but the trade between China and India, and the trade between China and England, have been put in jeopardy.

That the before-mentioned native merchants of India, who have been thus so seriously affected by the acts of the Chinese government and the British superintendents, possess no other knowledge of the laws of England than the orders of the British authorities; and have paid implicit obedience to such orders, in entire faith and confidence in the British government.

That your petitioners have been required by the aforesaid native merchants, who have surrendered their property under the circumstances aforesaid, to submit the aforesaid grievances to the consideration of your honorable house.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your honorable house will be pleased to cause an inquiry to be instituted into the premises; all which your petitioners are ready to substantiate by evidence at the bar of your honorable house, or before any committee thereof.

And your petitioners, &c.

The suicide of two Parsee merchants of Bombay, largely interested in the opium trade, was mentioned in this journal the week before last; and we have seen a letter from Bombay, dated the 29th January, stating that more suicides among the same class may be expected unless the government give prompt assurances that captain Elliot's engagement will be redeemed. Many of the Parsee merchants are men of high spirit and ancient family, and cannot endure the disgrace of insolvency, which the loss of their property would here upon them. The case of the native merchants is stated with clearness and force in the petition presented by the London house of Forbes & Co. on their behalf, which we have given entire. It is a strong statement that of the English trade in this respect—that the native merchants of India, who have been so seriously affected by the acts of the Chinese government and the British superintendents, possess no other knowledge of the laws of England than the orders of the British authorities; and have paid implicit obedience to such orders, in entire faith and confidence in the British government. The following is an extract from the Bombay letter, above alluded to.

—Bombay, 29th January 1840.

"If your good action does not come forth and satisfactorily

give some assurance for the opium indemnity, you may depend that many respectable men will put an end to their lives. We have already seen two instances, and many more will do so in the future; as men of spirit and ancient family cannot bear the disgrace of appealing to the insolvent law. We are sure we are confident that government will ultimately redress the claims of their own officers; but what will be the use, when the mischief is done?"

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Noon.

In the house of commons last night, Mr. Crawford moved for a select committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in the petition of merchants interested in the trade with China, by reason of the surrender of opium to her majesty's superintendents there, in the month of March 1839, and to report their observations thereon to the house. He understood that no opposition to his motion would be offered by government; and therefore it would be unnecessary for him to enter into many details. He thought, however, that considering the great importance of the subject, and the immediate reference a Government, he ought to call the attention of members to the manner in which the opium trade had been conducted for a long series of years. Up to 1793, opium had been introduced into China with the sanction of the government of that country, on payment of a fixed duty; but in 1793, its importation was prohibited by an imperial edict. The prohibition was disregarded. By means of bribes to the Chinese authorities, opium was still smuggled into China; and the exports from Bengal, which in 1796 amounted to only 4,000 chests annually, had increased in 1839 to 27,000 chests. Mr. Crawford briefly alluded to the stringent measures recently adopted by the Chinese government to stop the introduction of opium, to the surrender of the opium by the British merchants on captain Elliot's requisition, and to the non-payment of the bills drawn by captain Elliot for the indemnification of the merchants. According to the act of parliament, the British merchants owed full and implicit obedience to every order captain Elliot might make. On these grounds, they claimed compensation for the losses sustained by surrender of the opium.

Sir George Sturgeon seconded the motion. He considered that, under the circumstances, the petitioners had at least a right to the investigation of their claims. At the same time, he begged to express his entire concurrence in the course which government was about to take for the purpose of obtaining redress from the Chinese authorities.

Lord Palmerston said, the motion for a committee could not be opposed with any appearance of fairness or justice; and therefore government would agree to it. In reply to some remarks of Sir George Sturgeon, however, he explained, that the powers of the superintendents were not greater than those of the superintendents of the East India company—inasmuch as they were even less; and that captain Elliot had not power to suppress the opium trade.

Motion agreed to, and committee to be nominated tomorrow.

[During the whole of this discussion, which is very imperfectly reported, the house was noisy and impatient.] Sir James Graham postponed his motion on China from Thursday the 2d to Tuesday the 7th of April, as the debate on Mr. Villiers's motion on the Corn-laws, to commence on the 31st of March, would probably extend over the 2d of April.—Colonial Gazette, 23 March.

NOTES OF A TRAVELLER ON THE EAST COAST OF CHINA.

We have been favoured with the following notes of travel on the east coast of China in 1838—and as the route of the traveller is now become most interesting to foreigners, we beg to submit the notes to our readers.

On the 19th of August, 1838 we quitted the south coast of Cochin on our way to Pootoo. If the charts of the coast of China were correct we should have been able to arrive at our destination on the same day; but the surveys made by H. B. M.'s ships do not, as is known, reach beyond Nam-o; for all to the northward we possess only charts drawn from the imagination, or constructed after the geographical documents, which are incorrect enough, supplied by the Jesuits. We were, therefore, obliged, for the safety of the vessel to gain the offing at night-fall, and recommence our search for Pootoo the next day. The sun rose as beautifully as in the tropics, and we took sight of our chronometers, but our calculations were useless, and we should never have found the anchorage we were in search of without the information which we obtained from some fishermen, who lived on a little rock at a good distance from the land. The chart gave the situation of Pootoo 20 miles further to the northward than it really is. Its position is in 30° N. lat. and 112° 36' E. long. from Greenwich.

Behind the island Loo hea shan we stood towards an unknown bay where we were to enter and anchor at an equal distance from Loo hea shan and Pootoo about two miles from the land, having always to the N. W. at the

end of the channel the high mountains of the great Chaoan.

The island of *Pootoo*, so celebrated in the Chinese annals, and so often mentioned like an allegory in modern works is the most sacred place in the empire for the dominating sect of Buddhists, where they sacrifice to all the gods, demigods, genii, great men, and demons which this sect recognise. What Meccah is to Mussulmans, and Lumbini to the followers of the grand lama, *Pootoo* is to the Chinese:—that is to say, the place towards which numerous pilgrims journey, some of whom come to discover their future fate, and others to be cured of refractory maladies, but the greatest number to claim the protection of *fo* for their trade.

This island, about ten leagues in circumference, is assuredly the most curious and most picturesque spot that a stranger can visit on the coast of China.

Seventy-two pagodas, or monasteries, are scattered over its surface, and in the best chosen sites to strike the imagination by their variety, and the contrast they oppose to others.

A great part of these solitary spots are placed in the middle of superb forests, very richly laid out and divided in every direction by large allies paved with pretty pieces of granite. The shady avenues formed by a quantity of immense trees are impenetrable to the rays of the sun, and breathe a cooling coolness even during the great heat of the midday sun. Branching out on all sides, and lengthening themselves into the distance towards small pavilions consecrated to the genius of the second order, they present charming *coups d'œil*. Stones of every shape covered with inscriptions arrest your attention at every step, and recall to your remembrance ancient dynasties and the emperors who have founded the pagodas in these places, or who have enriched them by their bounties. Brooks, cool as limpid, announce the proximity of the dwellings of the bonzes and the principal pagoda, with towers on many stories, pavilions fantastically surmounted with serpents and dragons peering through the foliage, and already one is struck by the noise of the bells and gongs with which the prayers of the bonzes are accompanied, and also by the odour of perfumes, which they burn in great quantities before the idols. Here one cannot figure to one self all this assemblage of things, the gloomy ideas which they awaken, the stupor into which they throw you—most happily curiosity masters the imagination, and the continual change of the scene drives away the gloomy reverie into which would be irresistibly drawn if delivered over to our reflections.

[To be continued.]

■ Captain Warner, ship *Thomas Coutts*.

Since I closed my despatch of October 21st a different and unhappy turn of affairs has been brought about, and I am grieved to report that this serious mischance is attributable to the conduct of a British subject, Mr. Warner, master of the *Thomas Coutts*. Upon his arrival from Singapore, Mr. Warner did not repair to Hongkong, but demanded his pilot permission, and proceeded to the *Bucca Terna*, signed the required bond of consent to the new law, involving the pollution of capital punishment by Chinese forms of trial, &c. the ship was immediately carried up to Whampoa. It is an aggravation of Mr. Warner's heavy responsibility that he was perfectly aware of the advanced state of his own negotiations with the Chinese government when he took his step. The natural consequence was a determination upon the part of the commissioner to break off his concluded arrangement with me, and a demand for the entrance of the whole British shipping on the same conditions as the *Thomas Coutts*, or their departure from the coast in three days, under menaces of destruction if they remained. I am informed that Mr. Warner's proceedings were founded upon legal advice taken in India. Technically considered, those opinions may be sustained or not, but, looked at in any practical or larger point of view, they are inconsistent with common sense, and cannot be acted upon with safety. If every command of a British merchant vessel, moved by his own particular and transient interests, has indeed full power to enter into and conclude separate negotiations with the officers of this peculiar government, upon subjects of great

general importance, and involving the abandonment of principles that her majesty's government had always steadfastly maintained, the British trade with China must soon cease to exist. I presume to say that I am better versed in the particular matter. I am treating than the legal gentlemen who have arrived, at the conclusions upon which Mr. Warner has acted; and it is my duty respectfully to submit my opinions to the consideration of her majesty's government. Whether the act itself or the moment chosen for its execution be considered (when a suitable arrangement upon admissible public principles was absolutely concluded), I believe it would be difficult to point to a more reckless transaction, or one more injurious in its results, than this of Mr. Warner. —*Sing. Free Press*, 2d July.

AFFAIR BETWEEN THE VOLAGE AND THE CHINESE JUNKS.

Extract from Captain Elliot's despatch.

"Captain Smith now informed me that he did not feel himself warranted in leaving this formidable flotilla at liberty to pass inside of him at night, and carry into effect the measures against the merchant-vessels; and thinking that the retirement of her majesty's ships before a force moved on with the palpable intention to intimidate was not compatible with the honour of the flag, he should forthwith endeavour to constrain their return to their former anchorage. Conscious that all had been done which was within my power to satisfy the just demands of the Chinese officers, and perceiving that the necessity had arrived for checking their hostile movements, I could only offer Captain Smith the expression of my concurrence in his own sentiments. At about noon, therefore, the signal was made to engage, and the ships then lying hove-to on the extreme right of the Chinese force, bore away in a line ahead and close order, having the wind on the starboard beam. In this way, and under easy sail, they ran down the Chinese line, pouring in a destructive fire. The lateral direction of the wind enabled the ships to perform the same evolution from the opposite extreme of the line, running up it again with their larboard broadsides bearing. The Chinese answered with their accustomed spirit; but the terrible effect of our own fire was soon manifest. One war-junk blew up at about pistol-shot distance from this ship, a shot probably having passed through the magazine; three were sunk; and several others were obviously water-logged. It is an act of justice to a brave man, to say, that the Admiral's conduct was worthy of his station."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

JULY 21ST, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| England | 4th April | Singapore | 4th July |
| U. States | 4th March | Java | 22nd May |
| Calcutta | 24th May | Manila | 23rd June |
| Bombay | 16th " | Austral-Asia | 16th Feby. |

ARRIVED.—14th inst.—*ELIZABETH*, (Dn.) Linsted, from Singapore July 1. *ESPERANZA*, (Port.) Senna, from B. and O. do. 29 June. *DUAN*, (Am.) Love t. from Liverpool 16 Feby. via Singapore. *AMELIA*, (Dn.) Ruddle, from do. 4th July. *LITHELAND*, Baxter, from Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per *AMELIA*.—Mr. Mark Moss. Passed Anjer 18th June, General Kyd. 19th Fortescue and Mary Gordon.

Arrived at Singapore from China, June 29, *Moulezuma*; July 2nd *Akbar*.

H. M. S. *Blonde*, captain F. Bonchier, touched at Anoy on her way to the northward.

SAILED.—*LION*, (Am.) Martin, for New York. *ELIA*, *PULCHERRA*, (Port.) Marques, for Singapore. *ANTONIO*, (Sp.) —, for Manila. *IBERIA*, (Sp.) Ronda, for Singapore and Rio. 14th H. M. S. *Moderate*, captain Kyres, with transport, *CLIFTON*, and storeship, *HOGANLEY* and *CLARKSON*, for Chusan.

UNDER DESPATCH.—*Rose*, for Bombay to day. *Mary Elizabeth*, for Liverpool. *Kitty*, for Calcutta.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.—*American*, Kosciuszko, Panama.

VESSELS LOADING.—For England, *Bakely*. For Manila, *Merchant*, (Am.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, *Francis Yates*, *Helen Stewart*. From Calcutta, *Nagappa Shah*. (Tripart) *Ariel*. From Bombay, *Burrow*, *Mor*, *Fort William*. From Singapore, *Aminda*.

H. M. S. expected.—*Blenheim* 74.—*Pearl* 20.—*Narrod* 20.—*Wauderer* 1st.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships. *Mitville* 74 Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, C. B. Capt. the Hon. R. D. Dundas. With it 574

Cornmodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, capt. Maitland. *Dread* 44. *Captain* H. Smith. *Blonde* 44. *Capt.* F. Bonchier. *A. Hunter* 38. *Capt.* Koper. *Voltage* 28. *Capt.* Elliot. *Conway* 28. *Capt.* C. D. Reiburn. *Larne* 28. *Capt.* J. P. Blake. *Algerine* 18. *Capt.* Simon. *Pyral* 18. *Captain* Anson. *Crozier* 16. *Capt.* Gifford. *Hyacinth* 15. *Captain* Warren. *Mermaid*, 18. *Captain* H. Kyres. *Colombine*, 16. *Captain* T. J. Clarke. *Hawthorne* (Tripart 15). *Capt.* Brodie. *H. C.* armed steam sloop. *Q. R.*, *Capt.* Warden. *Madagascar* capt. Darcy. *Alabama* capt. Rogers. *Enterprise*, *Capt.* West.

This week we received the *Singapore Free Press*, of 2nd July, *Bombay Times*, 9th May, and *Bombay Courier* from 28th April to 16th May.

On Saturday at 10 p. m. it came on to blow from the eastward, and the wind soon increased to a heavy gale, which continued all Sunday, and moderated towards Monday morning. We have no heard of any casualties.

H. M. S. *Voltage*, captain Elliot, sailed for Chusan on Saturday morning—but anchored under Lantau during the late gale. H. M. S. *Larne*, is at the Bogue. H. M. S. *Druid* and *Colombine*, are in Capsingmoon, latter only *pro tem*. H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, is in Macao Roads.

We draw the attention of our readers to the assertion made in Messrs. *Forbes, Forbes and Co's* petition to both houses of parliament in favour of their native constituents in Bombay, that "the British merchants remonstrated in vain against capt. Elliot's requisition to surrender the opium &c." of this fact we were wholly ignorant until we read this petition.

Our correspondent X will perceive we have shortened his letter—which was only delivered to us late in the evening of the 19th inst., softened its tone, and altered parts of it. The original will be delivered if sent for.

It is quite true that a "great strike of business" has been done and is doing through the inner passage; now while trade is alive it must be more or less beneficial to all parties engaged in it; but in the present instance, more particularly so to the Chinese. Well, we do not quarrel with this; but why has the English government published, through Sir J. J. G. Bremer an official notice to the world—declaring what is not, nor ever has been, and from all appearances never will be, the fact,—that the port and river of Canton has been blockaded since the 28th of June by all its branches?—this proceeding must be explained to the English people.

The Parsee suicides at Bombay will doubtless bring to mind Mr. King's grief for the blood of a neighbour spilt upon the ground. Those neighbours have been conducting a large trade with Mr. S. and his countrymen since the expression of his tender feelings; and our foresight of the distress and difficulties that would be caused by the surrender of the opium, has, unfortunately, proved more true than Mr. King's impressions from "seeing Howqua crushed to the ground by his terrors."

Private Correspondence.

In a letter of March 18 from London, just received, it is observed.—"The instructions from our government to China are, I am told, to avoid war, if possible, and rather to yield on some points than by war irritate the Chinese."

"I hear that a despatch to India is now lying on the table of the court at the India houses, for consideration, directing the Indian government to give up the opium monopoly of cultivation, to leave it free like indigo, sugar, &c., and to charge a high duty."

A friend wittily observed the other day, when speaking of the chairman and deputy chairman at the dinner given to Mr. Jardine at the London tavern in March last—"that

there was *oil* at one end at *vinegar* at the other."

We are somewhat at a loss to understand what light our correspondent "*Beck*," in his long letter, has thrown upon the subject of the opium question, or on the query whether opium be a poison or not.

The world know, and it has never been contradicted, that death can be caused by large, or over doses of opium; but before our correspondent can prove it is properly designated as a poison—i. e. capable of destroying life in small quantities—or better defined thus—whatever is able to destroy the orderly disposition of the body, or hinder the natural course of the spirits:—so there are some poisons fatal and deadly and some not—he should, if he can, define what is *life*? "The student of nature may analyze with all his art those minute portions of matter called *seeds & ova*, which he knows to be the rudiments of future creatures, and the links by which endless generations of living creatures hang to existence; but he cannot disentangle and display, apart the mysterious life! that something under this influence of which each little germ in due time swells out to fill an invisible mould of maturity which determines its form and propensities."

With reference to his anecdote of the earl of Mar, it disproves the opinion of professor Beck that opium is a poison; the earl took opium in large quantities for thirty years; he also drank to excess; better he had said that the earl uncorked his bottles, as a nobleman should do; and then "*Beck*" says these habits tended to shorten life! What new information is here? The practice of many trades and manufactures tend to shorten life; sedentary occupations are productive of diseases, and tend to shorten life. So if "*Beck*" cannot argue more to the purpose, we must beg to be excused from inflicting on our readers any of his "more anon."

As the subject matter of *delta's* letter has been many times canvassed in the Register, we feel it to be unnecessary to comment upon his present communication.

Our weathercock cotemporary of the Press, in publishing a letter from a subscriber on the blockade—which letter is evidently written by a citizen of the U. S.—confesses that "he does not differ essentially in opinion from his correspondent"—this was said on the 18th of July; on the 4th of July, however, our cotemporary, only "alluded to the report that the blockade would not be strictly enforced, but that *smuggling* by some of the channels will be contrived at"—to denounce it as a gross libel, as he conceived, on the British plenipotentiaries.—These protests and letters of the citizens of the U. S. have, it appears, a mighty effect in intimidating the British superintendent and captain Smith, and in winning over our inconstant cotemporary; but it is our consolation that he is inconsistent, as, if he is not always for us, he can never be long against us; we prefer a quetude to a pride.

Every paper that we receive from England, tory, conservative, whig, radical, whig-radical, ministerialist or anti-ministerialist—each and all betray the greatest ignorance of the details of the events of the *annus mirabilis* 1839; each and all advocate their own views and bury the greatest foreign question that has been brought before the nation in the 19th century, under the selfish feelings of party, and each and all make the most gross misstatements if they do not deserve a harsher name. The real, the rightful cause of Great Britain is studiously avoided by some and ignorantly stated by others.—To prove the misconception, the ignorance, the prejudice, the cant, the rancour that flow in a thousand streams

throughout all classes of the population of England, we shall quote some detached sentences—for we have not room for the volume arguments, for and against—from the papers which take different views of a question misunderstood by all parties—and as their arguments are nothing worth—who publish different opinions on what should be the policy of Great Britain in this most important crisis.

The Colonial Gazette of March 25 and April 1—in two consecutive articles headed "British aggression in China" labours to defend the title it has assumed. It speaks in the most degrading style of lord Napier—calls him—"bothered, ignorant, presumptuous and prejudiced"—states that on arriving in China he immediately went up to Canton—when the truth is, his lordship landed from H. M. S. *Andromache* on the 15th and did not arrive in Canton until the 25th of July, when Mr. Davis, the second and sir G. B. Robinson, the third superintendent—two *deceased* E. I. Co's. supercargoes, both of whom have the praise of the Colonial Gazette—arrived with his lordship. His lordship landing at midnight was a more accident; but this fact is carefully kept out of sight by the C. G. The first proceeding of his lordship was to write a letter to the governor of Canton, which was taken to the city gate by Mr. Astell, the secretary to the commission accompanied by Dr. Morrison. This letter was not received because it was not subscribed in the usual form; such for a suppliant feudatory submission, inferiority, in short, the fact that England was tributary to China; and all this the C. G. appears to be very willing to yield; and when the C. G. says—"the governor could not do this, could not do that"—we tell that a governor of Canton can do anything that will serve his purpose: there is no untold lie that he would not utter, for that end.

The C. G. praises Mr. Davis for "pursuing the wise course of remaining at Macao." Now the fact is and though we have before stated it—it is now due to Mr. Davis to repeat it—his left China as soon as he conveniently could after lord Napier's death: refusing to hold a public office and to draw its salary when the office was actually a dead letter. The C. G. says, sir G. Robinson acted prudently: the community in China know little about his acts; but one of them cannot be called prudent—that of his bringing H. M.'s cutter *Louisa*, with the pennant flying, amongst the Lintin fleet.

The C. G. then says—"the first measures of captain Elliot were well directed, skillfully executed, and successful." Now the merit of these measures solely consisted in departing from the example of lord Napier, and, we believe, the recorded advice of Mr. Davis—*never to correspond with the provincial government through the hong-merchants*.—We said alone in our approval of the course then pursued by capt. Elliot, for we considered him then, since, and now, as a more consul of trade; but he appears to have thought himself a roman consul, and the *fauces* blind his eyes & terrified the lieges; but his office, whether superintendent or consul, by no means lessens the insult to and aggression on the British nation by his imprisonment, the Brit. merchants were imprisoned before capt. Elliot, and they look to their country for redress—failing which, who will, henceforth, glory in calling Great Britain *his natale solum*?

As a proof of the inattention of this writer, he confounds the voyage of the English ship *Amherst*, undertaken in February 1832, with that of the American ship *Huron* in 1835; missionary tracts were distributed from the *Huron* but not from the *Amherst*. Now as a reply in full to this *insultator temporis Acti*, this slanders of the Chinese and abuse of his own countrymen,—and to all others of the same kidney—we quote the words of one who has been more amongst the sons of *han* than any molar traveller.

"We showed no where in much submission, and were no where so treated as in this part (Amoy). Without transgression we saw the people who either were along the ship, or looked at her from a distance, dashed away. They were humbled on board the warships, which had anchored near us, that we might hear their cries, and afterwards exposed in the streets, among the people with a loud execration of their great crime, that of having look'd at the barbarian ship. These punishments were not only an art to stimulate the people, who were very

eager to have communication with us, but also to excite the barbarians in the eyes of the public."

"It appears that all the restrictive laws of the celestial empire receive their validity from the interpretation of the mandarins intrusted with them, and that this depends upon the power of their command to enforce them. Though their edicts were generally in a very solemn manner proclaimed to us, they retained to themselves the full power either of overlooking some parts or neglecting the whole."—Gutzlaff.

The acts and reasoning of the article on "British Aggression in China," in the C. G. of the 1st of April, in continuation, are chiefly taken from and based on Mr. King's letter and captain Elliot's despatches. We have already proved Mr. King's letter to be bad authority, and captain Elliot's despatches are not fully quoted, generally the pages of the correspondence with China in which they appear are only referred to, but there is one singular quotation deserving of notice: "captain Elliot, in his reply to this (a communication from the governor) declares that his commission extends only to the regular trade, and adds the gratuitous untruth, that 'any other than this has never yet been submitted to the knowledge of his own gracious sovereign.'" (1)—We learn also, from the C. G. that capt. Elliot did not possess the only substantial power the supercargoes had—but this fact we have before proved—and that he was directed, 18 November, 1836, to confine his interference "to friendly suggestion and advice." How, then, can his public notice of the 18th Dec., 1838 be defended?

What is most absurd in all the reasoning of the C. G. &c. is this: that while in all European diplomacy wholesome doubts are entertained of the real intentions of both writers and speakers—while party discredit and stigmatises party in England—it places implicit belief in the public documents of the most lying corps of functionaries in the world; that a perversion of common sense of the understanding, is this!

The morning chronicle, quoted in Galignani's messenger of 13 last March, has made several mis-statements in its long opening paragraph to the summary of the wrongs inflicted on the British; and in that summary, containing nine heads, wholly omits the robbery and murders on board the British schooner "*Black Joke*," and the burning of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*, *quasi* the English vessel *Virginia*.

In a more sensible article, the Globe quoted in G's M. of 2 March, says—"the Chinese have chosen to keep our relations with them in a state of dormant hostility." Now, as the Globe knows that it is a maxim with Chinese statesmen to "rule barbarians by *misrule*,"—bearing in mind the aggressions of the Chinese on English commerce during its whole existence, we think the truest expression would be *constant* hostility.

The Morning Herald says,—and so does lord Sandon—"the general conviction is that, although China may have cause of war against England England possesses no just cause of war against China." The only way to meet such barefaced absurdities is in the front—they are party and traitorous lies, as foolish as wicked.

The Liverpool mail, March 24, remarks.

Glaring insults and grievous wrongs have been committed by the Chinese upon our flag and against the rights of our subjects; and we should for ever be degraded in the estimation of the whole world if we had not the courage or the power to resist them and obtain redress.

On the other hand, we are already enough that the policy and justice of the war will be warmly supported, will perhaps change the aspect of party politics altogether, sweep away old distinctions, and place the country in this frightful position which was caused by the first declaration of war against revolutionary France. As to the war itself, however much we may lament it we can find no grounds for challenging its policy or justice. We may blame ministers for having so long left our trade with China unprotected. We may blame them for the folly and inefficiency of their officers and representatives. We may blame them for not having long ago entered upon a commercial treaty and a clear understanding with the imperial government of the court of Peking. We may think they are culpable, so venially culpable, so undeniably open to censure and condemnation, that we

Note. These proceedings are what Mr. King would call—"not a discrepancy of flags, not a public insult, they had no national bearing whatever." They were only intended to treat a great moral nation to some on board the *Amherst*!

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JULY 21st, 1840.

think it impossible to find any man of talent or character who would offer a single word in their defence. But still the nation must not suffer because the government have been idle or ignorant; our trade must not suffer because its protection has been intrusted to muddle and incapables; and the British crown must not be trampled in the dust by any man or any nation, civilised or barbarous.

The C. G. 25 March—remarking on the dismissal of Sir G. Robinson—why was the baronet dismissed?—in a note, has these words:

We say this because we think events have shown that this was a most unwise economy. No diplomatic post in the service of the British crown required so much skill, so - - - - - and no money should have been spared to induce a man of first-rate political ability and station to accept it. Captain Elliot, though very zealous, well-intentioned, and capable in a subordinate department, possessed neither the political station, experience, nor capacity requisite for the duties intrusted to him. There is something painful in the deprecatory tone which he constantly uses in his despatches, and the nervous anxiety with which he seems to be writing for Lord Palmerston's approval of his various acts. This is not the way to prepare a man for acting under great responsibility, thrown on him by wholly unforeseen circumstances, at a post the most distant from the direct authority.

The Atlas says that the imperial government encourages the growth of the poppy.

Now all we know authentically, of the growth of the poppy in China, for the manufacture of opium, we learn from the memorial of Choosun in 1835, who says.

"Of any of those provinces, except Yunnan, I do not presume to speak; but of that portion of the country I have it in my power to say that the poppy is cultivated all over the hills and the open campaign, and that the quantity of opium annually produced there cannot be less than several thousand chests."

Now although this avowal does not prove that the imperial government encourages the growth of the poppy for the manufacture of opium, it does prove the difficulty if not impossibility it meets with in enforcing its regulations, and the gross connivance of the provincial officers of Yunnan, and by parity of reason of those of Canton; for the public functionaries of China are a class by themselves, separated from the people and dependent on the emperor and on each other—not unlike the boyars of Russia. Several thousand chests may fairly be assumed to imply 3,000; therefore the native manufacture of opium in 1835-36, in one province only, nearly equalled the quantity imported from Calcutta in 1823-24.

Our space is getting short; but in future numbers we may point out more of these inconsistencies; for the present we conclude with this remark—that it does not appear from the papers laid before the house of commons that Capt. Elliot held a line of instructions that justified his proceedings in December 1839; that he had not the power to stop the British trade, nor any branch of it—contraband or not; that, in fact, he did not, as he could not, stop it: for in his public notice of 19 May 1839, although he gives notice to and enjoins all H. M.'s subjects, &c., not to be requiring, aiding, or assisting, &c., it is merely a notice, merely an enjoinder, for he imposes no pains or penalties in case of disobedience. And with reference to the declaration and despatches of Lord Palmerston, did Capt. Elliot act an open part towards his fellow countrymen, when he referred them to the orders in council for the powers in him vested?

There is yet another piece of ridiculousness that should not pass unnoticed, which is, Lord Palmerston's simple enquiry of Captain Elliot whether the foreigners "who resisted the Chinese authorities to put a criminal to death, were British subjects only or other foreigners also, and upon what alleged ground of right they considered themselves authorised to interfere."—Now how meagre must Captain Elliot's despatch, reporting the occurrences of the 12th December, have been, to render

such a question as this necessary at the distance of half the globe! and did not Captain Elliot inform Lord Palmerston that he arrived in Canton, from Whampoa, in the course of the night of the 12th December with 120 armed men?

In a despatch, dated 13 June 1839, Captain Elliot received, "the entire approbation of H. M.'s government" for his measures to force the small craft conveying opium, out of the river; that is, H. M.'s government entirely approved of Captain Elliot, the English consul, entering as a volunteer into the provincial police, and acting under the orders of the Kwang chow foo!

By chance of way a British tar
May gain a Chin's peerage.

THE GREAT FLEET POTENTIARY AND THE HUMBUS BLOCKADE.

*"Cujusvis hominis est errare, nullius in
insuperitis in errore perseverare."*

MR. EDITOR.—Were anything wanting to prove the utter and unaccountable inconsistency of the whigs with reference to our relations with China, it is the appointment of an officer, whose acts they have repudiated, as a colleague, adviser, or in some capacity of which we know not the name—to the naval commander in chief of the "communications" with China. Arguing from what we have been, heard, and known, in the past, we tremble with intuitive dread for the future.—We are on the eve of a momentous crisis, requiring a steady, an unflinching, energetic hand to guide us through it, and procure an honorable and equitable settlement. A crisis fraught with vast and vital interests to Great Britain—perhaps to the civilised world—which, if trifled with mismanaged may convulse to her centre this mighty empire, and involve our trade in total and lasting ruin; I confess cannot understand the higher appointment, or even the retaining in office, of Captain Elliot: it seems to add insult to injury.

Where can be found such a display of incompetency as the superintendent's acts afford? I defy a parallel to be produced. Let your valuable columns be searched for a record of his proceedings, and what a fearful catalogue of blunders will be found!—almost beyond the credence of any but an eyewitness. I could multiply instances without end of his inconsistency, but let the following suffice.

Look, then, in the first place at Capt. Elliot's acts after the expulsion from Canton. He exerted his influence and power to prevent business being carried on. Some merchants, however, did, in despite of him, do business and saved themselves and their constituents if not from ruin from immense losses, by realizing their property afloat in, English bottoms. This was done too *malgre* the hue and cry raised by a patriotic party he had formed, about compromising the honour of their country by doing business. Alas! for patriotism and consistency! This party soon abandoned this capricious man, and followed the path to which its shrewd neighbours had had led the way. Yet a little while, and this man assumes with the greatest sangfroid imaginable—perhaps I ought to say, with matchless impudence—that the trade had been carried on through his instrumentality; that he, through a period of difficulty and danger, had maintained the trade of this port; that he had effected something like an average export of tea; that he—*he*, forsooth!—had done all this!—Verily, he must be an object of veneration to all the Brick-lane branch & totalists!—Will it be credited that this direct insult to the understanding was passively swallowed without a wry face, or even, we believe, a dissenting voice being raised.

Look, now, at the Kowloon affair, the blockade, the Chumpe negotiations. But enough of this examination.

An ominous fatality seems to hover over all his measures, marring every thing he does. See the fearful responsibility he is involved in, the pitiful and distressing dilemma to which he is reduced. The opium scrip, &c. &c. dishonoured by government, without a friend or supporter, amongst his countrymen, he is driven to seek consolation in the society of the good, obedient foreigners. Unfortunate man!—his is, indeed, a pitiful condition! And I can truly tell him, however much they may cajole him to his face, behind his back they do "prate in most scurrily and provoking terms" against his proceedings.

Now for my brief say touching the blockade. For my part, I hailed with pride and satisfaction the appearance of Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer's notification of a blockade. Blockade!—why I assert it is no blockade at all; it is illegal. If the law of blockade and the strictures thereon, as propounded in previous numbers of the Register, be studied, I apprehend that your readers will concur with me in this opinion. If is an unprecedented affair, and highly culpable conduct is attributable to some one. Let me endeavour clearly to impress the facts of the case on the minds of your distant readers, and show on whom the blame should rest.

A distinct, positive, official notice was given to the public that this port, by all its branches, would be blockaded on the 23rd ulto. Now this has not only not been done, but it has not even been attempted. No explanation whatever has been given to us why this distinct and positive official notice of a blockade was never enforced. If Sir J. J. G. Bremer issued this notice knowing at the time it was not to be enforced, he is to blame. We cannot, however, readily bring ourselves to believe that an officer of Sir J. J. G. Bremer's high bearing would lend himself to palm such a piece of gratuitous humbug on the public. If Captain Elliot acted in conformity to his instructions from home, when he told several members of this community that the "Broadway"—one of the entrances to this port, was not to be blockaded, *ministers* are to blame; but if Captain Elliot made this assertion in contradiction to his instructions, he is to blame, and is in a serious predicament, having either deceived or humbugged the officer who placed the river and port of Canton, by all its entrances, under blockade.

For him to exceed his powers is a trifle—he may do so with perfect impunity—for he is in the same state as the very old and the very young of China—the law, theoretically, takes no cognizance of their crimes!—so he, whether imbecile and irresponsible through extreme senility, or through infantine ignorance—enjoys the happy privilege of having all his deeds held as irrecognizable by his employers.

I have heard that he talked of an exception in favour of an American vessel: this is certainly in keeping with his former policy:

The steady patriot of the world alone,
A friend of every country but his own:

Macao, 11th July, 1840.

MR. EDITOR.—While the attention of the public is so forcibly directed to the subject of the opium question, and the query whether opium is a poison or not, is so frequently brought forward and discussed, any facts which are calculated to throw light on the subject will be of advantage to those who have directed their attention to its consideration.

The chemist and the medical jurist have united their efforts and abilities on this important point in the laboratory and in the hall of justice. Let us avail ourselves of the crowded results of their labours, and endeavour to view

we printed on this vein a splendid host in the Register of the 21 Jan. & this supplement to that number, 21 page 24 column.—E.

* True, at the time. But, labouring in our vocation,

* Theodor Komeyn Beck, M. D., professor of the Institutes of medicine, and lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the college of physicians and surgeons of the western district of the state of New York, &c. &c. and John B. Beck, M. D., professor of materia medica and medical jurisprudence in the college of physicians and surgeons, New York: one of the physicians to the New York hospital &c. &c.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR JUNE 1940

| | NAT. | MAGAO. | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|---|
| | Mean, | from 6 A. M. to night. | |
| | Morn. Even. | WIND. | |
| | 6 A.M. 3 P.M. | | |
| ☉ | 1 75.66 | 29-86 | S. & S. E. and S. SE. fine. rn. cldy fr. br. and fr. breeze a SSE. night very clear. |
| ☿ | 2 75.43 | 29-88 | SE. fine clear mod. br. night very cldy. |
| ♈ | 3 75.85 | 29-88 | SE. fine rn. cldy lt. br. fine br. nght clear. |
| ♉ | 4 77.84 | 29-84 | a SW. " " |
| ♊ | 5 78.83 | 29-82 | SW. a NE. and E. fine rn. cldy light a mod. br. at E. night fine with fr. breeze. |
| ♋ | 6 78.85 | 29-81 | NW. a N. fine rn. cldy fr. breeze cldy fr. wind night cldy. mod. at No. |
| ♌ | 7 79.43 | 29-89 | SW. a SW. fine rn. cldy fine breeze a fine br. night mod. at SSW. |
| ♍ | 8 77.43 | 29-89 | SW. a SSE. fine rn. cldy fine breeze cldy pleasant breeze night cldy fine br. at SSE. thunder and lightning during night. |
| ♎ | 9 77.81 | 29-88 | s. a SW. fine rn. cldy fine breeze s. a shower cldy and mod. br. night cldy. wind thunder and lightning during night. |
| ♏ | 10 76.81 | 29-84 | SW. cldy. fine br. fine. rn. cldy pleasant mood variable wind lights and thunder. |
| ♐ | 11 74.79 | 29-96 | NNW. cldy light br. fine rn. cldy little cldy and light shower night calm. |
| ♑ | 12 72.78 | 29-89 | s. a ESE. and East rn. light br. fine cldy sunshiny lit. wd. fine night, pleasant br. ESE. |
| ♒ | 13 74.73 | 29-87 | ESE. a SW. fine rn. cldy shower. sip. a. x. wind SW night fine little wind. |
| ♓ | 14 72.78 | 29-88 | s. a SW. and S. rain. wind mod. fine sunshine. wind-SW mod. night rn. cldy |
| ♈ | 15 73.80 | 29-85 | s. a E. and SW. fine rn. cldy mod. b. with subsiding showers after sunset nil cldy |
| ♉ | 16 74.81 | 29-81 | S. fine rn. cldy. fr. br. fine wt. sun. fr. beats |
| ♊ | 17 76.84 | 29-78 | SW. a S. fine with fr. bz. fine with sun. fr. breeze night fine little wind. |
| ♋ | 18 77.82 | 29-69 | SSE. a SW. a SSE. fine with shower occasional showers, fr. br. fr. fine at SSE. night fine mod. |
| ♌ | 19 77.82 | 28-66 | s. fine with light shower early, most cldy fr. br. night dark and showery. |
| ♍ | 20 77.82 | 29-72 | s. a SSE. rn. cldy with mod. showers part sometime fr. bz. a SSE. |
| ♎ | 21 74.77 | 29-74 | br. a SSE. showery mod. br. showery r. at mod. br. ereog heavy showers |
| ♏ | 22 74.80 | 29-71 | ESE. night thunder and lights with. r. s. a SW rn., fine br., cldy all day, fr. b. others moon night fine fr. breezes. |
| ♐ | 23 77.81 | 29-73 | SSE a SW mod. showers sunshiny & cldy |
| ♑ | 24 78.80 | 29-60 | SW fine with fr. br. " " |
| ♒ | 25 79.84 | 29-53 | SW " mod. showers " " |
| ♓ | 26 77.83 | 29-54 | s. a SSE and S. fine rn. cldy mod. br. rather dr. fr. night fine breeze. |
| ♈ | 27 77.84 | 29-62 | s. a SSE a S. fine rn. cldy mod. br. early fine with fr. br. fr. fine fr. bz. |
| ♉ | 28 77.84 | 29-57 | SW a SSE and SW. fine rn. cldy mod. shower early fine and define with nil fine |
| ♊ | 29 78.84 | 29-63 | SSE a W. fine rn. cldy fr. br. passing rain |
| ♋ | 30 79.83 | 29-84 | SW " " " " " " " " " " " " |

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum \$10 payable quarterly.
Per 3 months 3 do. do. in advance.
Per 6 months 6 do. do. do. in advance.
Per 9 months 9 do. do. do. in advance.
Per 12 months 12 do. do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$5.

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Non-Subscribers..... 25 cents.
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Price Current, to
do. less than do. 10 do.
Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

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In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c..... \$5.
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... \$6.

VOL. 13. TUESDAY, JULY 28TH, 1840. NO. 30.

FOR SINGAPORE.
With immediate despatch having the
gratification of the cargo engaged.
THE "MARIA ANNA," (late Mahomedoo)
For freight apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 18th July, 1840.

FOR MANILA.
THE "MARIA ANNA," about 500
Tons, Captain BERNARDINO, will be
dispatched on the 20th instant. For
freight apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 13th July, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The Spanish ship **NUVA VICTORIA**, 712
Tons, capt. SALADO, now at Cap-
sing-moon. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Macao
or to Don VICENTE CAGIGAS on board.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE "CHARLOTTE," Captain LIEB-
SCHWARTZ, will have quick despatch.
For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE "MOR," Captain A. YERNO, daily
dispatched. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE "PORTUGAL," Brig GENOVEVA,
of 185 Tons burthen, apply to
MR. P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

NOTICE.—The estate of the late Mr. RICHARD
TURNER cannot be have any interest or responsibility
in our firm on 30th June, 1840.
Macao, July, 1840. **TURNER & Co.**

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILLIAM JARDINE in our establishment ceased
this day. The business will in future be conducted by
the remaining partners, JAMES MATHESON, HENRY
WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON, and ANDREW JARDINE.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on
the 30th June 1840;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES
DAVIDSON is admitted a Partner from this date.
China, 1st July, 1840. **DENT & Co.**

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILLIAM DENT in our firm ceases from this date.
China, 30th June, 1840. **DANIELL & Co.**

With reference to the above notice of the retirement
of Mr. WILLIAM DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL
& Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo
under the same firm by the remaining Partners, Mr.
JAMES ROBERT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART
DANIELL, whose proposition is held by the undersigned,
W. C. SEGEY.
JOHN H. CANNAN.
China, 30th June 1840.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China
under the firm of Messrs. ADAM & Co. will cease
from this date. Parties having claims against the firm
are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before
the 1st proximo, after which date the unfinished transac-
tions will be conducted by Messrs. Wm. & Thos. GIB-
BELL & Co.
ppro. **BIBBY ADAM & Co.**
THOMAS EDMOND.
Macao, 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.
We have to intimate that we have succeeded to
the Business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMES
MASON, McCracken & Co., here, and at Calcutta.

Our firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta,
JAMESON & Co.; and at Canton, our firm will con-
tinue, JAMESON & How. Mr. CATHARTSON becoming a
Partner of H. We are, Your most obedient Servants.
JAMESON, CATHARTSON, & H. W.

Respectfully at Glasgow and (Signed) JAMESON,
JOHN CATHARTSON, CATHARTSON, & How.
JAMES HOW. (about last line).
NOTICE.—With reference to the above circular,
issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further,
that Mr. JAMES GIBSON, residing at present at Calcutta,
is admitted a partner, from this date, in our establish-
ment at JAMESON & Co., there, and of JAMESON &
How in China.
Macao 1st July 1840. **JAMESON & HOW.**

FOR SALE.—GOOD THONG CONGO TEA in whole and
half Chests; also a few Chests of SUPERIOR PEKOE.
Apply to B. DE MELLO.
At the Office of B. HARRETT, Esq.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT AT CAP-SING-MOON.
100 Ch'ss's Myon Skin Tea.
150 Boxes Pekoe Tea.
150 -
18 -
44 Boxes Souchong Tea.
300 Large-sized Boxes Souchong Tea, suitable for
the Indian market.
21 Boxes Double Oil.
5 Boxes Vermilion.
100 Bales Nankin Silk.
Apply to W. P. PEIRCE.

MANILA CIGARS
FOR SALE.—400 SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS. Apply
at the Canton Register Office.

TO LET.—A large and spacious house well ventilated,
with splendid Gardens in Praia de Manduoco,
ately occupied by Messrs. Turner & Co. Apply to
FELIPE JOZE DE FREITAS.
Praia do Manduoco.

For sale at the Godowns of F. J. E. P. in Praia Manduoco.
Red and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter cases,
Madeira Wine in Pinks, and Barrels of different sizes.
Malmsley in small casks.
Caravellos in do.
Port in do.
Port, Malmsley, Muscatel and Caravellos Wines in bottle
Liquors.
2 Pianos, being 1 forte-piano and piano forte.
2 Handsome 8 Light Lusters.
1 Anchor and chair, 75 fathoms long.
Molavee and Banava Wood.
A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—HOBBSBURGH CHARTS OF THE EAST
COAST OF CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. S. BOYD.

SMITH'S ALBION HOTEL.
First N. E. house on the Praia Grande.
Macao, 21st April, 1840.

FOR SALE.
Is the 1st N. E. house on the Praia Grande,
BY JNO. SMITH.
PROVISIONS.—Salted Pork and Beef; and York,
Westphalia, and American Hams.
Fine Cabin Biscuits, and Flour.
Berkley and Gruyere (in cut) and Pine Cheese
HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS.
Salmon, Vegetable, V-nicene, Ox-tail, Mock Turtle,
Pettigree, Hare and Grouse Soups, Roasted Hare and
Venison; Stewed Hare, Hotch Pot, &c.
Pickled Yarrowest Herrings, Pickled Sole, and
Anchovy Paste.
GROCERY.—Mocha Coffee, Pearl Sago, Barley,
Raisins, Currants, Marmos and Vanillaelli.
Spermaceti and Wax Candles.
Ground Havana Coffee (in boxes of 250) and superior do.,
and St. Manila Beans, (in boxes of 500 and 1000) Tabac-
do Paris, Prince's Mixture, and other Goods.
Shoe Blacking; Shoe, Furniture and Scrubbing
Brushes.

CONFECTIONARY.—Raspberry, Strawberry, Goose-
berry and other Jams, Red and Black Currant Jellies,
Marmalades; Fruit for Tarts, Green gages, Plums,
Damsons, Bullaces, &c.
Prunes de Bordeaux, (hermetically closed)
OLIVIAN'S STONES.—from Walkinslow, Watson,
and others; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchups, Mergol,
Harvey, John Bull, Beefsteak, Camp, Tomato and other
Sauces—Kas: o Shrimps and Anchovies.
Vinegar, Salted oil, Capers, Mushrooms, and Olives.
Pistilli, Ginkens, French Beans, Capers, Walnuts,
Cauliflower and West India Pickles.

PERFUMERY.—from Smyth and Nephew, Hanny,
Rigby, Brubank, Price and Gossell, and others; Essprit
de Rose, Marochale, Renda, Jasmim, and Essence of
Bouquet; Etheral, Concentrated, and Pink Lavender;
Milk of Rose; Balsam of Rose, Rose Grease, and
Marrow Pomatum, Maroon Pomade, Circassian Cream,
Hale Antique, Prince's Nourish and Rosin's Maroon
Oils; Naples Soap and Shaving Tablets, Rose-water,
Emollient, Cold Cream, new Soap, (prepared entirely
from vegetable oils), Hair Powder, plain and scented;
supper Eau de Cologne; Cold Cream; Aromatic Spirit
of Vinegar; Sponges; Tooth, Hair, Nail and Gum
Brushes; Essence of Peppermint; Sun-dried Salts, &c.
WINES AND LIQUORS.—from Wardell, Harper,
Bull, Black and others; Pale and Brown Sherries;
Superior Lisbon, in cask and bottle; Port; Bass and
Hodgson's Beer, in bottle and cask; Brandy, Whiskey,
Gin, and Rum; superior French Claret; Cherry Brandy;
Liquors; Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Lalins and Gentlemens English made
and compass fitted Dressing Cases; Patent Bracket,
Table, and Hanging Lamps; Spare Goose-neck, Globe
and Sincere Shades of Glass; Lobby, Street, and Cabin
Lamps; Chimbleys; one of Crookery-ware; Queen's
Metal Tea, Sugar and Milk pots, and Spoons and Forks;
Table Knives and Forks; Mehl's superior 7-day and
other Razors, Penknives, Scissors, and Razor Straps
and Paste; Steel Pens; plated bottle Labels; Gold
and Silver Watches; fine Irish Linen; Waistcoatings;
white and colored Drills; So-kas; plated Chamber Candles
sticks and Liqueur Stands; Playing and Visiting Cards;
Paper, Quills; Wafers, Black and Red Lead Pencils
Ink, Office Tape, Bengal and English Sailing Wax, and
Razor and Penknife Housers, Beaver, Silk Tassels, and
Manilla Haws; Sporting Gunpowder, Shot Balls, and
Powder Flasks; English made boots, &c.

PIPER'S EFFERVESCENT ORANGE NECTAR
with directions:—Forming a most delicate and re-
freshing summer beverage, ever yet produced to the
public, is strongly recommended by the faculty, as a
common drink for families during hot weather, as no
ill effects can arise from an indulgence in it."
SODA AND SCHLITZ POWDERS.
MARINE STORES, and OFFICERS' MESSEGES. can
be supplied on the shortest notice.
SAILS made to order.
ORDER & COMMISSIONS executed with despatch.
Macao, 18th April, 1840.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office,
A NARRATIVE of the late war and proceedings
in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the "Canton
Register."—This Narrative contains all the principal
events relating to opium that were published in the
years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting
opium, with various other documents, including the new
manifesto from the Bannatyne Chamber of Commerce, and
from the British merchants in China, dated in September
last, the draft which contain the imperial orders to
exclude the English far ever from the ports of China,
and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the emperor
recommending the measures of all foreigners. Price \$2.
A few interleaved copies \$2 1/2.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.
TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, & Others
going to the East and West Indies, the East-
India, Colombia, New South Wales, &c. &c. Mr. Anthony,
having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of
the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be
found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable
trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him
for any information they stand in need of on the subject.
Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships, prices, &c. to any
part of the Globe, with Plans there-of, for the inspection
of his friends.
Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to.
Equipments and Outfits of every description, provided
at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.
Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe
underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. G. ANTHONY.
Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

on the river and port of Canton, upon the following grounds:—

1st.—That the British Consulate at Canton had been established on the regular passport system, and had no right to interfere.

2nd.—That the British Consulate at Canton had no right to interfere with the Chinese authorities in the management of the river.

3rd.—That the British Consulate at Canton had no right to interfere with the Chinese authorities in the management of the river.

4th.—That the British Consulate at Canton had no right to interfere with the Chinese authorities in the management of the river.

5th.—That the British Consulate at Canton had no right to interfere with the Chinese authorities in the management of the river.

6th.—That the British Consulate at Canton had no right to interfere with the Chinese authorities in the management of the river.

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12th.—That the British Consulate at Canton had no right to interfere with the Chinese authorities in the management of the river.

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21st.—That the British Consulate at Canton had no right to interfere with the Chinese authorities in the management of the river.

22nd.—That the British Consulate at Canton had no right to interfere with the Chinese authorities in the management of the river.

23rd.—That the British Consulate at Canton had no right to interfere with the Chinese authorities in the management of the river.

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36th.—That the British Consulate at Canton had no right to interfere with the Chinese authorities in the management of the river.

been sent through the post, an inferior officer of the 12th grade, whose rank is about analogous to that of a magistrate at Bengal, accompanied with the governor's proposals, for the opening of the river to his engaging to separate the opium trade from the legal trade, in conjunction with the governor of Hecoo, who has declared his intention of employing cruises for the purpose on the 1st of October next. No answer has yet been received from the commissioner, nor considering that he continues to fulfil the duties of a hostile nature against Elliot, personally, we are sanguine of its every being received.

In reply to the question whether, in the event of the said negotiation with the Chinese failing on subject, the blockade would be renewed, captain Elliot assured the deputation that he had no such intention, unless under circumstances of need, such as the cutting off of British supplies by the Chinese.

The foregoing is but a brief outline of public proceedings since our last. The absence of all relief for the opium shipping, so consistently looked for as one of the earliest measures on leaving from Canton, the non-resumption of trade with Canton, through Macao, as another means of relieving us of a portion at least of our goods; and of our being obliged to leave Macao without accomplishing either object; the laying on suddenly of a blockade, and still suddenly raising it, together with few, if any, hopes of effectual relief from her majesty's government before February next, have conspired to create, and naturally so too, much dissatisfaction with our present position and future prospects, a feeling, we regret to say, which will, beyond all doubt, be not less felt by our constituents than by ourselves.

That great danger has existed in doing business with Canton since the withdrawal of the English from that place, test, by accident or otherwise, lives should be lost, and the trade in consequence stopped; no one can doubt. Parties, however, have been found, who, chiefly as importers, have been willing to incur the risk, and thus been enabled to dispose of many of their goods at saving prices, through American agency. In the first instance, cotton was the chief article thus disposed of, but lately, and more especially pointing the period between the proclamation and the intended laying on of the blockade, many more pieces goods were consigned to Canton, or disposed of in this way than otherwise would have been the case; and should captain Elliot's negotiations alighted to fail of this (their) object, there is every reason for believing the Americans will be the sole medium of business. For however much upon public grounds, or private reasons, certain houses have hitherto scrupled to avail themselves of this medium, those houses, unless speedily relieved, from whatever source, must then avail themselves of American agency. We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, B. L. and Co.

P. S. We omitted to add, that it seemed to be the opinion of both captain Elliot and Smith, that the fleet was quite secure under the protection of the Volage.

ANALYTIC JOURNAL, February, 1840.

Review of EASTERN NEWS.—If it had been the aim of those to whom the management of our relations with China have been confided, since the removal of the *Blackbird* company's factory, to either use or in hostility with that power, we should possess a clue to the meaning of the strange policy which has been pursued of late by the superintendant at Canton. If the object has been, on the other hand, to foster and promote the legitimate trade with China, by evading all acts which would afford just offence to the Chinese, of irritate their known feelings and prejudices, and to control the "adventurers," when the necessities of the trade led into the empire, the regulations carefully contrived and vigilantly enforced, we confess that

"Admitting, for the sake of argument, that a free report of British adventures in the affairs of China might induce the Chinese to trade between this government and the natives; admitting, further, that the policy of the Chinese might be even more sensitive under the new system than under the old; and, lastly, admitting that a representation of the British as engaged in trade with the natives would be a direct source of irritation, rather than commercial functionary action, the policy, yet the government would by no means despair of

the course which has been adopted is utterly unintelligible to us. Instead of acting in the spirit of the principles laid down by Mr. Grant, when he described the preliminary steps to be undertaken by the British, the trade in China as an official authority, independent of all parties and unconnected with complicated affairs, the superintendant has, in the eyes of the Chinese at least, identified himself with the illegal traders, who were leaving the house of China. He has now, with an unpardonable degree of imprudence, perpetrated an unjustifiable act of aggression, by trying into a Chinese government vessel, which had offered no other protection, thus refusing a supply of provisions, on specified grounds which warranted the refusal; after committing loss of life, he then, as if seized with sudden compunction, withdrew from a conflict which ought never to have been commenced, but with a resolution of carrying it through successfully. All this, then, captain Elliot, as the representative of the British nation, was prima facie unwarrantable, according to Chinese law and equity, for the unpardonable murder of a native of China, committed by a party of British subjects. Assuming the details contained in the Canton and Singapore papers to be substantially correct, we might almost deny the practical integrity of an English barrister, reasoning from the technical analogies of the English law, and retained for this special purpose, to make out a case of justification on behalf of his superintendant. If our view of the transaction be not strangely inaccurate, captain Elliot has placed himself in a position of heavy responsibility. There appears no alternative now between an admission to Chinese pride, which would be not only an act of degradation, but of positive injury, and the commencement of hostilities with China upon a large scale. It is difficult to see how it would be difficult to find a shadow of right. The atrocities committed upon the vessel called the *Black Jack* might, perhaps, be attempted to be pressed into the argument as a provocation; but that the scenes in that scene were so notoriously piratical, and that captain Elliot's proceedings were adopted apparently before he was aware of this transaction; at all events, were not provoked thereby.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

July 25th, 1840.

ARRIVED.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| England | 4th April | Singapore | 15th July |
| H. States | 10th March | Java | 18th June |
| Calcutta | 5th Jan | Manila | 23rd June |
| Bombay | 20th May | Austral-Asia | 10th May |

ARRIVED.—21st Inst.—H. M. Ship, *Porpoise*, 74, Sir Humphrey Pyming, Bart., K.C.H. captain, from Singapore, 10th inst. Capt. Pyming arrived 17 Feb. 22nd.—Barnard, *Amelia*, from Bombay to Singapore. Litherland, *Baxter*, from Liverpool and Singapore. 25th H. M. S. *Nemesis*, M. C. A. Barlow, Esq. capt. from Portsmouth, Rio Janeiro, Cape and Singapore. *Isabella*, *Hurdle*, from Singapore 15th July. *Shirley*, (Port.) *Albion*, from Singapore and Darnley.

SAILED.—H. M. S. *Blenheim*, Mr. H. F. S. house, to the northward. *Mary*, *Benbow*, Corbin, for Liverpool. *Kallimad* (Du.) *Benbow*, for Manila and Batavia. 26th H. M. S. *Nemesis*, C. A. Barlow, Esq. captain to be northward.

PASSENGER.—FOR KALLIMAD, Mr. T. Jones. Arrived at Singapore from China.—11th Inst. Taiter.

H. B. M. Ship Expected.—Pearl 20, *Wanderer* 18. UNDER DISPATCH.—*Blackley*, for Liverpool. *Ross*, *Noble*, for Bombay. *Khy*, for Calcutta. *Merchett* and *Silvestra*, for Manila.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.—American, *Koch*, *Clifford*, *Parlane*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, *Francis*, *Yale*, *Emily*, *Jane*, *Heath*, *Stewart*, *From* Calcutta, *Namdar*, *Shah*, (Ex-Port) *Ariel*, *From* Bombay, *Mor*, *Port* *William*, *From* Singapore, *Pyrene*, *From* Manila, *Falcon*, *Scotland*.

M. S. expected.—*Page*, 30.—*Pearl* 20.—*Wanderer* 18.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service of the coasts of China.

H. M. Ship, *Porpoise*, 74, Sir Humphrey Pyming, Bart., K.C.H. captain, from Singapore, 10th inst. Capt. Pyming arrived 17 Feb. 22nd.—Barnard, *Amelia*, from Bombay to Singapore. Litherland, *Baxter*, from Liverpool and Singapore. 25th H. M. S. *Nemesis*, M. C. A. Barlow, Esq. capt. from Portsmouth, Rio Janeiro, Cape and Singapore. *Isabella*, *Hurdle*, from Singapore 15th July. *Shirley*, (Port.) *Albion*, from Singapore and Darnley.

SAILED.—H. M. S. *Blenheim*, Mr. H. F. S. house, to the northward. *Mary*, *Benbow*, Corbin, for Liverpool. *Kallimad* (Du.) *Benbow*, for Manila and Batavia. 26th H. M. S. *Nemesis*, C. A. Barlow, Esq. captain to be northward.

H. Smith, Bl-46 44 capt. F. Bourchier, Al-46 20 captain Kuper. Volage 20 captain Villot. Conway 20 capt. C. D. Becham. Lorne 20 capt. J. P. Miller. Nimrod, 20 captain Hart-w. Alzert 10 capt. Macon. Fried 18 captain Asmus. Crispin 16 capt. Gifford. Hyacinth 18 captain Walcott. Madras, 18 captain H. Eyres. Columbia, 16, captain T. J. Clarke. Rathenoke (Trop Ship), captain B. de H. C. armed steamers Queen, captain Ward-n. Madagascar captain Drey. Atlanta captain Rogers. Est-212, captain West.

By the *Blenheim* we received on the 21st. the *Englishman* and *Columbia Courier*, from the 20th to 30th and the *Bombay Times* from 13 to 23 May. By the *Dern*, on the 22nd, the *Colonial Gazette* of the 29 January and 5 February. The *Courier* of the 4 and 6 and *Morning Chronicle* of 7 P.M. By the *Barrosan*, on the 22nd,—the *So. African Advertiser* of 11, 14, 18, 21, March, and the 1st. No. of the *Malta Times*, or *Broad Sheet of the Mediterranean*.

From the last named paper we republish the following

NOTICE TO INDIAN FRIENDS AND OTHERS.

"We shall continue to send future numbers to the address of those receiving our first numbers by this mail, until sufficient time be allowed to intimate their desire to subscribe; and the Editor requests the favor of their making the *Malta Times* generally known to their friends.

We have the pleasure to inform the Editor of the *Malta Times* that we shall be glad to exchange with him, and that the *C. R.*, commencing with this quarter, is now on its way to his address.

By the *Nimrod* we have received several numbers of the *Sydney Colonial*, *Port Phillip Gazette*, and *Madras Examiner*.

An American gentleman was knocked down and ill used by the rabble in Canton some time ago; and it is said the Hong merchants have urgently requested the foreigners now in Canton to leave in a few days. American merchants have been refused shops to proceed to Canton.

The English amateurs were to have delighted the subscribers to the Luso-Britannic theatre with "The Rivals" last night; but one has been indisposed and another is about to leave the settlement: "the rivals" are consequently, outwitted by circumstances for the present; but we trust that, although one night has unavoidably 'oozed' through their fingers, its weekly brother will 'plaud' guiltily to the soft impeachment of being devoted to *Thalia*.

Translations from the Peking Gazette.

"In the Eastern and Western E districts (of Yunnan) they boil the poppy and make opium. The said Yu-shu, imperial adviser, or informer, formerly reported as follows:—In the public officers of the civil and military officers, their confidential secretaries, relations, petty officers, and soldiers, all smoke this opium." It is ordered that the said governor and deputy-governor rigorously enjoin the said controlling officers, who are stationed at boundaries, ferries, or fords, and narrow passes, to devote themselves to the performance of their duty. It is further ordered that the district officers really exert themselves in investigating. And if in the said province the forbidden poppy is secretly grown and used for the preparation of opium, and smoking houses are opened, let the persons who act thus be immediately drugged forth, prosecuted and punished, and allow them not to borrow the help of government clerks and police runners, and so forth, and cause confusion, and string together annoyances.

"As to those who buy and smoke opium, ask not who they are, whether confidential secretaries, connections of the officers, petty officers, or soldiers; but at once seize them, and accord-

ing to the law prosecute and punish. As to those district officers who seize and apprehend (opium or persons), drum them up, and rouse to exertion by conferring rewards; and let the conduct of those who neglect to search and seize be enquired into, and their remissness be punished.

"It is further ordered, that the L- and Pingt boards seriously consult and devise, issuance, and report (regulations to meet the foregoing cases.)

"The provinces of Fuh-Kien, Che-Kwang, Keang-Nan, and Kwang-Tung have entrances from the ocean; and the examining cruisers monopolize the duties, &c. It is ordered, that the governors and deputy governors of the said provinces act with rigour in examining and prohibiting, by which means the root of the evil will be destroyed."—August 22, 1823.

"On the 3rd day of the 8th moon (7th Sept., 1823) the privy council received an edict, stating—

"To-day, according to the representations of the L- and Pingt tribunals, laws which relate to neglect in searching and examining for opium, are requested to be deliberated on and determined.

"Opium is an article whose flowing poison spreads like flames: all this proceeds from the non exertion of the district officers to search and seize.

"Formerly the law only permitted the district officers to represent, with severe comment, bribery and connivance; there was no clause which directed an investigation, to ascertain if remissness in searching and inquiring had been permitted (or taken place), still further, only foreign ships were examined and prohibited (from bringing opium,) but to prevent the preparation of opium by the people themselves, there is as yet not determined and fixed law: something still is wanting. For the future, if foreign vessels smuggle opium into the country and if depraved natives secretly plant the poppy and prepare opium for smoking, and if smoking shops are opened; in these cases, if the civil and military officers with their followers, are themselves able to seize, prosecute, and punish, an inquiry into their thus acting will not be insisted upon.

"He who takes bribes to connive at the smuggling or preparation of opium, shall, according to former laws, be dismissed the service; and if neglect is manifested in searching and inquiring, the fault shall be punished with reference to the quantity of opium discovered (but not by the proper officer.) If 100 catties and upwards, the officer whose peculiar duty it was to examine shall be mulcted of one year's pay; if 1000 catties and upwards, he shall be degraded one step in rank, but retained in his appointment; if 5,000 catties and upwards, he shall be degraded one step in rank, and removed to another (lower) situation. The same scale of punishments shall be applicable to civil and military officers, who are found guilty of remissness; the promotion of those civil and military officers who seize opium shall be determined agreeably to former usage.

"Further, in the Western and Eastern E districts of Yunnan province, they prepare opium from a decoction of the poppy; it is absolutely necessary that this practice be severely prohibited. The said governors and so-yuens are hereby ordered rigorously to enjoin on the district officers to issue perspicuous proclamations to the people, that one and all are forbidden secretly to plant (the poppy,) and by these means the evil will be uprooted. "Respect this."

We said in our last, in remarking on an assertion of the *London Atlas*,—"Now all we know, authentically, of the growth of the poppy in China, for the manufacture of opium, we learn from the memorial of Choosau in 1830."

Since then we have received the 1st No. of *The Colonial Magazine and Commercial Maritime Journal*, edited by Robert Montgomery Martin, Esq.

* The board which presides over all appointments to official rank in the army.
† The military board.

The 8th article in this maiden number is on 'The opium trade, and the cause of the stoppage.'

At pages 89, 92, Mr. Martin quotes translations from the Peking Gazette by the editor of this paper so far back as 1823 containing orders for the suppression of the manufacture of opium in the province of Yunnan; these documents were forwarded to the committee of directors by the select committee in the 'book of translations' written in the company office, from which, we suppose, Mr. Martin has published them.

It is clear from these translations,—which, but for the translator's humble efforts, might never have appeared in an English version and as evidence of the total weakness, or unwillingness, of the Chinese government to suppress the manufacture of opium in its own territories,—that thirteen years previous to Choosau's memorial opium had been a product of Yunnan province.

We are, therefore, induced to hope that these humble efforts of ours may not only aid the claims of those who surrendered their opium, if, indeed, they need any aid, but also be adduced as proofs of the utter nothingness of imperial restrictions on the opium trade.

Late advices from Yunnan say, that opium is openly manufactured all over the province and used without disguise by all classes and both sexes; that such is the irrepressible demand for it that the officers refused to publish the late imperial orders respecting its use, and communicated the reasons of their refusal to Peking; that, in reply, orders were sent down to publish the edicts, but at the same time to give the people a long day to conquer their evil habits.

Export of Tea to the United States from 1 July 1839 to 30 June 1840.

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| Bohea | 14,133 |
| Congou | 303,666 |
| Souchong | 2,587,731 |
| Pouchong | 569,200 |
| Pekoe | 105,200 |
| Oolong | 13,333 |
| Twankay | 175,733 |
| Y. Hyson | 10,374,40 |
| Hyson Skin | 1,464,266 |
| Hyson | 1,100,533 |
| Gunpowder | 1,475,200 |
| Imperial | 1,146,800 |

| | |
|-------|------------|
| Black | 3,506,265 |
| Green | 15,737,332 |

Total 10,333,507

In the C. R. of October 8, 1839, the curious reader will find some remarks on the meeting of British merchants held on the—of the previous month on board the—in Hongkong bay.

From Messrs. Bell and Co's. circular he will also learn that capt. Elliot replied to the questions of the British merchants in the following terms:—"that by his instructions he was rendered incapable of negotiating for the re-opening of the trade upon any other than a secure and honorable basis &c."

When would these instructions have been received? the official intelligence per Ariel of the stoppage of the trade did not reach England until 21st of September, two or three days after the meeting at Hongkong; so what instructions, then, could captain Elliot refer?

Is it possible that lord Palmerston could have anticipated the stoppage and its cause,

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JULY 29th, 1840.

and so have furnished captain Elliot with instructions *in petto*? the supposition is too ridiculous: capt Elliot had not, could not have, a line of instructions on the subject; and were the conditions on which capt. Elliot offered to re-open the trade outside the port founded on a secure and honorable basis (*vide* C. R. extra, 23 Oct. last)?—The official papers composing that extra were officially communicated to us; and we have never been able to discover from those papers whether the four demands of the commissioner and viceroy were rejected or obeyed by captain Elliot.

There will be much to be said on the transactions in China of 1839, 40 when all the public documents are published.

Under the head of—"Fallacies of the opium question," our readers will see some iteration of opinions long ago published in this paper, as well of the late parliamentary what shall we call them—they are neither debates nor speeches—say, then, *communications* on the opium question; but we have never met them so well brought together, and in so small a compass, before.

CORINGA PACKET'S LONGBOAT.

Extract of a letter from Kapsingmoon "This morning (24th July) the Coringa Packet's longboat was attacked on shore by a large gang of mandarin fellows; the crew narrowly escaped, but not without the gunner being wounded in the back by a knife; they all carried long knives in their hands. This affair has been reported to captain Smith."

Since our shipping report was in type we have heard that H. M. S. Nimrod has gone to the Kapsingmoon, and no orders are left for her to join the admiral to the northward; under these circumstances we hope the senior officer will detain her on this station.

The Colonial Gazette again—its capacity of receiving instruction or profiting by information, its correct inferences, its candid conclusions.

COLONIAL GAZETTE, 15th Jan., 1840.—"The British merchants were residing quietly at Macao, when a scuffle occurred at Hongkong, between some women belonging to H. M.'s ship of war Volage and a party of Chinese, in the course of which a Chinese was killed."

This ridiculous assertion is made by the C. G. when quoting news from China of the 10th of September, by the overland mail. In the same paragraph Mr. P. Stewart is represented "as having placed himself under the protection of Mr. King, American consul, and a friend of commissioner Lin?"—rather, an admirer!

Immediately following, "a letter, dated Hong kong, Sept. 9th," describing the embarkation from Macao, is quoted from the Calcutta Englishman of Nov. 11th. The writer of the letter says—"a day later, and not one of us could (would!) have gone on board the ship, as H. M.'s frigate Volage had then anchored in Macao roads.—We think the Volage arrived on the 23 or 29 of August.—Thus, the C. G. can say, in the face of its own quotations, that the scuffle on the island of Hongkong on the 7th of July, was between some women belonging to her majesty's ship of war Volage—H. M. S. with the unusual addition of the words, 'of war,' being written at full length to render the mendacious absurdity more glaring! but the italics are our own.

On the same page he quotes the account given by the Canton Press of the attack on the Black Joke—and to confuse his readers as much as possible,—where the C. P. says—"the Harriet arrived here" (meaning Macao—the place of the paper's date) early on Sunday morning when Mr. Moss was immediately conveyed to the hospital—"the C. G. introduces in a parenthesis, after the word 'here' (*Hongkong*!) He also appears willing to be convinced by the heavy attempt of the C. P. to remove the onus of this foul deed from the shoulders of the officers of the Chinese government and lay it on those of some unknown pirates; yet, still blindly blundering, on the very next page he quotes the memorial of the British merchants to lord Palmerston, dated—of September—in the 7th para: of which they thus allude to the piratical attack on the "Black Joke."

"Your memorialists further beg leave to recall to your lordship's serious notice, a case of aggravated outrage, committed by some Chinese boats full of armed men, and bearing the flags of mandarins upon a British-owned passenger-boat containing seven lascars and an English trader, then in the act of removing with his personal effects from Macao to Hongkong, whom they cruelly mutilated, and after murdering five of the lascars and robbing the vessel of much valuable property, set on fire, and then abandoned it; an event which, although your memorialists cannot consider it to have been committed with the knowledge of the imperial commissioner, yet they can entertain little doubt that it is mainly attributable to the highly menacing character of some of his late edicts, and to his generally violent bearing towards foreigners, and especially the British, thus inducing the inferior officers to believe that any acts of brutal outrage might be perpetrated with impunity.

And then complacently concludes with—"such are the important events which have taken place in China." Claiming from his readers the credit of having made a clear and faithful report!

In two other senseless mendacious tirades at page 43 of the same number, add at page 51 of the number of January the 22nd—England is compared to the wolf and the mild Chinese to the lamb: but the writer of these articles in the C. G. will be much more aptly compared to the ass,—except with more than his stolidity he has less of patient industry—even to correct what he writes before or after—now writing fallacious nonsense, and then exposing it by quotations! may the British colonies be speedily relieved from such "a honest chronicler" as the C. G.

The foregoing remarks apply with as much truth, but convey more shame, to the *Asiatic Journal*, as that is a periodical of much longer standing, of far higher pretensions, and which possesses a more powerful hold on the attention & confidence of the British public, particularly with that portion connected with India, and its pages are often enriched with the contributions of highly gifted oriental scholars. Yet that Journal in its number for February—the memorial of the British merchants dated from Hongkong in September having reached London early in January—can print, without a blush without a demer, these words:—"but that the actors in that scene (the attack on the Black Joke) were so NOTORIOUSLY PIRATES, and that capt. Elliot's proceedings were adopted apparently before he knew of this transaction; at all events, were not provoked thereby."

The murders and robbery on board the Black Joke were perpetrated on the night of the 24th of August, and captain Elliot knew of the violent deaths and spoliation of British subjects by Chinese in the course of the 25th or 26th; the battle of Kowloon, to which the editor of the A. J. alludes;

was 'fought' on the 4th September,—but we are sorry to say we have too much reason to believe the latter line of the above quotation.

Yet we can tell the editor of the A. J. that there are some in China who never doubted that the attack on the Black Joke was the act of Chinese officers; still, if the affair had been buried in obscurity even until the present day, as it has been happily exposed, to the confusion of the A. J., by the Chinese government,—the use of the words—"notoriously the act of pirates,"—would be utterly indefensible.

This Journal is another defender of the Chinese and the E. I. company's monopoly of the manufacture of opium—acquiring them of all participation in the opium trade! This Journal is another opposer of the claims of those who surrendered their opium to capt. Elliot's requisition: this Journal is the only abuser of the free trade, denominating those who follow it "smugglers" and adventurers: what are the whole body of E. I. proprietors, indeed of the English people, but smugglers of opium? what was their designation in their charter—a charter that checked, by at least the length of its last term, the prosperity of the commerce of India, a charter that will never be renewed—but that of "merchant-adventurers!"

Having now finished with the leading article—which, we suppose, is generally, if not always, the last written—of the A. J. for Feby., 1840,—we turn to page 139—headed, *Asiatic Intelligence. China.*

The then latest date from China, according to this article, was 9th September, which date, and the information conveyed under it—whether the leading article was written first or last—the editor possessed when he wrote it.

Well, at page 143, the A. J. thus quotes the C. P. of the 31st August last.

"The tidal most positively affirms that the boats were in every respect like mandarin boats, and had, as he guessed, about three hundred men on board; and this statement seems to be borne out by the circumstance of a mandarin cap having been left behind by the murderers."

The A. J. is as willingly seduced by the profound reasoning of the C. P. (*vide* C. P. August 31; 1840) as the C. G.; but unhappily for deeply drawn inferences and probabilities, Wangchung, the hero of the attack on the Black Joke, scattered them all to the winds when he burnt the *Bilbaino*: for his object if he suspected the boat (brig) of having opium on board, was (*not*) to possess himself of the vessel and her cargo and take the crew prisoners to be judged afterwards by the Chinese authorities,—but to burn in the same flames vessel crew and cargo;—and this vessel was avowedly burnt as being the British opium vessel *Virginia*; although it has been said the *Wangchung* knew she was a Spanish vessel, still this knowledge would not have altered his report to government: nor was he blamed for not capturing vessel, crew, and opium cargo to be tried and condemned by the laws of China.

The singular fact here to be observed is—that although the A. J. quotes, at full, the reasoning of the C. P. to prove the attack was made by pirates, he should, without commenting at the time on the probability or improbability of the conclusions of the C. P., reserve his own most notorious conclusion for his leading article!—And this

in the face of the 7th para. of the British merchant's memorial from Hongkong! thus preferring the conclusion of the editor of the C. P. to that of twenty seven English and Parsee firms! And this is the man who has assumed the task of preserving the English people from the delusions of ignorant or dishonest writers on the opium question! but the animal is shown, the venom is betrayed, the cloven-foot is discovered.

When our cotemporary of the Press has undertaken the defence of others he has failed so utterly that we have had more than one occasion to quote, for his guidance, the old proverb 'save me from my friends'; and now that he has undertaken his own defence, it is obvious that his prayer should be 'save me myself!'

Our cotemporary prates about 'animosity,' 'ill-feeling,' 'judgment temporarily dimmed by passion,' &c.; now we offer to him our most sincere assurances that we do not entertain any animosity or illfeeling against him, and that not a time has ever appeared in the C. P. that could excite us to the dignity of passion.

The C. P. was established to oppose the C. R., and the first cause of opposition, the petition to the king in council of December 1851, which the C. P. its friends took great delight in girding at, is now called good sense by the English papers; had the prayer of that petition been attended to, England would not be in her present dilemma—for a dilemma she undoubtedly is in with this country. The C.R. & the C.P. having been established by different interests and by parties who hold, or held, different views on what should be the policy of England towards China, it is the duty of us both to the public to watch each other; for our part, as far from deprecating the editorial organ of the C.P. we would rather it had its full scope; but our cotemporary appears to think with Dr. Darwin, when he was in a mutually complimentary correspondence with Miss Seward:

Tickle me, my pretty dolly,
Tickle me my dolly do;
Tickle me my pretty polly,
And in my turn I'll tickle you.

Now for our brother's defence of himself from our charges of inconsistency, not at a month's time but on the same day and in the same paper: in his (?) leading article on the blockade in his number of the 4th July he is sanguine in his hopes for, and urges strong measures, but in his concluding article against us he is all for conciliation.

This is the first inconsistency to be explained.

He denounced the report that the blockade would not be strictly enforced as a gross libel on the British plenipotentiary: a now 'denounced' are strong words, implying the most unreserved, the strongest confidence in his own opinions and intelligence and in the parties he defended; but how does this unreservedly expressed confidence tally with the three first paragraphs of the same leader? and what reasons for such denouncement has he given to the public? Whence, then, this confidence?

Then, as for his question about his own foresight!—we have never accused him of being a seer, or blamed him for not being one; we never expected that—Saul was also among the prophets: although it appears he can, when it suits him, foresee so plainly as to denounce!

When cotton and clothes red rubbed on his sight,
The blockade a just, was not noticed in sight.

Our cotemporary says we gratefully commended his remarks in his number of the 4th of July; will he point out our gleaming commendation, of which we are unconscious; but we never have withheld and never will withhold our candid commendation when we think he deserves it.

He says he conceives his views upon the blockade to have been consistent throughout—and, like Shakespeare, he wishes not a single word blotted out! What! not even the following?

accounts from the east coast will furnish convincing proofs of his (admiral Elliot's) not the British plenipotentiary's) division of character, such as will clearly show his self-sufficient selfishness, and make the who felt from one extremity of the empire to the other.' (C. P. 4 July).

By my faith, these be brave words! we must now think that our cotemporary did indeed think himself to be a seer on the 4th instant; for nothing but

A field of the dead rubbing red on his sight,
Where the sons of the middle are scattered in flight,
could have inspired the portraying of so vivid a picture.

Our cotemporary then, thinking he has caught us tripping, quotes our observations—but neither fully nor correctly—on the 4th and 7th paragraphs of our correspondent's letter. "That it is evident to any man who has two ideas in his head that these observations,—taken in conjunction with their text, the letter, to which they are the context—and text and context should never be separated in fair reasoning—that these observations apply not to our satisfaction at the trifling with the notice of blockade, but to—as the blockade has been made a mere subject of badinage,—the fact that parties of all nations in China have been on the alert to avail themselves of the negligence of H. M.'s officers: this is the proceeding we do not quarrel with; and our meaning, we presume, is obvious to all but our cotemporary. Neither is our question—'but why has the English government published through Sir J. J. G. Bremer, an official life to the world—declaring what is not, nor ever has been, and, from all appearances, never will be, the fact,—that the port and river of Canton has been blockaded since the 28th of June by all its branches?—this proceeding must be explained to the people of England'—very mildly put.

We would if we could have followed the advice of our cotemporary to place the saddle rightly, to the very letter; but this, our sincere wish, he has himself frustrated by his own defence of his own consistency; we are, therefore, obliged to descend to an ignominious task—and—thanking him for the hint—place the saddle on the right ass; and in so doing we trust he will consider we have faithfully and sacredly answered his call for the sacred sake of justice.

Proclamation.—Increased rewards for Englishmen's heads.

TSEUEN, commandant of the encampment at Casa Branca, &c., having received through Huxy, the acting commandant of the district of Heangshan, in control of the southern waters, the orders of Lia, the governor of the two Kwang, and E, the lieutenant governor of Kwangtung province, proclaiming for the information of all—

It is well known to all classes of the inhabitants of the provincial city that of late the English foreigners have been extremely crafty and deceitful, and injuring the lives of our people by their opium and defrauding them of their wealth: and although they have thus highly excited the indignation of our people and occasioned eventually the cutting off of their trade, still the said foreigners have not hastened to return to their country; further, they have not evinced any sincere repentance for their crimes. Now report speaks of ships of war arriving in the Canton waters; although it cannot be accurately known whether the intention of their coming be for good or evil, and whether for the future they intend to be favorable or adverse—i. e. submissive or rebellious.

The proclamation then alludes to the probability of the English war ships entering the inner waters, and the means taken to prevent their egress, such as sinking junk laden with stones in the passages; the facility with which the many Chinese can exterminate the few English; that the provisions of the letter will soon be exhausted; that the latter can be easily known by their clothes fitting tight to their waists and limbs, which prevents their running: that

all classes of Chinese may stay them like so many dogs and sheep, &c. The governor and lieutenant governor then proceed as follows:

If the English war ships enter, all classes of Chinese are allowed to kill the English.

"If you kill a white devil's son you shall be rewarded with \$100; for a black devil's son, \$50; whoever brings in a head of these shall instantly receive the above reward."—Rewards are then offered for seizing opium and killing English officers. Orders are then given to guard the foreign factories and prevent the English from entering, if they do so they are to be put to death.

A postscript, adds, that the rewards for Englishmen's heads will be paid, wherever they may be killed, either in the inner waters or the outer seas; and the officers declare they certainly will not eat their words,—which means, they certainly will.—The proclamation is dated 6 moon 20 day—18 July.

There is an understanding between the authorities of Macao and the taoulee, Isotang, and Keunminsoo that, in order to preserve intact the neutrality of the settlement, the latter shall not publish within its limits any threatening or offensive proclamations against the English. The commander of the warjunks in the inner harbour received copies of the foregoing proclamation and immediately pasted them up in various parts of the city. Immediately the Portuguese authorities heard of this proceeding they sent a message to the Isotang, saying, that if all copies of the proclamation were not instantly torn down cañons would be sent to perform that office. The Isotang &c. disavowed the act of their subordinate, and sent officials to tear down the copies.

HER MAJESTY'S TREATY OF MARRIAGE. (From the Times, April 1.)

The following has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her majesty:—

Be it known unto all men by these presents, that whereas her most sacred majesty Victoria, by the grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has judged it proper to announce her intention of contracting a marriage with her serene highness the prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, second son of his serene highness the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha in order, therefore, to treat, conclude, and confirm the articles of the said marriage, her said majesty and their said serene highness, have named and authorized as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say—(Here follow the names of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the lord Chancellor, lord Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, Melbourne, and the Duke of Devonshire, on the part of her majesty; and Baron Stockmar, on the part of the prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.) Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ART. I. It is concluded and agreed that the marriage between her majesty the queen of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and her serene highness the prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, shall be solemnized in person, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain, according to the due forms of the laws of England, and the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, as soon as the same may conveniently be done.

2. Her majesty the queen of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages to secure to her serene highness, the prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the annual sum of £50,000 sterling during his life, whether he shall survive her majesty or not; the said annual sum to be paid to his serene highness quarterly, and the first payment, at the above annual rate, to be made on the 5th day of April, 1840.

3. It is further agreed and declared, that out of the said annuity the prince shall defray his own personal expenses and the charges of his own establishment. And it is moreover understood and agreed, that the prince shall not claim any other rights of property in respect of his being consort of her majesty the queen.

4. The sons or daughters of the said marriage shall be brought up according to the laws of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in that respect; and the children of this marriage shall be allowed to marry without the consent of her majesty the queen, or of the king or queen of the said united kingdom for the time being.

5. The present treaty shall be ratified by her Britannic majesty on the one part, and by their serene highnesses the prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, on the other; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within three weeks from the date hereof. In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms. Done at London, the 7th day of February, in the year of our lord 1840.

W. G. Canham, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Lansdowne, Viscount Melbourne, J. Russell, F. T. Baring, Stockmar.

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do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... \$6.

VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1840.

NO. 31.

FOR SALE.
THE Portuguese Brig "BRILHANTE,"
of 200 Tons, and all her stores.
For further particulars apply to P. J. MARGAL at the Shop "Campe do San Francisco" where an inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.
Macao, 20th July, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Spanish ship NERVA VICTORIA, 112
Tons, capt SALADO, now at Cap-
sing-moon. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao
or to DON VICENTE CAGIGAS on board.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE CAPT. OTTE, Captain LIEB-
SCHWAGER, will have quick despatch.
For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Portuguese Brig GENOVEVA,
of 185 Tons burden, apply to
MR. P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

NOTICE.—The estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on 30th June, 1839.
Macao, July, 1840. **TURNER & Co.**

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our establishment ceased this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners, JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON, and ANDREW JARDINE.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co
Macao 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839; — and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DREYER is admitted a Partner from this date.
China, 1st July, 1840. **DENT & Co.**

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WALKERSON DENT in our firm ceased from this date.
China, 30th June, 1840. **DANIELL & Co.**

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WALKERSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st; and under the same firm by the remaining Partners, Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned,
W. C. LEGGITT.
JOHN H. CANNAN.
China, 30th June 1839.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of Messrs. ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unsettled transactions will be conducted by Messrs. W. & T. GUNWELL & Co.
pproc. **BIBBY ADAM & Co.**
THOMAS EDMOND.
Macao, 20th June, 1840.

Copy.
Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.
WE beg to intimate that we have succeeded to the business lately conducted by Messrs. JAMESON, McCRACKEN & Co. here, and at Calcutta.
Our firm in this city is not subjected; that at Calcutta, to JAMESON & Co.; and at Canton, our firm will continue, JAMESON & How. Mr. JAMESON becoming a Partner of H. We are, Your most obedient Servants.
JAMESON, CROCKETT, & How.

Branches at Glasgow of
Glasgow Jameson & Co. (Signed) JAMESON
JOHN CROCKETT, & How.
JAMES HOW. (Signed in China.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JAMES CROCKETT, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establish-

ment of JAMESON & Co., then, and of JAMESON & How in China.
Macao, 1st July 1840. **JAMESON & HOW.**

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.
A Supply of FRENCH CLARET: LAPITE, in 3 d-cases
LAPITE, in 2 & 3 d-cases, and LOVILLE in 2 d-cases.
also GRANGE LAROSE, and BALGOURIE & Co.
Apply to
JNO. SMITH.
Albion Hotel, West N. E. on the Praya Grande.
Macao, 30th July, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Good PRIMA CONGO TEA in whole and half Chests; also a few Chests of SUPERIOR PEKON.
Apply to
B. DE MELLO.
At the Office of B. BARREIRO, Esq.

FOR SALE.
APPLY AT CANNING HOUSE.
130 Chests Hyson Skin Tea.
150 Boxes P-loe Tea.
150 — "Orange Scented Pekon Tea.
18 Chests Hyson Tea.
44 Boxes Sun-hong T-s.
300 Lacquered B-boxes Noichong Tea, suitable for the Indian market.
34 Cases Cassia Oil.
5 Boxes Vanilla.
100 Boxes Nankin Silk.
Apply to **W. P. PEIRCE.**

MANILA CIGARS.
FOR SALE.—4th SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

TO LET.—A large and spacious house well ventilated, with splendid Gardens in Praia de Manduco, lately occupied by Messrs. Turner & Co. Apply to
FELIPE JOZE DE FREITAS.
Praia de Manduco

For sale at the Godowns of F. F. & Co. in Praia de Manduco: Red and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter casks. Madeira Wine in Pipes, and Barrels of different sizes. Malmsy in small casks.
Carcavellos in do.
Port in do.
Port, Malmsy, Muscatel and Carcavellos Wines in bottle Liquors.
2 Pianos, being 1 forte piano and piano forte.
2 Hand-organs 8 Light Lustras.
1 Anchor and chain, 75 fathoms long.
Molasses and Banana Wood.
A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—HOBBSBORN'S CHARTS OF THE EAST COAST OF CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. S. BOYD.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office, A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal edicts relating to opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the memorials from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in September last, the edict which contained the imperial order to exclude the English for ever from the ports of China, and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the government recommending the measure of all foreigners. Price \$2. A few inter-ered copies \$1.

From the Singapore extra; 20th July.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the steamer Diana, from Penang, we have received Madras papers up to the 20th ultimo, brought there by the Aysire; containing European news up to 4th May, received by the overland mail, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

Latest European Intelligence. (From the London mail, May 4.) Court.—The queen returned from Windsor, where the royal party spent the Easter holidays, on the 28th of April. Her majesty is in good health, but, by the express directions of Sir James Clark, has given up equestrian exercise. It is even whispered in circles likely to be acquainted with the fact, that her majesty is in a way likely to prevent the

accession to the throne from passing into any other than the direct line, & the report derives strength from her majesty's recent abstinence from her favourite exercise, and also from dancing, in which she is known to take much pleasure.

Latest dates in England.—Bombay 1st March. Calcutta 17th Madras 19th, Ceylon 10th February. China 7th January.

News to the above dates reached London via Marselles on the 6th; letters and papers via Falmouth, not till the 20 April.

The Burmese prize-money is at present in course of payment in this country.

The bank of Asia has applied for a charter. The east India company have given directions for building two steamers of 1,100 tons, and 400 horse power each.

Order in Council.—At the court at Buckingham palace, the 3rd day of April, 1840; present the queen's most excellent majesty in council.

Her majesty having taken into consideration the late injurious proceedings of certain officers of the emperor of China towards officers and subjects of her majesty, and her majesty having given orders that satisfaction and reparation for the same shall be demanded from the Chinese government; and it being expedient that, with a view to obtain such satisfaction and reparation, ships and vessels and cargoes, belonging to the emperor of China and to his subjects, shall be detained and held in custody; and that if such reparation and satisfaction be refused by the Chinese government, the ships and vessels and cargoes so detained, and others to be thereafter detained, shall be confiscated and sold, and that the proceeds thereof shall be applied, in such manner as her majesty may be pleased to direct: her majesty thereof is pleased, by and with the advice of her privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the commanders of her majesty's ships of war do detain and bring into port all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the emperor of China, or his subjects, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of China; and in the event of such reparation and satisfaction on aforesaid having been refused by the Chinese government, to bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty, within her majesty's dominions; the advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty is forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to her majesty at this board, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral to will require the high court of admiralty within her majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships, vessels and goods, that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same according to the courts of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to China, or subjects of the emperor of China, or to any others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents: they are, likewise, to prepare and to lay before her majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions, as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in her majesty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein: and the said commissioners are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.
C. C. GREVILLE.

Precis.

London, April 8.—The revenue accounts present a more gratifying result than was anticipated. The increase on the year ending 5th April, 1840, as compared with 5th April, 1839, is £43,999; and the decrease on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1839, is only £15,243.

The decrease of the post office on the year is £391,000, and the decrease on the quarter is £272,000.

April 9.—Sir James Graham, in a short reply, defended the form of his resolution, which, he said, was constructed according to the most approved principle of legitimate legislation.

The house divided.
For the resolution..... 261
Against..... 271

Majority for ministers..... 9

The debate on China affairs on the motion of Sir James Graham, commenced on the 14th April, and was continued for three nights with great animation—minutes obtained the small majority of nine in a house composed of 532 members—a triumph almost as bad as a defeat. We have not time to go through the lengthened debates which took place, but we observe that the chief speakers were Sir James Graham, Mr. Macanlay, Sir William Follett, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Palmerston. Unfortunately much of a party colouring was given to the affair, than which there never was one more national in its character. The remaining business transacted by parliament does not possess much interest, in fact the easier recess has considerably curtailed the proceedings of the session for the month of which we have now received accounts.

Under the head of China will be found below, a letter addressed to Lord Palmerston by the principal merchants in London connected with the China trade, and also the order in council for the confiscation of Chinese vessels and property, in event of antislavery not being attained by peaceable means. A meeting was held on the 24th April at Freeman's Tavern, for the purpose of protesting against the "opium war" with China. Earl Stanhope in the chair. The temper of our well meaning, but sadly misled countrymen assembled at this meeting, may tolerably well be inferred from the following concluding paragraph of their protest:—"Because this war must be to the eternal dishonour and disgrace of England.—It is a declaration that because the Chinese will not have our opium, we will have their blood." We certainly never saw a more striking proof of the easily awakened, and unfortunately easily misled sympathies of our countrymen, than is conveyed in this preposterous statement.—*Miras extra.*

CHINA.

We have been at considerable pains to furnish a condensed report of the debate in the house of commons on China, and judging that our friends in India will be naturally most solicitous to ascertain the opinion of parliament upon the subject, we have given a brief but faithful record of every thing important that passed. The interest of the discussion was to a considerable extent lost, in consequence of the line of policy pursued by the opposition, and that anxiety which was so generally felt for the result when notice of the motion was first given, was materially lessened when the terms of Sir James Graham's motion became known, for it was judged that the entire affair would degenerate into a mere party squabble, and this opinion was completely realised by the closeness of the debate.

The following is the letter alluded to, by Lord Palmerston in the China debate:—

"TO THE VICEROY PALMERSTON.

London, 6th April, 1840.

My Lord,—We, the undersigned British merchants connected with China, cannot but view with the greatest alarm and apprehension the probable effect of the expression of any public opinion with respect to the justice and policy of the measures understood to be taken by her majesty's government to obtain redress for the losses and injuries inflicted on British subjects by the Chinese government, and for the future protection of the legal trade with that country. We disclaim all intention of dictating to the Chinese the mode in which the British trade with China shall be carried on; but we cannot refrain from expressing our deliberate opinion that unless the measures of the government are followed up with firmness and energy, the trade with China can no longer be conducted with security to life and property, or with credit or advantage to the British nation.

"We invoke the honour to be your lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

Gardner, Urquhart, and Co.
John Hope.
W. H. Hall & Co.
Belmont, Thompson.
Acraman, & Co.
Gledstanes, Kerr, & Co.
Alexander George Miles & Co.
Small Colquhoun & Co.
J. S. Rogers, of the firm of Sanderson, Peys, & Co.
Rex & Co.
H. H. Lindsay.

Alexander Matheson.
James W. Smith.
Walkinshaw, Skinner, & Co.
Manning, Smith, & Co.
Dallas and Coles.
W. Drenth.
Hunt, Gough, & Co.
C. S. Gower.
Robert Elliot & Co.
Scott Bell & Co.
John Brightman.
C. K. Reid & Co.

In consequence of directions from the home office, five seamen, who returned from this country to the *Massa* from Singapore, were arrested charged of being convicted of a disturbance which took place among some American and British seamen on one side, and a number of Chinese on the other, at a village near Hong-kong bay, in which one of the latter was killed; but the last officers of the *Massa* having declared that they could not be legally detained, they were discharged, captain Elliot not having had power to sentence them to confinement in this country.—*Ibid.*

Comparative Statement of Imports, Deliveries, and Stock of Tea, from 1st January to 30th November, 1838 and 1839.

| | IMPORTS. | | DELIVERIES. | | STOCK. | |
|--|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1838 | 1839 | 1838 | 1839 | 1838 | 1839 |
| Canton Bohea . . . | 115000 | 49000 | 2075000 | 1550000 | 1919000 | 292000 |
| Fokien Bohea . . . | 197000 | 16000 | 804000 | 294000 | 850000 | 506100 |
| P'ungo . . . | 18061000 | 17284000 | 1503500 | 1862000 | 2884000 | 2997500 |
| Caper . . . | 469000 | 244000 | 351000 | 365000 | 378000 | 270800 |
| Campo . . . | 21000 | 48000 | 70000 | 114000 | 118000 | 40000 |
| Souchong . . . | 981000 | 894000 | 1230030 | 1436000 | 2059000 | 1339000 |
| Flowers Blk. M. } Pekee and H. Muey } | 699000 | 766000 | 520000 | 746000 | 645000 | 620000 |
| Orange Pekoe . . . | 316000 | 550000 | 588000 | 618000 | 439000 | 406000 |
| Twankay . . . | 3717000 | 1503000 | 3197000 | 2945000 | 4237000 | 2715000 |
| Hyson-Skin . . . | 163000 | 326000 | 255000 | 422000 | 183000 | 125000 |
| Hyson . . . | 1202000 | 859000 | 1365000 | 1701000 | 2395000 | 1508000 |
| Young Hyson . . . | 735000 | 465000 | 702000 | 1088000 | 791000 | 233000 |
| Imperial and Gnap . . | 538000 | 638000 | 694000 | 914000 | 712000 | 400000 |
| Sundry Sorts of Tea . . | 104000 | 77000 | 46000 | 466000 | 75000 | 247000 |
| Total lbs. . . . | 27318000 | 23708000 | 27345000 | 31297000 | 43060000 | 35687000 |

THE LAND OF CONTRADICTIONS.

There is a land in Africa, I say,
Full of all contradictions.
There beasts have man's bill and legs,
Have spurs like cocks, like hens, fly eggs.
There parrots walk upon the ground,
And grow upon the trees is found;
On other trees another wonder,
Leaves without any ribs or under.
There trees you'll see with hatched cut;
Stems are outside the cherries put;
Stems are not white, but black as soot,
There neither leaf, nor root, nor fruit,
Will any Christian palate suit;
Unless in desperate need you'll fill ye
With root of fern and stalk of fly.
There you'll see to far distance sent
Fame whizzing back from whence they went.
There a rascal on ewe sheep frame
If a punch with stick of twine frame;
While greed of bread, and beef, and broth,
Men feast on many a roasted moth.
There quadrupeds go on two feet,
And yet four quadrupeds so fit.
There birds, although they cannot fly,
In swiftness with the swiftest vie.
With equal wonder you may see
The fish fly from tree to tree;
And what they value most so very,
There force in their pockets carry.
There courtesies waste in their passion prize,
By knocking down the girls they love.
There a very errand gets his place
By change of foot direction.
There you'll see virtue, virtue vice,
And all that's vile is sold for vice.
The sun, when you see him turn red,
From right to left performs his journey.
The north winds south, but when the breeze is
Full from the south, why then it freezes.
Now of what place can such strange tales
Be told with truth but New South Wales?

For men to judge of their condition by the d-erces of God who's to hide from us, and not by his word which is not an end in our hands, in an ill-man, stand sing in the wind, in a dark night when the heaven is all clouded, which should not make us any other the contrary the state, which he cannot see, but only guess at, and what the manner, which is at hand and can afford him much better, and more certain direction.—*Thomson.*

The brave only know how to manage it, it is the most useful and necessary, which of nations, human, animal, or even of the lower world, and even of the lower world, cannot be seen, but only guess at, and what the manner, which is at hand and can afford him much better, and more certain direction.—*Thomson.*

NOTES OF A TRAVELLER ON THE EAST COAST. FOOTNOTES.

(Continued from No. 29, Page 115.)

The pagodas of *Poolon* are not very different from those of the province of Canton in their interior disposition, but in the exterior art and nature have co-operated to render their aspects much more picturesque. Thus, for example, what can be more beautiful than the immediate neighbourhood of the mother pagoda, in which are about 200 bonzes. The way to it through a very woody valley, leading to an immense basin of granite into which flow a number of streams which descend from the mountains; this artificial lake divides itself into many others small and smaller by degrees, until they reunite again and form at last a mass of waters which precipitates itself majestically and with noise into the gulf which carries it to the sea.

In these lakes many very elegant arches raise themselves, which supply as many bridges, on the middle of which are pretty pavilions, where one may go and breathe the fresh air in the shade of many weeping willows which create a verdant spot impenetrable to the rays of the sun. An unnumerable quantity of fishes and water fowl enjoy themselves in these lakes, which are only kept clean by the force of the current; for it must be confessed that in such places where the water is stagnant, by the negligence of the inhabitants, there are such masses of matter in a state of putrefaction, that the air itself cannot be very healthy.

It is always thus with the Chinese: they have never correct ideas of the beautiful or good, and if sometimes they affect neatness or grandeur upon one point they forget both at the same time on a crowd of others, and never can disguise their natural apathy for slovenliness as well as the littleness of their minds.

What the greatest number of the pag-

G. G. de H. Larpent
chairman of the East
India and China ex-
hibition.
J. Horsley Palmer.
J. Mackillop.
Walkinshaw & Co.
Gordon & Co.
Daniel Dickenson &
Co.
Crowford, Colvin, &
Co.
Larking & Co.
Lyal Brothers & Co.

the cabinet of Peking; the river could have kept free and open, and probably, the foreign trade might have been continued with the British flag flying from the walls of Canton; that the forts were not taken we hear is now a subject of regret at headquarters; this regret clearly proves that our affairs are not in the most competent hands; all the public proceedings for the last year and a half have been subjects of regret; it is the more singular & unaccountable that instant and vigorous measures should not have been adopted in this province as the order in council directing reprisals to be made on the vessels of the emperor of China and his subjects is dated the 3rd of April, and, of course, reached China in the mail of the 4th of that month. But the whole of the proceedings are incongruous and inexplicable. Lord Palmerston declared in the house of commons that communications are to be made with the government of China; the order in council declares—"that, with a view to obtain such satisfaction and reparation ship, vessels, and cargoes, belonging to the emperor of China and his subjects, shall be detained and held in custody;"—this order in council contradicts Lord Palmerston's "communications," which any person must conceive to mean propositions to be made anterior to any hostile act; but the first act of the English commodore was hostile—i. e. the establishment of a blockade, and his second was one of open and destructive warfare on a distant point of the empire, where neither the public officers nor the inhabitants are mixed up with the immediate cause of quarrel. The conclusion that the governor of Canton must draw from these acts is—that the English officers are averse to attack the Bogue forts and the walled and populous city of Canton, but they hasten to where they may gain an easy conquest over a few old junks and a country town. We trust he will be convinced that he has jumped to his conclusion too quickly, but it is by no means an unreasonable or discreditable to him.

On the whole, although it is satisfactory that an island so commanding in its position as Chusan should be in our possession, it is not a conquest that will cause *Te Deum* laudamus to be sung in the cathedrals of Calcutta and London.

The rice junk from Formosa, which supply the province of Fukien, will, of course, be captured, and the governor of Fukien and Chekeang will soon find the people under his rule clamorous for food.

Several days—at a season of the year when every day is priceless—appear to have been lost after the capture of Chusan; a chop or letter, it is said from Lord Palmerston to the ministers in Peking, was returned from Ningpo after having been opened by the Chinese officers who had received it in charge; nor do we hope that any greater attention will be paid to these "communications" at the mouth of the Peiho. Lin, with a strong squadron within two miles of the Bogue forts and sixty of the city of Canton; might have been induced, to preserve his place of power, to receive and forward a despatch to Peking.

A report has this moment reached us, brought from Kapsingwan by the captain of the *Insabell*, who left that anchorage last night—that the whole of H. M. Ships with the steamer *Koterprize*, proceeded in company towards the Bogue yesterday.

We understand the senior officer at Kapsingwan has established stated days for watering, when armed boats from H. M. ships attend to protect the watering boats of the mer-

chant vessels, the men being landed and formed into a cordon around the watering parties; under these excellent arrangements no attack will take place; but if the captains of merchant vessels send their boats for water on other than the stated days, should their crews be attacked, it is simply owing to their disregard of orders.

The extras which we have seen do not contain any quotations of prices of Chinese produce in England; there was a panic in the tea market, in consequences of a report that 25,000,000 lbs. would be imported in 1839-40, which panic will not be lessened when the real quantity, about 30,000,000 lbs. is known; but from the present aspect of affairs we think the English holders may allay their fears; for we foresee no prospect of a speedy termination of this on one side offensive and the other defensive war, nor of any renewal of the foreign trade with China.

The condensed debate on Sir James Graham's motion in the house of commons, which is alluded to in the *Madras extra*, is not published in that paper.

The Lord Castlereagh, with troops from the gulf, and the Lord Wm. Bentinck, with passengers from England, have been totally lost near the entrance of Bombay harbour. Many persons on board both vessels were drowned; the particulars are in the *Madras extra*, to republish which we have neither time nor space.

The May mail was carried from Calcutta by the steamer *Diana*, but had not arrived at Singapore when the *Ariel* left.

More transports and store ships may be shortly expected, with the 3rd or "Buffs," &c.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the sub. Bombay and her crew.

We have seen another truculent edict from the governor, dated the 12th of July, in which the bounty of six dollars a man, is offered for a *ping*—i. e. soldiers in the cause of righteous principles; he says that as our ships do not exceed ten sail nor our troops 100,000 we shall soon be subdued by the myriads of China, and starved out: exhortations to slay us like so many dogs; and sheep then follow.

The arabs have made two desperate attacks on Aden; in one of which they succeeded in reaching and plundering the officers tents pitched near the field works; they were repulsed with the loss of a hundred men killed and wounded.

*If I had a donkey not woud't go
Dye think I woud't lerrup him no, no, no!*

The horse-taming Hector of the Canton Press, no further back than in his last number but one, made some whining complaints of our animosity, &c.; and then, in his last number, defends himself from our charges of inconsistency by bare assertion only not by proofs or arguments: there is no use replying to a man so self-opinionated; but we have some further advice to give him on his choice and explanation of rhetorical terms: to "put the saddle on the right horse" is not a *simile*—but, to use his own words, "a figure of speech," as he said of the declaration of the queen of England's veneration for the emperor of China. It is a metaphorical proverb—as most proverbs are: but to give him the advantage of his own explication—let be it for the nonce a *simile*, then it necessarily follows that he likened inconsistency to a saddle! the inconsistent to a

horse; ergo, as we have proved his inconsistency, we must, of course have rightly placed the saddle, as, following his advice, became our ignoble task.

A more heavy and awkward attempt at the very silliness of retort we have never met with:

Let the called jokers wear one with an ear unstrung, but as by his ridiculous efforts to unsaddle himself the editor of the C. P. only draws the girths tighter, let him summon his proverbial patience to his aid, and bear his pack saddle in silence.

He says he does not know why Ajax historians likened that hero to an ass; we believe he speaks the truth here although at the expense of his knowledge of natural history: not of his own, for what has that long eared, braying, sluggish animal of Scythian Europe, whom, at its own request, we have been at the trouble of saddling, in common with the *onus*, or *onager*, of Asia and of Homer? and vide the book of Job, &c.

We recommend to him a deeper study of the "figures of speech" and the meaning of words, before he fancies his hofs are strong enough to break.

The seven-fold ship of Ajax Tel-moon.

A DIARY IN AMERICA.

By Captain Marryat.

The spirit of Barter.

But now for my fellow-passengers—both young, both good-looking, and both ladies, and evidently were total strangers to each other. One had a pretty silk bonnet, very fine for travelling; the other an indifferent plush one. The young lady in the plush eyed the pink bonnet for some time; at last Plush observed in a drawing half-indifferent way—"That's rather a pretty bonnet of yours, Miss."

"Why, yes, I calculate it's rather smart," replied Pink.

After a pause and closer survey—"You wouldn't have any objection to part with it, Miss?"

"Well, I don't know but I might; I have worn it but three days, I reckon."

"Oh, my! I should have reckoned that you carried it longer; perhaps it rained on them three days."

"I've a notion it didn't rain not one. It's not the only bonnet I have, Miss."

"Well, now, I should not mind an exchange, and paying you the balance."

"That's an awful thing that you have on, Miss."

"I rather think not; but that's as may be. Come, Miss, what will you take?"

"Why, don't know—what will you give?"

"I reckon you'll best know when you answer my question."

"Well, then, I shouldn't like less than five dollars."

"Five dollars and my bonnet! I reckon two would be nearer the mark; but it's of no consequence."

"None in the least, Miss; only I know the value of my bonnet. We'll say no more about it."

"Just so, Miss?"

A pause and silence for half a minute, when Miss Plush looks out of the window and says, as if talking to herself—"I wouldn't mind giving four dollars, but no more." She then fell back in her seat, when Miss Pink put her head out of the window and said—"I shouldn't refuse four dollars after all if it was offered," and then she fell back to her former position.

"Did you think of taking four dollars, Miss?"

"Well, I don't care, I've plenty of bonnets at home."

"Well," replied Plush, taking out her purse and offering her the money.

"What bank is this, Miss?"

"Oh, all's right there; safety Fund, I calculate."

The two ladies exchange bonnets, and Pink pockets the balance.

DIED.—24th March on board the *Malacca*, of the West India Line, General Sir Henry Fane G. C. B.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1860.

The *Mer Young*, arrived in Macao, under this forenoon, having sailed from Bombay in company with the *Sir H. Compton*, on the 2nd of July.

The *Mer* was despatched from Bombay to Singapore, where advices were waiting her as to her next destination, which might not have been Macao, consequently she has brought only the consigned letters, or but few others. We have been favored with a Bombay Extra of 18th of June, from which we select the following items of home intelligence.

Bombay Courier Extra, June 18.

The question of war with China continues to be a leading one in England. The ministers intend to apply to Parliament for money to carry on the war.

The dispute with Naples respecting the Papal monopoly is likely to terminate without bloodshed, as both parties have accepted the mediation of France, much against King Ferdinand's will.

From Spain the intelligence is that the queen's troops had gained considerable advantage over Cabrera's force and would force him from Arragon to enter Catalonia.

From Portugal we learn that the queen of the Marquis and her husband for the purpose of raising a majority in the elections had been altogether defeated.

The boundary question between the United States and England, which appeared to be in an angry state, has been referred to the decision of the French, Belgian, and Prussian governments.

The India mail of the 31st of March reached Paris on the 5th and London on the 7th. An express from Marcellus arrived in London on the 5th of May with India news.

In answer to Earl Aberdeen, Lord Melbourne said that no order in council had been agreed to for establishing Courts for the adjudication of any Priests taken from the Chinese if it should be found necessary to make reprisals, but that it was not intended to address a royal message to the house on the subject.

Compulsory peace is the order of the day every where, except in Russia, which power, reckless of all the efforts of the other nations for peace, is preparing two other new expeditions one against Khiva and the other against the Circassians.

Spectator, April 11.

Another Whig and Tory fight, on new ground—prolonged throughout three weary nights, with enormous waste of "words, words"—terminated at four o'clock yesterday morning by the escape of ministers; saved once more by the "measuring cat majority," now diminished to nine.

The week opened with an elaborate apology by the Times, on Monday morning, for the conservative tactics on the opium war question. A visible consciousness that the form in which Sir James Graham proposed to shape his motion was ill calculated to secure votes, which could not have been withheld from a manly protest against the war, pervaded the attempt of the leading journal to place the Tory resolution in the most favorable light. On the other hand, the Ministerial Globe of the same day put forth a treasury brief, as palpably exhibiting alarm lost, through a change in the terms of the motion, ministers should lose the support of a class of members, who, albeit eager on all occasions to "carry favor" in Downing street, would not venture to affirm the counter-proposition that this country is justified in compelling China to legalize the opium-trade and compensate the aggressors, who lost their property in the act of violating her laws. Not only the sentimentalists, who profess horror of opium beyond other means of excitement and inebriety, but they who condemn the encouragement of illicit commerce by a great public body like the East India company, would have been obliged to support, or at any rate refrain from opposing, a motion which depicted hostilities with China on account of her measures taken to suppress that trade. "This is our ground: we have never ceased about the morality or immorality of opium-smoking, more than of other smoking; but have entered our protest against the conduct of the British government, and of the British merchants, accomplices in the systematic violation of the Chinese laws, for the sake of revenue and profit from opium smuggled into China." The support which might have been gained by a distinct declaration against the justice and policy of such a war, the opposition leaders declined.

ly republished. Their aim was merely to damage the ministry, but drop them in office, with all the responsibility attached to the management of affairs in Asia. In these tactics the success of the opposition has been complete.

Sir James Graham's resolution censured the government for neglecting to supply the superintendent in China with sufficient powers and proper instructions, in circumstances of extraordinary difficulty. First, as to his powers. If any violence is to be placed on Captain Elliot's own opinion, the government at home could have furnished him with sufficient authority to arrest such of the mischief that has occurred. This is disputed. Mr. Mowsey and Sir John Hobhouse ridiculed the notion of suppressing the opium traffic. It is easy, however, to conceive that powers less than what an extensive service would require, might have enabled the superintendent to preserve order and prevent irritating collisions between the British subjects and Chinese. For instance, he might have been invested with sufficient authority to stop the voyage of the *Thomas Coates* to Canton; the master of which vessel disregarded an order that he should disobey with impunity, without going into the details of this part of the question. In the first place, whether it is such powers as Captain Elliot desiderate could have been provided, who ought to have furnished them or applied for them; if not the government; and secondly if any addition to those powers would be useless or impracticable, is not the case hopeless for the future as well as the past; and must we not either abandon the trade in opium, or be prepared to maintain it by war without end?

Whatever doubt may exist on the question of powers, the charge of neglect to forward instructions to the superintendent was fully made out. Indeed, the attempt to rebut it scarcely deserves notice, for it could not have been serious. One member ingeniously suggested that his instructions were the best instructions; another, that because India was best governed in India, therefore Captain Elliot—uninstructed, and unempowered—ought to be left to his own devices in China; and Lord Palmerston could only support an assertion that he had never failed to send instructions when needed, by the childish repartee, that he had written two letters during the time in which the Duke of Wellington had written one, and therefore deserved twice as much praise as the duke! As a set-off to this self-applause, the reader may consult Sir Robert Peel's striking demonstration, from the printed correspondence, of the foreign secretary's "gross and intolerable neglect" of the most pressing applications from Captain Elliot for assistance and advice. Not only in his correspondence with the superintendent is Lord Palmerston chargeable with misconduct—he condescended from parliament matters of the utmost importance; and when he introduced his China bills last, two years ago, laid papers on the table calculated to produce an impression that our affairs in China were in a satisfactory posture, when he knew the very reverse.

The effort to the charge of neglect and omission was—"What would you have done?" and ministers affected to triumph in the inability of the opposition to point out a specific mode of action by which the existing difficulties might have been avoided. The defence is not satisfactory. The opposition was not responsible for the conduct of affairs.

The Tories were not upon their trial. The Whigs were, and they are not entitled to acquittal on the plea that their prosecutors might have been guilty of a similar offence under similar circumstances.

But, said ministers to their opponents, "What would you do now and in future? You must adopt our policy. We defy you to change it, should we be driven out." The conservatives submitted to the taunt; they had shaped their course to give the ministerial party this advantage, of which that party, one and all, eagerly availed themselves in the debate.

Although not mooted in Sir James Graham's motion, the justice or injustice of the war had accordingly a prominent part in the discussion. And we apprehend, that all doubt as to our being intended, is at an end: even Mr. Hawley, who accused his vote for ministers on the no-war hypothesis, probably knows better now. The convenient falsehood implied in Lord Palmerston's term "communications," will no longer serve its turn. When a large fleet is equipped in the English ports and ordered to join a squadron in the east India, there is taken aboard an army of ten thousand men—when immense quantities of bombs, shells, and other implements of destruction, are prepared, and the entire armament is destined for China—

it would be too stupid for a joke, and too impudent for diplomacy itself, to pretend that any thing short of a war is intended. To remove all doubt on the subject, Mr. Mowsey and Sir John Hobhouse admitted that England was about to engage in a war with China, and one of so serious a character that it was impossible by declaration to exaggerate its importance. Lord Palmerston hoped that the Chinese territory would be "be-

lieved" means that the occasion absolutely required; and Sir George Sturgeon expressed the hope that it would not be a short, but a "protracted war." Sir George Sturgeon's testimony to this point is valuable as a piece of statistical information, bearing upon it, which every few officers have acquired. His opinion on the policy of the war belongs to a different category: it will pass for its own sake, and nothing more. It is however due to Sir George Sturgeon to remark, that while other supporters of government, and in general themselves, talked vaguely about the establishment of peace, separation of wrongs, and national honour, and a-propos of the sickening slant of the "Life and Fortune" men of the last French war, Sir George said the war with China had become necessary to the safety of the British domination in the east, and for that reason he supported it.

Ministers, though pressed for a distinct and intelligible statement of their intentions, shielded themselves in sounding generalities; and it may safely be asserted, that hostilities against a foreign nation, never were undertaken with a less definite object, or with greater uncertainty as to cost, duration, and results. All that is certainly known seems to be, that England is going to attack a nation of three hundred, and fifty millions, distant fifteen thousand miles from her shores, and with very imperfect information as to the real nature of the dispute. For to be remembered, the case against China is ex parte—no counter-statement has been sent from Peking. Parliament is acting in the dark, and may be assuming that to be true which is utterly false, or which would appear in a very different light if all the circumstances connected with it were developed. Much stress is laid on the insulting language of the Chinese functionaries; but it is known that some of the apparently offensive expressions have not even a disrespectful meaning. Again, it is alleged that the Chinese "poisoned the wells," (an old oriental means of defence against invasion;) and this was repeated mention as a fair ground of hostilities, and proof that the Chinese regarded neither the laws of God nor man. But the fact rests on the most slender authority; and were there no doubt of it, we cannot view it as much more atrocious than setting a town on fire with red-hot balls, and other approved modes of warfare in Europe. It is not pretended that any one person was treacherously poisoned: on the contrary, public notice was given, if the whole story is not a fabrication, to prevent the English families from going to the wells; and the object was the legitimate one of expelling and lawless and reckless invaders of their country, without recourse to personal violence. The importance attached to this apocryphal poisoning story shows the weakness of the opium war party's case, even in the absence of the Chinese version of the occurrence.

But, on which ever side justice may be, England is at war with China; and the important question is asked—who is to blame for bringing the country into this difficulty? The reply is "Nobody!" Nobody has done the mischief. Read the three nights' debate, and that is the most satisfactory answer the collective wisdom of the house of commons will be found to supply.

Some inquisitive persons may perhaps be disposed to search a little closer into the matter, and they may come to the following conclusions. 1st. That the government and parliament of 1833 laid the foundation of difficulty in their slovenly legislation on matters of which they were supremely ignorant. 2d. That the government of 1834 made a most improper selection of a superintendent in the person of Lord Napier, and betrayed their incapacity by impracticable instructions. 3d. That the ministers who have held office since, with the exception of the Duke of Wellington, neglected Chinese affairs. 4th. That Captain Elliot, though deserving commendation for the embarrassing circumstances of his situation, and occasionally exhibiting vigour and discretion, has too frequently been vacillating and inconsistent, and has contributed much to embroil parties and perplex the question. 5th. That the British East India company, and the British merchants engaged in the contraband trade in opium, have been the most actively guilty.

Thus, although "nobody" will confess misconduct, there are, we think, many parties to

blame. All these will escape punishment and close scrutiny into their proceedings, by war—and some of them will probably gain in other ways; no wonder, therefore, the opium war has strong supporters.

Having noticed most of the principal points suggested by the debate, we now come to the division. Ministers escaped censure by the miserable majority of 9—the numbers being 271 to 302. In the majority were 37 placemen; deduct their own votes, and ministers would have been condemned by a majority of 361 to 234. On Sir John Lubbock's "no-confidence" motion, the numbers were 306 to 287—difference 21; so that the vote of Thursday exhibits a decline of 50 per cent. on the ministerial majority. Both questions were intrinsically the same—crisis and want of confidence—and were treated as such. The decline of the ministerial majority was not occasioned by any liberal members changing sides, but by the absence of several who used to be staunch voters.

A majority of 9 on such a question, in a house of 553 members, would have been fatal to the existence of any preceding administration; and it argues a contempt of the opinion of Parliament, and a degree of assurance never equalled, to persevere in plunging the country into war on the strength of such a vote. Ministers dare not ask for a vote approving their policy, any more than they could have ventured to meet Sir JOHN LUBBOCK'S motion with a resolution of "confidence."

[Presented to Parliament by her majesty's command. Order in council relating to China.

April 4th, 1840.

At the court at Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of April, 1840. Present the queen's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas there was this day read at the board the aforesaid draft of a commission, authorizing the commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain to will and require the several courts of admiralty to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals that have been or shall be made of ships or vessels belonging to the emperor of China or his subjects; and whereas, taking the same into consideration, we were pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order as it is hereby ordered, that the right hon. viscount Palmerston, one of her majesty's principal secretaries of State, do cause the said commission to be prepared for her majesty's signature, with a proper warrant for the immediate passing the same under the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

C. C. GREVILLE.

Witness our hand and the seal of Great Britain, this 4th day of April, 1840. By the Queen's command, we have given orders that satisfaction and reparation for the same shall be demanded from the Chinese government; and whereas it is expedient, with the view to obtain such satisfaction and reparation, that ships and vessels and cargoes belonging to the emperor of China and to his subjects shall be detained and held in custody; and, if such reparation and satisfaction be refused by the Chinese government, the ships, vessels, and cargoes so detained, and others to be therewith detained, shall be confiscated and sold, and that the proceeds thereof shall be applied in such manner as we may hereafter be pleased to direct; we, therefore, are pleased, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to order that the commanders of our ships of war do detain and bring into port all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the emperor of China, or his subjects, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of China; and in the event of such reparation and satisfaction as aforesaid having been refused by the Chinese government to bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within our dominions. These are, therefore, to authorize, and we do hereby authorize and enjoin you, our said commissioners now and for the time being or any three or more of you, to will and require our high court of admiralty of England, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, and his surrogate or surrogates, and also the several courts of admiralty within our dominions which shall be duly commissioned, and they are hereby authorized and required to take cognizance of and judicially to proceed upon a) and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods already seized and taken, and which hereafter shall be seized and taken, and hear and determine the same according to the course of admiralty and the laws of nations, and to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to China, or subjects of the emperor of China, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions. In witness whereof we have caused the great seal of our united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our Royal hand.

Given at our court at Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of April, in the year of our lord, 1840, and in the third year of our reign.

Extracts from a letter dated "London 22d April 1840." Referring to the enclosed Liverpool Price Current of last week, there has since been an increased business in cotton, partly on speculation producing a further improvement of 1/4 to 1/2 lb. The advices from New York by the British queen to last instant of renewed anxiety on the boundary question may have some influence in causing this activity, but can hardly be supposed that a rupture will be allowed to take place between the two countries, and indeed it is reported to day that arrangements are in progress for settling the points in dispute.

"Messrs." mention that the effect on the tea market of the advices from China to 2 Dec. p. Albion had been a more general impression that the difficulties would be settled sooner than had been expected; and consequently the speculation demand for tea had subsided, so that a sale of the several cargoes recently arrived should be forced a reduction in price was probable. The supply could not be called large were their trade active; but it was felt to be rather heavy under the

"circumstances, grocers having become very cautious buyers. Upon the whole the commercial advices from America by the British queen shew no general improvement."

30th April, 1840.

"We have advices from New York to 7th instant with intelligence that the Pennsylvania legislature had at last passed an act fixing the return to specie payments by the banks of that state for January next, which is very important for the prospects of the United States bank both as giving it time for reparation, and as removing the apprehensions of its charter being interfered with. An immediate improvement in the stock of this institution was the consequence, and here there are now again buyers of its shares at improving rates, the price having risen from the nominal quotation of £ 15 to £ 16. In the flourishing times of the bank, its shares were current at about £ 25."

We regret to report the death of colonel Oglander, of the H. M.'s 49th. The corpse was brought from Chusan in the Enterprize steamer.

The Water Witch arrived in the Hoon ghly on the 23d or 24th of June.

The Kitty is despatched this evening for Calcutta, passenger the hon.—Osborne, aid-de-camp to the governor general.

H. M.'s ships Druid, Hyacinth, Nimrod, Larne, Columbine and Enterprize stn. have all anchored in Macao roads to day.

Our want of room obliges us to defer any remarks on the Spectator's observations on the debate on Sir J. Graham's motion, and on the causes of the war with China—the quarrel between the wolf and the lamb—until next week.

Bombay arrivals from China.

June 14th Charles Forbes—Wills; 20—Castle Huntly, Johnston.

Bombay departures for China.

24 July Sir Herbert Compton, M.P. The Murr reached Singapore 27th July but remained there only one hour. She passed the Mangalore off Palo Alto on 19 days from China.

Tax.—On the 6th instant news from China to the beginning of January was received here by express, followed on the 7th by the overland mail from India, containing the later accounts which, however, were not such as to have any material effect on the value of tea, for, with the exception of the order of the Chinese prohibiting the importation of British goods into China, nothing more than was previously known had occurred, and the same uncertainty existing regarding the extent of our supplies this season. Under these circumstances the only alteration in our market was an improvement of about 10 per lb. and this only maintained for a day or two. Throughout the month the market has been fluctuating with a tendency to advance, as it has been kept up by this and other causes, viz. the desire on the China question the order in council for the repeal of ships and cargoes belonging to the Chinese—and the unusually small quantity in the monthly sales; but there has been a counteracting influence in the difficulty experienced by the trade and speculators in raising the heavy prompt. A large business has been done for cash at prices fluctuating from 2, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 for company's

congress. For free trade our present quotations it will be seen by the annexed price current, are generally rather higher than those of March. The present month's sales comprised only about 15,000 Packages, of which a large proportion consisted of Hysons, Imperials, and Gunpow-

ders, all of which sold at about the same rates as at the March sales; the Twankay and Congous were principally bought in at 2d a 3d per lb. higher, and the bohea sold at 2s 2d a 2s 3d per lb.

The following are the particulars of the sales.

| Offered. | | Sold. | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|--|-------|---------|
| COTTON BOHEA | 500 | — | Quarter chests, common | 2 | 2 1/2 |
| | 400 | 300 | Half chests - common | 2 | 2 1/2 |
| | 630 | 500 | Large chests - common | 2 | 2 1/2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| CONGOU | 600 | 600 | Chests - good common to ra strong | 2 | 5 1/2 |
| | 2100 | 200 | Chests - coa blksh & fictitious blksh lf | 2 | 7 1/2 |
| | 2100 | 1000 | Chests - blksh lf to blksh lf ra str ra Pek fl-2 | 7 1/2 | 2 9 1/2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| NING YONG and CAPER KIND | 150 | 100 | Chests - common | 2 | 3 1/2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| CAPER | 270 | 270 | Boxes - good common | 2 | 6 1/2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| SOUCHONG | 200 | 50 | Chests - common | 2 | 5 1/2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| ORANGE PEKOE | 200 | — | Boxes - ordinary | 3 | 0 1/2 |
| | 300 | 100 | Chests - middling scented | 3 | 0 1/2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| FLOWERY PEKOE | 150 | 100 | Chests - middling flowery | 3 | 4 1/2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| TWA-KAY | 300 | 150 | Half Chests - brightish Hyson kind leaf | 2 | 9 1/2 |
| | 2000 | 800 | Chests - common | 2 | 5 1/2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| HYSON SKIN | 50 | — | Chests - common (for export) | 1 | 8 1/2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| HYSON | 100 | 50 | Boxes - good common | 2 | 11 1/2 |
| | 2200 | 2100 | Chests - ord Twankay kd to ra british lf | 2 | 6 1/2 |
| | 800 | 600 | Chests - middling to brightish leaf | 2 | 11 1/2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| YOUNG HYSON | 250 | 200 | Chests - ordinary to common (export) | 1 | 9 1/2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| IMPERIAL | 600 | 400 | Chests - common to fine | 2 | 8 1/2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| GUNPOWDER | 150 | — | Boxes - common | 2 | 11 1/2 |
| | 1500 | 1100 | Chests - ordinary to middling | 2 | 11 1/2 |

To-day a small quantity of Tea, for exportation only, was brought to public sale, comprising 180 Chests Hyson, common to good, part of which sold at 1s 11d a 2s 4d
 11 " Imperial, fair to good " " 2s 1d a 2s 4d
 12 " Gunpowder " " 2s 4d a 2s 6d
 the remainder being bought in at rates above the present currency.

A comparison of the Import and Delivery of Tea in London from 1st January to 30th April in the years 1839 and 1840, which the stocks on the 1st May in each year.

| Imports. | | Deliveries | | Stock | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1839 | 1840 | 1839 | 1840 | 1839 | 1840 |
| Bohea, Canton lbs. | lbs. 319,000 | lbs. 638,000 | lbs. 164,000 | 1,126,000 | lbs. 383,000 |
| " Fukien | | 183,000 | 179,000 | 721,000 | 396,000 |
| Congou | 118,000 | 716,000 | 6,706,000 | 4,951,000 | 25,690,000 |
| Caper | 95,000 | 102,000 | 149,000 | 87,000 | 337,000 |
| Campoi | 15,000 | 5,000 | 47,000 | 27,000 | 81,000 |
| Souchong | 277,000 | 66,000 | 582,000 | 316,000 | 1,633,000 |
| fl. & blk lf, pek & | 226,000 | 26,000 | 294,000 | 162,000 | 542,000 |
| O. P. k. {H. Muey | 312,000 | 21,000 | 183,000 | 128,000 | 528,000 |
| Twankay | 303,000 | 230,000 | 1,194,000 | 926,000 | 3,289,000 |
| Hyson Skin | 322,000 | 58,000 | 155,000 | 122,000 | 389,000 |
| Hyson | 743,000 | 441,000 | 617,000 | 321,000 | 2,458,000 |
| Young Hyson | 434,000 | 23,000 | 438,000 | 141,000 | 866,000 |
| Imperial & Gunp. | 564,000 | 263,000 | 306,000 | 216,000 | 939,000 |
| Sundry sorts of tea | 11,000 | 16,000 | 161,000 | 269,000 | 390,000 |
| Total lbs. | 7,420,000 | 2,286,000 | 11,543,000 | 8,009,000 | 38,940,000 |
| | | | | | 36,671,000 |

SILK.—There has been a very limited business during the month, and our quotations are in a great measure nominal; latterly we find a little more enquiry, but the offers are generally below the previous currency. The importations of Bengal this month have been 900 bales, but mostly of second and inferior qualities; and from China the arrivals have been about 400 bales. The deliveries have been very moderate, as will be seen by the following statement.

Account of the Stocks of Bengal & China raw silk in the warehouses on the 30th April, and the Deliveries, compared with the same period last year.

| STOCK. | | 1840. | 1839. |
|-------------------------|------|------------|-------|
| Bengal, Company's, sold | 134 | 197 | |
| unsold | .. | .. | .. |
| Private.... sold | 1797 | 2858 | |
| unsold | 3236 | 921 | |
| China, sold | 1626 | 2744 | |
| unsold | 860 | 376 | |
| Bales 7643 | | Bales 7096 | |

| DELIVERIES. | | 1840. | 1839. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| April, 1 Jan. to 30 April. | April, 1 Jan. to 30 April. | | |
| Bengal, Co's 20 | 1098 | 488 | |
| Private 254 | 1412 | 707 | 2476 |
| China 256 | 1317 | 739 | 3198 |
| 930 Bales 3527 | | 1446 Bales | 6182 Bales. |

CHINA TRADE.—The expected debate on Sir J. Graham's motion respecting the China question came on in the house of commons on the 7th instant, and lasted three nights, when the house divided, and ministers had a majority of 9 votes only. Another motion on this question is to be made by Mr. George Palmer in the house of commons this evening.

The committee on the surrender of opium in China have only sat once this month, but are to meet again this evening. At present affairs are much in the same state as at the date of our last, and we are unable to advise any thing satisfactory to our friends interested in the China trade or opium.

Postscript, 4th May.—China Trade.—There not being sufficient members the house did not sit on the 30th ulto, and the motion of Mr. G. Palmer, will not come on till the 12th.

| Rates of Exchange for Bills in India. | | Co's rupee. |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| On Bengal. | to buy private bills, at 60d. a. 1s 9 1/2 d | |
| On Madras | to buy private bills, at 60 d. s. 1 9 1/2 | 1 10 1/2 |
| & Bombay. | to sell..... | 1 11 1/2 |
| Company's Bills. | | |
| On Bengal..... | 1s. 11d. per Company's Rupee. | |
| On Madras & Bombay.. | 1 11 1/2 | " " |

| Prices of English and French Stocks. | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 3 per cent. Consols Ann. | 90 1/2 a 91 |
| 3 per cent. Reduced, .. | 89 1/2 a 90 |
| 3 1/2 per cent. Annuities, .. | 98 1/2 a 99 1/2 |
| new 3 1/2 per cent. | 99 1/2 a 99 1/2 |
| Long Annuities, .. | 139 1/2 a 140 1/2 |
| Bank Stock, 7 1/2 cent. | 175 a 176 |
| India Stock, div. 10 1/2 o/o | 249 1/2 |
| India Bonds, 3 per cent. | 3s 5s pm. |
| Exc. Bills, 2 1/2 per cent. day | 1000 23s 24s pm. |
| French Rentes, 5 1/2 cent. | fr. 113.50 a 40c. |
| 3 1/2 cent. fr. | 84 a 10c. |

Our arrivals since the 3rd instant have been from—
 China—the Pekoe, Portsmouth 6th; Wilhelm Ludwig, off Hastings, 10th; John Horton, Liverpool 23rd inst.
 Our departures have been for—China—the Emily Jane, Deal 15th; Cheedah, Liverpool 16th inst.
 Ships loading for China—Lynn, —. For Manila & China—Louis Baillie, Anthony Scanlan, to sail May 16.
 Vessels loading in Liverpool.—For Singapore and China—Dron, G-tung, (to sail May 5) Athens, Ashbridge, (April 26) Clifford, Sharp, (May 18).

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1840.

NO. 32.

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Macao, 20th July, 1840.

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THE undersigned are prepared to grant policies in this
office to an extent not exceeding \$ 15000 on any
one vessel, payable in Bombay.
Macao, 11th August 1840. RUSSELL & Co.—Ag'ts.

NOTICE.—The estate of the late Mr. RICHARD
TURNER is now to have any interest or responsibility
in our firm on 30th June, 1840.
Macao, July, 1840. TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILLIAM JARDINE in our establishment ceased
this day. The business will in future be conducted by
the remaining partners, JAMES MATHESON, HENRY
WATSON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, and ANDREW JARDINE.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on
the 30th June 1840; and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES
DEMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.
China, 1st July, 1840. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILLIAM DENT in our firm ceased from this date.
China, 30th June, 1840. DANIELL & Co.

With reference to the above notice of the retirement
of Mr. WILKIE in DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL
& Co. the business will be continued from the 1st proximo
on the same firm by the remaining Partners, Mr.
JAMES MATHESON, Mr. HENRY WATSON, Mr. ANTHONY STEWART
DANIELL, whose procurement is held by the undersigned,
W. C. LEGGITT.
JOHN H. CANNAN.
China, 30th June 1840.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China
under the firm of HENRY ADAM & Co. will cease
from this date. Parties having claims against the firm
are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before
the 1st proximo, after which date the unclosed transac-
tions will be conducted by Messrs. W. M. & THOS. GEN-
WALL & Co.
pproc. HENRY ADAM & Co.
THOMAS EDMUND.
Macao, 20th June, 1840.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

WE beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to
the business lately carried on by Messrs. JAR-
ISON, MATHESON & Co., here, and at Calcutta.
Our Firm in this City is at Calcutta; that at Calcutta,
JARDINE & Co., and at Canton, our Firm will continue,
JARDINE & Co. Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a
Partner of H. W. at Your most obedient servants.
JARDINE, CUTHBERTSON, & How.

Signatures at Glasgow of (Signed) JARDINE,
Geo. & JARDINE,
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, & How.
JAMES HOW.—(absent in China.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above circular,
issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further,
that Mr. JOHN GUNTER, residing at present at Calcutta,
is admitted a partner from this date. In our establish-
ment at Canton, we are, and of JARDINE & Co., there, and of JARDINE &
How in China.
Macao, 1st July, 1840. JARDINE & HOW.

FOR SALE.
AFLOAT AT CAPESIDE MOON.
243 Chests Fresh Scented Orange Pekoe Tea.
250 10 City Boxes superior Pekoe & Puder Souchong Tea.
200 4 Chests Good Hyson Tea. Apply to
St. CAMILLA A. SOUZA, at Capeside-moon,
or G. GONCALVES, at Macao.
Macao, 16th August, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
A Supply of FRENCH CLARET; LAPITTE, in 3 do-
LAVOIS, in 2 & 3 do. do. and LIOVILLE in 2 do. do.
also GIRAUD LAROSE, from BALGUERIE & Co.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praja Grande.
Macao, 31st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Good YONG CONGO TEA in whole
and half Chests; also a few Chests of PEKONG PEKON.
Apply to B. DE MELLO.
At the Office of B. BARRETO, Esq.

FOR SALE.
AFLOAT AT CAPESIDE MOON.
100 Chests Hyson Skin Tea.
150 Boxes P. & K. Tea.
120 4 Chests Orange Scented Pekoe Tea.
18 Chests Hyson Tea.
41 Boxes Sou-hong Tea.
300 Large-sized Boxes Souchong Tea, suitable for
the Indian market.
34 Cases Cassia Oil.
5 Boxes Vermilion.
100 Boxes Nankin Silk.
Apply to W. P. PEIRCE.

MANILA CIGARS
FOR SALE.—4to. SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS. Apply
at the Canton Register Office.

TO LET.—A large and spacious house well ventilated,
with splendid Gardens in Praia de Manduco,
lately occupied by Messrs. Turner & Co. Apply to
FELIPE JOZE DE FREITAS.
Praia de Manduco.

For sale at the Godowns of F. J. Freitas, in Praia Manduco.
Red and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter casks.
Madeira Wine in Pipes, and Barrels of different sizes.
Malmsy in small casks.
Caracullos in do.
Port in do.
Port, Malmsy, Muscatel and Caracullos Wines in bottle
Liquors.
2 Pianos, being 1 forte piano and piano forte.
2 Handsome 8 Light Lustras.
1 Anchor and chair, 75 fathoms long.
Molave and Ranava Wood.
A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—HOBBSBURGH CHARTS of the EAST
COAST OF CHINA, price \$ 6 each. Apply to
W. S. BLOYD.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Register office.
A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings
in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton
Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal
events relating to opium that were published in the
years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting
opium, with various other documents, including the me-
morial from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and
from the British merchants in China, dated in September
last, the petition which contained the imperial orders to
exclude the English for ever from the ports of China,
and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the emperor,
recommending the measure of all foreigners. Price \$ 2.
A few interleaved copies \$ 1.

NOTES OF A TRAVELLER ON THE EAST COAST.
Continued from No. 31. page 157.

There are great numbers of boys at Pootoo, who
lead the profession of a bonze, and recite pray-
ers before the idols instead of the elders, whilst
the latter are occupied in smoking opium or in
lounging about. The novices who are not yet
admitted into the monastical life are distinguished
from the bonzes, properly so called, by a
crown of hair which is left on the head, exactly
as the Franciscan monks are represented who
formerly existed in England and elsewhere. The
offices at which we were permitted to be present
were performed after the following manner.
The bonzes, or the boys who acted in their
stead, disposed themselves in two choirs before

the altar, and there, with the eyes cast down
and hands clasped, they waited for the signal of
the superior to commence their chanting. A
blow of an elastic hammer struck upon a large
bell gave a lugubrious sound, or on a little bell
encased in wood with a still more mournful
sound, which broke the silence, & the pagoda rung
with the chanting of the famous prayer of Fo,
the source of an infinity of prodigies according
to the buddists. This prayer, of which we
obtained several copies with commentaries,
appears to have been written in some idiom of
India, and represents nothing in Chinese but
sounds deprived of all connexion or sense. The
historical elogy which the bonzes of Pootoo
have made, and which we have before our eyes,
says, that those who recite this prayer a thou-
sand times—1stly—shall have many descendant;
2ndly—many dutiful children; 3rdly—they
shall discover hidden crimes; 4thly—shall be
favored with apparitions of the gods in their
dreams; 5thly—their sins shall be forgiven;
6thly—they shall be invulnerable; 7thly—they
shall be able to cure the most inveterate
maladies; finally, they add, that if a pregnant
woman has not strength to bring forth, or if the
child is dead in her bosom, she will be speedily
delivered by reciting the above prayer a
thousand times. In effect, it is to be believed
that if a woman who can make a like effort in
circumstances so dangerous she will soon be
delivered, if not from her trouble, most un-
questionably from the ill attendant on life-
itself.

The bonzes of Pootoo do not eat meat, in
obedience to the regulations imposed by their
statutes, but they have from fish and vegetable
a substantial nourishment, more to the taste of
Asiatics, and more easily procurable in a coun-
try where there is but little pasture. In spite
of this, they are generally so ghastly to that it is
fearful to look on them, and they carry for the
most part on their young countenances the
wrinkles of a premature old age. This appearance
it is said is caused by their immoderate use of
opium and other excesses.

The general superior of all these bonzers
resides constantly in Ningpo, and never goes to
the holy island except at the celebration of some
grand solemnities, when the affluence of devout
pilgrims makes the office very lucrative.

We were assured that in an island to the N.
E. of the Chusan archipelago there is an estab-
lishment of female buddists similar to that of
Pootoo, inhabited exclusively by Bonzeses. It
would have been curious and satisfactory for us
to have also visited these convents of those by
whom we had been so well received; but
more important affairs called us elsewhere, and
we were not able to add to our voyage the
interest of an adventure which will furnish
perhaps some pages to the historical amateurs
of the present expedition.

**The Memoirs and travels of M. A. count
Benyowsky.**

(Continued from No. 35 August 27, 1839).
From captain Broughton's shipwreck down
to the visit of the Raleigh, the Loochoans
have invariably shewn the most humane at-
tention towards foreigners. Though the ac-
counts about them are generally overdrawn, and
their kindness is painted in too strong colors,
still they form an exception upon the inhospita-
ble reception, which all who approach eastern
* It appears that the governor of Chusan could not
have been very devote.

Asia experience. Count Benyowsky, like Ulysses on the island of Corcyra, awoke to receive the most noble treatment, that ever travellers met in foreign climes. Our adventurer calls the island *Umyu Egan* in Lat. 28° 43'. We are unable to trace on the chart any island bearing that name, and our native authorities are likewise silent about such a spot. None of the Loochoo group is thus called, yet the count asserts, that it constituted one of the islands comprised under that name. There is one called *Okhosima* to the south of Japan; this is however inhabited by fisher men from that country and under the government of native officers, who would not have treated these rovers very politely. If it be one of the above, the little fleet did not agree, and we are really at a loss to discover where the count found this paradise of innocence.

The ship was run ashore because she was too lucky to keep longer at sea. To the great joy of the adventurers they received a paper in Latin left there by a Jesuit Missionary dated 1754. We have never yet been able to ascertain, that ever any of that order visited that group, nor discovered in those regions the slightest traces of christianity. Soon a person who said he had come from Funkin with the above paper, made his appearance, and from him the Russians learnt, that many of the inhabitants were good christians. He spoke Spanish and having much influence in the island, pledged himself to provide everything for his guests. He finally confessed to be a native, but always showed the greatest predilection for his visitors. The island appeared in a high state of cultivation; amongst the productions we find cocoa nuts, which never grow at such a high latitude. The inhabitants were of a mild disposition, independent both of China and Japan, advanced in the arts of civilized life and so fond of these strangers, that they insisted upon concluding matrimonial alliances with them. Benyowsky sums up the result after observation in the following words: "the open and benevolent character of this estimable people was such, as will ever make me regret that I could not fix my abode here, where the vices and wickedness of Europe are yet unknown, and the government is founded only upon the principles of humanity."

The vessel was soon repaired; the presents of provisions, which the count repaid by the spoils taken from the Japanese junk, were so abundant, that the docks were filled with them. Some of those companions in dangers got tired with leading a roving life, and insisted upon being left behind, a request granted with some reluctance. Every body smiled upon the adventurers and the most urgent representations were made to settle amongst them for life. Though this request could not be granted both parties concluded a treaty, the hero of the tale promising to return and the natives to share with his people their lands and assist them in all their labours. When they were about to depart, a prodigious number of islanders followed, who by their cries and tears exhibited an affecting spectacle of goodness of heart and tenderness of disposition.

It is really a pity that we must give up the search of the island as a hopeless case, though the writer expressly states, that it was one of the Loochoo group. There are a number of islands towards the coast of Corea of which the situation has never been ascertained. Now though the count is often very vague in his statements and incorrect in giving the proper names, yet it cannot be supposed, that he merely invented a story to adorn his tale. Some of his crew were actually left behind, and if the whole had been a fable, whilst the other parts may be verified by simply referring to the map, this would be one of the most extraordinary imaginations played upon the public. Perhaps some future navigator may stumble upon this happy spot, and renew an acquaintance with a people, who if the description be true, deserves our highest esteem.

Whilst shaping his course towards the east coast of Formosa, the party met two Dutch vessels, with which they had nearly commenced fighting. One of the captives asking for the ship papers, the count answered him by firing into his vessel and mowing his tops to pour into his antagonist a destructive fire of musketry.

This was by no means very courteous, but such were the honors which the convicts shewed to the flag of the celebrated republic.

Manners and customs of the Japanese.

From recent Dutch accounts of Japan.

and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

No. II.—VISITS TO NAGASAKI AND ITS ENVIRONS.

[Continued from the Page 104 No. 22.]

A short interval divided these from a banner-bearer, preceding the Burgomaster Takasima Sirobe Sama, also commissioner of the imperial treasury, on horse-back in an upper robe of gold stuff, and a brown laced hat, with golden arms, his horse led by two foot soldiers, and followed by ten servants; a man bearing a long pike, its steel head laced in a beautifully laced sheath; an embroidered flag; six huntsmen, with blunderbusses; the Burgomaster Takasima Kuriyama Sama, on horseback; two servants; the said burgomaster's son; four huntsmen with beautiful bows and arrows; six servants, armed only with swords; the son of burgomaster Seyemon Sama; two huntsmen with bows and arrows; twenty-two hunters with matchlocks and lighted matches; eight servants with swords; a gobyasoi, or privy councillor of the governor; four servants; a pike-bearer; a servant with two laced cloth-chests; a servant with two rain-cloak baskets; thirty huntsmen, all under police-officers, with matchlocks and lighted matches; six body-servants of the governor, each armed with two swords; a flag, embroidered with gold letters on a white ground; ten servants, each bearing a long pike, adorned with a laced sheath and silk tassels; forty-eight officials and servants, dressed in silk or linen, each having two swords; eight servants with cloth-chests; four ditto with ditto, of fine basket-work; two cases of a mirror, square cabinet, with magnificent covers, embroidered in gold, each case carried by two men; two magnificently-laced sword-cases, adorned in the like beautiful style, and each carried by one man; a tabachino, or dress-equipage, consisting of two cases hanging on the opposite ends of a pole, the one containing fire and a kettle of hot water, the other the remaining requisites for drinking tea at any moment; two men carrying a laced pall, water scoop, and halter, all for the governor's horse; a saddle-horse with beautiful trappings, led by two foot soldiers; fourteen servants, each with two swords; eight servants with rain-cloak baskets; six servants, each with cloth-chests; three servants, each with two swords; the gubaro, or governor's secretary, on horseback; four bearers, each with two cloth-chests; four ditto, with two rain-cloak baskets; six servants, each with two swords; four ditto, with long pikes; an ornament with feathers, like the governor's, but less costly (to be presently described); the Burgomaster Fuzumata Kiky Sama, on horseback; two huntsmen with matchlocks and lighted matches; a pike-bearer; two rain-cloak basket-bearers; the governor's palanquin, carried by two men, six other bearers running on either side; all stout, hard men, dressed in blue linen, each a sword by his side, and a coloured fan stuck in his girdle at his back; twenty-seven huntsmen with bows and arrows; a gobyasoi, or clerk of the governor; five servants, each with two swords; a pike-bearer; a cloth-chest bearer; a rain-cloak basket-bearer; ten huntsmen, armed; three ditto, with blunderbusses; three ditto, with hunting-horns; one ditto, with a great drum, beautifully laced, gilt and adorned with silk tassels; a civil-officer with two swords; a gobyasoi, as before; five servants with swords; a pike-bearer; a cloth-chest bearer, as before; two rain-cloak basket-bearers; an ornament, or mark of distinction, shaped like a broom, with beautiful feathers, and a flag of white cloth, embroidered with gold cyphers, attached to it; two long pikes, with sheaths of embroidered red cloth, hung with silk tassels; a state bow, in a yellow silk case; two long pikes, magnificently adorned, like the preceding; a banner with gold letter on a red ground; a gobyasoi, or cabinet secretary to the governor. An interval of some paces, then the governor of Nagasaki, Mameya Tokimune No Cami Sama, riding a splendidly-appearing horse, with two foot soldiers on either side; he was magnificently dressed in a garment of gold and silver cloth, on his head a laced helmet, that glittered with silver edges, and a control-arm in gold; he wore two swords and his staff of office, was stuck in his girdle at his back; his department, like that of his whole retinue, was gay and handsome, and, above all, so profound a stillness now prevailed, that one might rather have supposed oneself in an uninhabited street, than in a place where so many thousands of spectators were congregated; the governor's banner, with gold letters, embroidered on a blue ground; five pike-bearers; eleven servants, each wearing two swords; fourteen huntsmen with matchlocks and lighted matches; the treasurer, Fokushi Bakemon, on horseback, and expensively attired; two servants, next the horse; the treasurer's son, on horseback; twelve servants, each with two swords; a considerable train of servants, carrying cloth-chests and other necessaries, all in regular order. All this is the train of a governor of Nagasaki, who, although invested with high supreme authority, at Yedo, at the emperor's court, hardly enjoys the honor of carrying his majesty's shirasei.

[To be continued.]

A DIARY IN AMERICA.

BY CAPTAIN MARRIATT.

AMERICAN HOSPITALITY.

"Are you captain M—?" said the person walking up to the boat.

"Yes, I am," replied I.

"Well, I reckon, I wouldn't allow you to go through our town without seeing you any more. Of all the houses you're the one I most wish to see."

I told him I was highly flattered.

"Well now," said he, giving a jump, and coming down right upon the bed in his great coat. "I'll just tell you: I said to the clerk at the bar, 'And the Captain in your house?' Yes, says he; 'then where is he?' says I. 'Oh! says he, he's gone into his own room and locked himself up; he's a d-d aristocrat and won't drink at the bar with other gentlemen; so thought I, I've read M—'s works, and I'll be swamped if he's an aristocrat, and by the 'barnal I'll go up and see; so here I am and you're no aristocrat."

"I should think not," replied I, moving my feet away, which he was half sitting on.

"Oh! don't move; never mind me, captain, I'm quite comfortable. And how do you find yourself at this time?"

"Very tired indeed," replied I.

"I'm pious as much; now d'ye see I left five or five good fellows down below who wish to see you; I said I'd go up first, and come down to them. The fact is, captain, we don't like you should pass through our town, without showing you a little American hospitality."

Reaching, he slid off the bed, and went on to the room. In a minute he returned, bringing with him four or five others all of whom he introduced by name and revealed himself on my bed, while the others took chairs.

"Now, gentlemen," said he, "as I was telling the captain, we wish to show him a little American hospitality; what shall it be, gentlemen; what d'ye say—a bottle of Madeira?"

An immediate answer not being returned, he continued—"Yes, gentlemen, a bottle of Madeira; at my expense, gentlemen, re-reflect that, now ring the bell."

"I shall be most happy to take a glass of wine with you," observed I, "but in my own room the wine must be at my expense."

"At your expense, captain; well, if it must be, I don't care; at your expense then, captain, if you say so; only you see, we must show you a little American hospitality, as I said to them all down below; didn't I, gentlemen?"

The wine was ordered, and it ended in my hospitable friends drinking three bottles; and then they all shook hands with me, declaring how happy they should be if I came to the town again, and allowed them to show me a little more American hospitality.

THE HONORS OF SLAVERY.

But there is, I am sorry to say, a more horrible instance on record and one well-authenticated. A planter of good family (I shall not mention his name, or the state in which it occurred, as he was not so much to blame as were the laws), connected himself with one of his own female slaves, who was nearly white; the fruits of his connexion were two daughters, very beautiful girls, who were sent to England to be educated. They were both grown up when their father died. At his death his affairs were found in a state of great disorder; in fact, there was not sufficient left to pay his creditors. Having brought up and educated these two girls, and introduced them as his daughters, it quite slipped his memory that, having been born of a slave, and not manumitted, they were in reality slaves themselves. This fact was established after his decease, they were torn away from the affections and refinement to which they had been accustomed, sold and purchased as slaves, and with the avowed intention of the purchaser to reap his profits from their prostitution.

RELIGION IN AMERICA.

In America every one worships the deity after his own fashion; not only the mode of worship, but even the deity itself varies. Some worship God, some mammon; some admit, some deny Christ; some deny both God and Christ; some are saved by living prophets only; some go to heaven by water while some dance their way upwards. Numerous as are the sects, still are the sects much subdivided. Unitarians are not in unity as to the portion of divinity they shall admit to our Saviour; Baptists as to the precise quantity of water necessary to salvation; even the Quakers have split into controversy, and the men of peace are at open war in Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love.

"I cannot dismiss this subject without pointing out a most dishonest practice, which has latterly been resorted to in the United States, and of which a copy right only, I am afraid, can prevent the continuance. Works which have become standard authority in England, on account of the purity of their Christian principles, are re-published in America with whole pages altered, advantage being taken of the great reputation of the orthodox writers, to disseminate Unitarian and Socinian principles."

A friend of mine, residing in Halifax, Nova Scotia, sent to a religious book society at New York for a number of works, as presents to the children attending the Sunday school. He did not examine them, having before read the works in England, and well knowing what ought to have been the contents of each. To his surprise, the parents came to him a few days afterwards, to return the books, stating that they presumed that he could not be aware of the nature of their contents; and on examination, he found that he had been circulating unitarian principles among the children, instead of those which he had wished to inculcate."

From what I have said, it will appear that the press of America is all-powerful; but still it must be borne in mind, that it is not the slave of the majority, which, in literature, it dare not oppose.—Marryat's Diary. (Second series.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

August 17th, 1840.

LETTER DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| England | 4th May | Singapore | 27th July |
| U. States | 10th March | Yokohama | 10th July |
| Calcutta | 29th June | Manila | 23rd June |
| Bombay | 21 July | Austral-Asia | 10th May |

* One of these works was Abbet's Young Christian, or New Offer work by the same author.

ARRIVED—2nd. Mow, Young, from Bombay 2nd July and from Singapore, 27th July.

PASSENGERS—(omitted last week) Per Ariel, W. Harten, — Yurleta, and T. Wio, caps.

SAILED—4th Kitty, Willie, for Singapore and Calcutta, 9th Street, (Dan.) Morley, for Manila, 10th St. (Am.) Remondin, for Singapore. Waterhouse, (Am.) Benton, for Manila.

PASSENGERS—Per Kitty, captain the hon. W. G. Osborne, military secretary to the governor, general George Mawley, — Bush, caps. Per Syden, David Jarling, John Holliday, P. Andrews, W. S. Floyd, Warner Varnham, Brij. Waterhouse, J. Ryan, D. Matheson, caps.

UNDER DESPATCH—Per Bombay, Charlotte, for Manila, Nueva Victoria.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA—American, Koc-chuh, Panama.

VESSELS LOADING—For England, Litherland, Baron, for Singapore, Mizuth.

VESSELS EXPECTED—From London, Francis Yates, Emily Jane, Alexander Baring, from Liverpool, Cheong, Cheong, Helen Stewart, John O'Connell, from Calcutta, Giddens (Transit), Monahan, from Bombay, Sir H. Compton, Adele, Fort William, Bombay Castle, from Madras, Hahemy, from Singapore, Percha, from London via Manila, Filson, Scotland.

H. M. S. expected—Pique, 20—Pearl 20—Wanderer 15.

Sailed from England for China—April 15th Emily Jane, 16th H. M. S. Pique, 17th Cheong.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships: *Mitville* 74 Rear Admiral the hon. George Elliot, C. B. capt. the hon. R. S. Dumbin, *Wellington* 74 Commodore Sir J. A. G. Bremer, captain, *Maitland*, *Blenheim*, 74, Sir H. F. Seymour, *Druid* 44 captain H. Smith, *Blonde* 44 capt. F. Marchall, *Alligator*, 28 captain Knapp, *Volage* 28 captain Elliot, *Onward* 28 capt. C. D. Bethune, *Larne* 20 capt. J. P. Blake, *Nimrod*, 20, captain Barlow, *Algerine* 10 capt. Macon, *Pyra* 24 16 captain Anson, *Crozier* 16 capt. Gifford, *Hyacinth* 18 captain Warren, *Moderate*, 18 captain H. Fyfe, *Columbine*, 16, captain E. J. Clarke, *Reftormer* (Trop Ship), captain Brodie, H. C. arm-strengths: *Queen*, captain Warden, *Madagascar*, captain Dwyer, *Atalanta*, captain Rogers, *Enterprise*, captain West.

The brig *Spy* arrived this morning and reports the return of the Portuguese ship *Elia Pulcheria*, Marques, dismantled in the gale of the 19th ulto. She sailed from Macao roads on the 16th ulto, for Singapore, intending to beat down the Chinese sea.

We are informed the taotae left Macao for Canton yesterday evening, to have an audience with the governor respecting Mr. Stanton's seizure and detention.

ABDUCTION of Mr. Vincent Stanton by *Whangchung*, the murderer of the "*Black Joke*," crew, and the destroyer of the "*Bilbaino*."

Since the forenoon of last Thursday, until the evening of Sunday, the Foreign community have been in a state of great anxiety respecting the fate of Mr. Vincent Stanton. Mr. Stanton was in the habit of bathing very early in the morning, between 4 and 5, at Cassia bay. On the previous evening he had made an appointment with some friends to meet them in the morning at the accustomed place and hour. It appears, from enquiry, he left his home about a quarter before 5, and no intelligence was gained of him until about 2 o'clock on Sunday, when rumours began to float that he had been seen by natives in Canton, and soon after the intelligence was confirmed, beyond a doubt, from the accurate description natives, who had seen him, gave of his person.

Yesterday we further ascertained, from native information, that he was seen on Thursday morning near the Bogue, his head bloody from a wound, and his neck and breast bloody also, and he appeared languid. His arms were bound behind him. He reached Canton on Saturday morning, was examined before *Lia*, and put into prison.

Since the above was in type further native information assures us that he was seized as he was going down to the beach by a gang of Chinese who had concealed themselves behind some rocks; they attacked, wounded, seized, bound, and conveyed him to a boat, and immediately proceeded to the Bogue. Some details of his examination are even related in Macao; such as, when asked how he, an Englishman, could be found resident in Macao—he replied that there were numbers more of his countrymen in that settlement; and that his instant release would be forthwith demanded by the senior officer of H. M.'s ships. It is said he was made to kneel before the governor; but that he was too weak to remain in that painful position and was obliged to rest upon his haunches.

It is singular that the possibility of his having been seized with cramp and drowned, was eagerly chosen by some as the alternative; in fact, persons who thought, or who professed to think, thus, discovered their eagerness to exculpate the Chinese lads; now the argument is clearly to be thus stated—taking into consideration the late edicts of the governor of Canton urging on his people to capture or assassinate the English—that Mr. Stanton should have been captured was a self-evident probability, that he should have been drowned, a nonevident possibility.

Mr. Stanton is a student of divinity of St. John's college, Cambridge; he arrived in this country in 1838, with the family of the late Richard Turner, Esq., in which he filled the office of tutor to Mr. Turner's sons.

With reference to the abduction of Mr. Stanton by a gang of Chinese, from under the guns of the Guia fort, we have been informed that the taotae, the keanminfoo, and the tsong den deny any knowledge of or share in the deed; it is said that they even assured the procurator that they would arrest the offenders if they knew them. We are inclined to believe the declarations of these officers, that they were not privy to the abduction of Mr. Stanton; but, referring to the promise made by the taotae to the procurator, that the Chinese troops should be ordered out of Macao and the warjunks out of the inner harbour (vide C. R. 30 June), we regret to be obliged to observe that this promise has never been fulfilled; so far from either the Chinese military or naval forces having been withdrawn, their numbers have been increased; they have been allowed to pitch tents and mount field-pieces at the temple near the race course from whence they sally out in numbers in the evening and interfere with the walks of the English.

The inner harbour has always been swarming with boats of various sizes filled with troops; and we have no doubt that the late frequent robberies and assaults have been committed by them; there is another great evil to be noticed—these troops, the very scum of the land, seduce or overawe the servants of foreigners, who are obliged to see them, and these extorted fees lead to the robbery of their masters: the only remedy for this disgraceful and dangerous state of things—disgraceful and dangerous to all parties—is the instant fulfilment of the taotae's promise to withdraw all the Chinese forces from the territory of Macao; for it is a ridiculous farce to boast of the neutrality of this city, when its waters and streets are thronged with Chinese warjunks and troops.

The English amateurs had fixed on last night, after one or two previous postponements, for the performances of the "*Rivals*;" but the certain intelligence received of the hazardous situation of Mr. Stanton has in-

duced them to put off, *sine die*, any attempts at amusement while a countryman is languishing in captivity.

The non-arrival of the Sir H. Compton, with the May mail, obliges to defer all remarks on the debate on Sir J. Graham's motion. The *Spectator* says—"Lord Palmerston could only support an assertion that he had never failed to send instructions, when needed, by the childish repetition that he had written two letters during the time in which the duke of Wellington had written one; and therefore deserved twice as much praise as the duke!"—Such is the manner this secretary *faineant* treats the mightiest matter, concerning England's foreign policy and interest, that has occurred since the peace; and then the matchless conceit to name the duke and himself in the same breath!

We attribute but little merit or demerit to the letter from the merchants to Lord Palmerston: if it was, as is said—hastily tramped up for the occasion on a blot from his lordship, it simply proves how despicable his situation must be in the house of commons when he resorts to such extraneous aid, if it was voluntary, it merely expresses the common feeling—that should war be determined on its vigorous prosecution should not be impeded by the opposition on motives merely factious.

There is another useless proclamation pasted up at the usual spot on the Praya grande, forbidding the assembling together of idle vagabonds: it is published merely to be read, laughed at, and scornfully disobeyed.

We have to record a most unfortunate and sad accident at Capsingmoon; captain Richard Edward Baxter, commander of the Liverpool ship *Litherland*, was drowned while bathing along side on the evening of the 8th instant.—From the mode in which it occurred, as described in the annexed deposition it is supposed he must either have been caught by a shark, or taken with the cramp, most probably the latter. He was much liked by his officers and crew, who are in great distress at his loss. Though every exertion was made his body had not been found by the last accounts from Capsingmoon.

DEPOSITION.

Capsingmoon, 8th August, 1840, 9 P. M. My name is Nugent, I am second officer of the *Lith-land*. Captain Baxter came on deck about half past six o'clock and said he would take a swim; he then took off his clothes and jumped out of the gangway; he swam about a little with much ease, all at once he seemed to struggle in the water. I jumped down on the stage that was alongside to assist him, but before I could reach the stage he went down and never rose again. (Signed) J. NUGENT.—2nd Officer.

We learn on the best authority the almost incredible circumstance of Mr. Wolf, a Danish gentleman, who landed from one of the ships, having been hustled in Beale's lane about noon two or three days ago by 12 or 15 Chinamen, who rifled his pocket of about 12 dollars and then disappeared. So daring a robbery occurring in broad day in one of the most public thoroughfares of Macao should be a warning to all to be on their guard whenever they see any unusual number of Chinese collected together.

Our local readers may remember that in numbers 31 and 35 of the C. R. last

year, we published some notices on count Potyowsky's travels; the retreat of the English from Macao interrupted the further publication of these notices; and number 3 was, in the hurry of beating so sudden a march, too carefully put away with other papers, and it was by mere chance we discovered it the other day.—As the writer exhibits the count as having discovered an island where the people, soil, and climate all harmonised in one grand diapason of concord, we now publish it, that some one of the numerous British squadron to the northward may endeavour to discover this happy spot.

We have also recovered from the same place of concealment the first few lines—written fairly from our notes taken at the time of delivery—of Mr. King's speech at the special meeting of the general chamber of commerce, held on the 21st of March, 1839.

The beginning of Mr. King's speech, as reported by us, at page 36 of the "Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China," being written *memoriter*, differs slightly from our notes: in justice, therefore, to that gentleman, we print the first sentence from our notes.

"Mr. King said that, as the discussion now appeared to be at an end, he now begged to say a few words." It appears clear to me," Mr. King continued, "that the gentleman who has proposed an amendment on the address, has made his explanation, under a conviction in his own mind, that there was no truth in the tale that will encourage would follow to the Hong merchants, if they did (or deliver up some opium)."

To any of our readers who favoured us with their subscriptions for copies of the "Narrative &c."—it will be easy—if they think the matter of sufficient importance—to interline these few words in their copies.

We think "it must appear clear to all," that the gentleman who proposed the amendment,—from the long establishment of the house of which he is the head, from his longer residence in the country, and, beyond comparison, far more extensive dealings, with, and, consequently, sounder knowledge of the character of the hongmerchants, whether in their merchant's gowns or with their mandarin caps on—was a far more capable and trustworthy judge than Mr. King: and subsequent events have fully proved this fact.

AM NOT I THINE ASS?

(Appeal supplicatory from the *asinus* of the C. P. to the C. R.)

So thou art, *donny!* and we discover a glimmering of sense, prompted by that greatest of all incentives that rule both man and brutes, self-interest, in the *bray* with which thou callest our attention to the opportunity opened to thee, under our fostering care, of being one of the *show* at the next meeting of the west Lothian agricultural association, when and where a premium is to be awarded for the best two year old *donkeys*.

This modest hint to thee that thou art desirous to advance thyself in the opinion of customers, is accompanied with an unobtrusive *wink* of thy sinister ear becoming thy *donkeyhood*: whether thy pack-saddle will be a drawback to thy pretensions we know not: but these gaudy trappings, *donny*, thou wouldst have:

Optat ephippia *don piger*: nevertheless, if thou vaarest it patiently, and if thou be not guilty of some juvenile and outrage-as *donkeyisms*, we will bestow a little more training upon thee, lengthen thy ears and teeth, shorten thine hair, mane, and tail, and *trai* thee into the arena of thine ambition at the next *cattle show* of the W. L. A. A., which, for thine own sake and interest, thou hast so wisely brought to our attention.

Correspondence between the British subjects in Macao, captain Smith, H. M. S. *Druid*, and the deputy superintendent of British trade in China, on the mat-

ter of the seizure of Mr. Stanton by Chinese troops, under the proclamations of the governor of Canton.

Macao, 9th August, 1840.

To captain Henry Smith, R. N., Senior officer H. B. M.'s Squadron, Macao.

Sir,—We now address you in consequence of the disappearance of a British subject Mr. Vincent Stanton, officiating clergyman in the English chapel, who has now been missing since the morning of Thursday 6th instant, under very mysterious circumstances.

His friends, deeply distressed at the event, have been most active in their endeavours to ascertain his fate, which they felt rested unfortunately only between two alternatives, drowning or seizure by the Chinese, the result of their enquiries is an almost general conviction that Mr. Stanton is in the hands of the Chinese.

We have then resolutely to beg you will take such measures with the Chinese as may attain the release of our fellow-countryman.

When thus soliciting attention to the individual case at present the subject of our sympathies, we would take the opportunity of requesting your serious consideration may be bestowed on the position British subjects and British property are now placed in here.

The well known edict, issued by the viceroy of the province, offering rewards for the seizure or assassination of British subjects, and which was stuck up in Macao—the notorious looking about in the neighbourhood of the gang who burned the "Bilbaino" with committed the atrocities in the "Black Joke" the assembling of a large fleet of war junks, full of soldiers, close to the shore in the inner harbour—the large bodies of Chinese troops quartered not only at the barrier, but actually within the precincts of Macao—coupled with frequent insults and robberies: all those facts prove very evidently that the seizure of Mr. Stanton is only a further step in the system so long threatened, and which can alone be checked by energetic measures; whereas, any delay or impunity will embolden the Chinese, and we may soon have outrages of a more wretched nature to lament.

In applying to you as senior officer of the station, we feel bound to state that his excellency the governor of Macao has shown every desire to afford us all protection in his power, and we doubt not you will find him ready to co-operate in any measures that you may deem advisable.

We have the honor to be,

Sir, Your most obedient servants,
(Signed) By all the British subjects in Macao.

A. R. Johnston, Esq.

Deputy Superintendent of British Trade in China, Macao.
Sir,—We enclose a letter addressed to captain Henry Smith, senior officer of H. B. M.'s squadron in this neighbourhood, which we will thank you to hand that officer. We leave the letter open for your perusal and trust you will support its prayer.

We are, sir, your most obedient servants,
Macao 9th August, 1840. (Signed) As above.

Macao, 11th August, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, acquainting me of the distressing circumstance of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Vincent Stanton; since the date of your letter authentic information, as you are aware, has been received that this unfortunate gentleman is in Canton in the hands of the Chinese authorities.

The deputy superintendent has addressed his excellency the governor demanding his interference for the restoration of this individual, and I have myself had an interview with his excellency on the same subject, who I am convinced will use every effort to obtain his release; and I will continue to press upon him by every means in my power the necessity of taking some immediate steps for the prevention of the recurrence of so gross a breach of neutrality as the seizure of unoffending persons residing within the limits of the territory of Portugal, & under protection guaranteed by various treaties.

In the meantime the British community residing in Macao may rest assured that their situation shall not be neglected by me.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) H. SMITH,

Captain and Senior Officer.

To the British subjects residing in Macao.

Pour être un grand homme, il faut savoir profiter de toute sa fortune.

With reference to the correspondence between the British residents in Macao and captain Smith, of H. M. S. *Druid*, on the abduction of Mr. Stanton, we trust that the demand for Mr. Stanton's instant release will not be urged through the authorities of Macao only.

Previous to admiral Elliot's departure to the northward, proclamations had been issued by the governor of Canton, inciting the people to assassinate the English, by

offering pecuniary rewards for their heads.

This circumstance, and the every way unprotected state of the English in Macao, was brought to the notice of the British superintendent by various influential members of the British community, and was noticed and replied to in the usual flighty style of that functionary. "Treachery," he observed, "we cannot guard against (why not pray?)—and what treachery is there in a public proclamation, setting a price on Englishmen's heads?; but if a hair of the head of an Englishman is hurt, the Bogue forts will be instantly taken and Canton laid in ashes."—This is something in king Cambyse's vein.

After the publication of these murderous proclamations, the possibility of the seizure or assassination of British subjects, was of course, contemplated by admiral Elliot, and instructions left for the senior officer's guidance under such a catastrophe. The catastrophe has occurred. In the absence of any specific instructions—and such neglect—considering how English affairs have been managed in China since December 1838—is not impossible, captain Smith is free to act according to his judgment for the honour of his country and the safety of H. M.'s subjects—the first never has been before so infamously sacrificed—the latter never before so infamously unprotected and abandoned to chance.

To negotiate for the release of Mr. Stanton through the Portuguese and Chinese authorities of Macao will only lead to interminable delays, which may soon be fatal not only to the health but to the life of Mr. Stanton, particularly if he is confined in a Chinese prison, where we think he could not live forty eight hours.

Capt. Smith has now an opportunity of vindicating the reputation of the British flag—too long disgraced in China,—and of affording that protection to his countrymen which the British superintendent has always held as a mere bagatelle: witness his retreat from Macao in H. M.'s cutter in August last year, after declaring to his assembled countrymen he would be the last man to leave them: *he was the first!* witness his neglect of the murders on board the *Black Joke* and of the burning of the *Bilbaino*:—for had H. M.'s cutter been in Macao round on the 25th of August, she might have chased *Wangchung's junks*.—Witness his departure to the northward without one word to the body of his countrymen: *no community of British merchants have ever been so contemptuously treated by a public functionary of any rank as those in China have been by capt. Elliot!*

Captain Smith, we repeat, holds the honour of the British flag in his hands: he has an opportunity of distinguishing himself as the officer of the "greatest mark and likelihood" of the expedition to China: in fact of becoming the hero of the expedition.

At the risk of being deemed presumptuous we shall say what we think ought to be his course of action.

1stly.—Without holding any threat over the governor of Canton, captain Smith should, we think, demand from him that Mr. Stanton's person be delivered on board one of H. M.'s ships at or before a stated time: should this demand not be complied with, instant possession should be taken of the Bogue forts and Tiger island.

2ndly.—Should Mr. Stanton's person be delivered up by the appointed time, captain Smith should demand that the governor issues, by an appointed time, a proclamation recalling his former ones against the lives of Englishmen; should the governor refuse, or fail, to comply with this demand, the same active measures should be adopted: for to submit to these proclamations being any longer before the eyes of the people, is unbearable: the English name has been trampled into the very dust of China, and we may consider that an English head falls every day these disgraceful proclamations are suffered to be in force.

CANTON REGISTER.

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To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, AUG 1ST 18TH, 1840.

NO. 33.



FOR SALE.

The Portuguese Brig "BRILLANTE," of 200 Tons, and other stores.
For further particulars apply to P. J. MARCEL at the Shop "Compo de San Francisco" where an inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.
Macao, 29th July 1840.



FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The Portuguese Brig GENOVEVA, of 185 Tons burthen, apply to
Mr. P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

JUST PUBLISHED: (with entirely new types) PORTUGUESE CHRONICLE: or a collection of authentic Chinese state papers illustrative of the history of the present position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages, half the page the original Chinese, and the other half, the English translation by J. LEWIS SUCK. With notes, and an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price \$2. per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves, or to send home, can be supplied.

VICARER MERJEE'S CONSTITUTE'S INSURANCE OFFICE OF 80 BAY.
The undersigned are prepared to grant policies in this office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel, payable in Bombay.
Macao, 11th August, 1840. RUSSELL & Co. - Agents.

NOTICE.—The estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on 30th June, 1839.
Macao, July, 1840. TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our establishment ceased on this day. The business, with future, be conducted by the remaining partners, JAMES MATHEWSON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON, and ANDREW JARDINE.
JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.
Macao 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLE in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839; and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DEUNBOON is admitted a Partner from this date.
China, 1st July, 1840. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceased from this date.
China, 30th June, 1840. DANIELL & Co.

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo and the said firm by the remaining Partners, Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose production is held by the undersigned.
W. C. LECHE.
JOHN H. CANNAN.
China 30th June 1840.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of Messrs. ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the enclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. Wm. & Thos. GEMMELL & Co.
pproc. RIBBY ADAM & Co.
THOMAS EDMOND.
Macao, 29th June, 1840.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

WE have to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMES & CO. at Calcutta.
Our Firm in this City is an established one; that at Calcutta, in JAMESON & Co.; and at Canton, our Firm will continue, JAMESON & Co. Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of R. W. & Co. Your most obedient Servants.
JAMESON, CUTHBERTSON, & H. W.

Signatures at Glasgow of
GEO. JAMESON (Signed) JAMESON,
JAMES CUTHBERTSON, CUTHBERTSON, & H. W.
JAMES H. W. (absent in China.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GUYER, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner from this date, in our Establishment at JAMESON & Co., there, and of JAMESON & H. W. in China.
Macao, 1st July, 1840. JAMESON & H. W.

FOR SALE.

APPLANT AT CHINA HOUSE.
249 Chests Fresh Scented Orange Blossom tea.
240 10 city Boxes superior P. & M. Paire Souchong tea.
100 1 Chests Good Hyson tea. Apply to
SE. CAMILLO A. SOUSA, at Capelgmoon.
or G. GONCALVES, at Macao.
Macao, 10th August, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
A Supply of FRENCH CLARET: LAVITTE, in 3 dozens
LAVOUR, in 2 & 3 do. do. and LITVILLE in 2 do. do.
also GRAVAD LAROSE, from BALGUERIE & Co.
Apply to
JNO. S. HUTH.
Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praya Grande.
Macao, 31st July, 1840.

MANILA CIGARS.
FOR SALE.—40,000 SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

TO LET.—A large and spacious house well ventilated, with splendid Go-downs in Praia do Manduco, lately occupied by Messrs. Turner & Co. Apply to
FELIPE JOZE DE FREITAS.
Praia do Manduco

For sale at the Go-downs of F. J. Freixas, in Praia do Manduco
Red and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
Muscovy Wine in Pipes, and Barrels of different sizes.
Malasses in small casks.
Caravellos in do.
Port in do.
Port, Malmsy, Muscatel and Caravellos Wines in bottle
Liquor.
2 Pianos, having 1 forte piano and piano forte.
2 Handsome 8 Light Lamps.
1 Anchor and hair 75 fathoms long.
Mast and Runaway Wood.
A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—HERRINGBONE CHARTS OF THE EAST COAST OF CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. S. B. D.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Register office, A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c. by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal edicts relating to opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the materials from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in September 1839, the edicts which contained the imperial orders to exclude the English, forever, from the ports of China, and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the emperor, recommending the massacre of all foreigners. Price \$2. A few inter-aved copies \$2 1/2.

NARRATIVE OF AN AFFAIR THAT TOOK PLACE OFF AMOY, ON FRIDAY, 3RD JULY, 1840.

On Thursday 2nd July 9 a.m., having been ordered, with captain Bouchier of H. M. S. Blonde to repair on board the admiral, a dispatch said to be of great importance was delivered to us, which we were instructed to deliver into the hands of the Chinese admiral of the station, or, supposing him to be absent, to deliver the same into the hands of the highest local authority resident at Amoy, so as to secure it's safely reaching the dignitary for whom it was destined. The letter was addressed "from the imperial appointed naval commander in chief of the Great English nation, to his excellency the imperial appointed admiral of the Great (i.e. Chinese) nation, for H. E.'s inspection &c. &c. &c." It must be borne in mind that the mandarins of the celestial empire only permit foreigners to address them in the style of petition or as inferiors, whereas this dispatch was called a letter and addressed on a footing of perfect equality.

With a view fulfil the admiral's commands the Blonde cast anchor off the port of Amoy about midday; a battery built for five guns, none of which then appeared mounted, and which guarded the entrance to the inner harbour, bearing from the Blonde N. N. E. & E. distant about a mile. When we had been at anchor

nearly an hour, a boat resembling those used by the hongmerchants on Canton river, and bearing a red flag with the characters

防務巡船 hea fung ting seun chuen

(cruising boat of the Amoy district officer) came along side. Within were five or six low followers or servants, who on coming on board said that they had been dispatched by the mandarins to enquire who we were, and what we wanted. They were told briefly in reply, that we had an important communication for the admiral of the station and that if he came on board to see us, he should be treated with kindness and courtesy, but that if he declined doing so, we should lose no time in waiting upon him. To this they replied, that the admiral was at Chinchew, and requested us to go thither in search of him. We then enquired who were the principal mandarins of the district, and they answered that the chief civil

ian was was a *fun foo* 分府 or sub-governor

of a district of the first order of the surname

蔡 Tsae, who wore a light blue button, and

the highest military officer was a *chungying*

中營 or principal military commandant,

sur-named 陳 Chin, who wore a chrysal button:

there was also a *laontae* 道臺

or intendant, sur-named 劉 Lew, who occasionally visited Amoy, but was at that time absent.

We therefore determined to deliver the document formally into the hands of the two first

Before leaving the Melville, the admiral commanded me to draw up a few lines in Chinese, explaining what was meant by a "flag of truce" and stating that such was held sacred by all civilized nations. The following document was drawn up to answer this end.

"The commanding chief of the Great English nation addresses this to the honorable officers presiding over this district, in order that peace and harmony may be kept, and war and calamity avoided.

"Behold! it hath been said by the ancient sages, 'the ten thousand kingdoms of this earth form but one house, and all mankind are but one great family of brothers!' thus although they may at times have their differences, yet in the end all hope to drop their enmity and love each other as before." This is a principle of human nature, applicable alike to all countries. The object of this then is to say, that a misunderstanding having unfortunately arisen between the two great nations of England and China in order to restore their harmony by harmony as of old, it will be necessary for quiet, peaceably-disposed people to be continually coming and going between both parties for the purpose of speaking kind words, or delivering letters or such like. These people go utterly unarmed and carry a white flag which, with the exception of savages, is looked upon by all nations as a sacred sign. No violence is ever offered to their persons: on the contrary, all mankind look upon them as good men, and treat them accordingly: it answers very much the same purpose as a *men-chai-pai* board having the characters "avoid fighting" on it in your own honorable country. We therefore beg that you communicate the same to all your fellow-officers that

"they may know accordingly. At the same time distinct warning is hereby given, that if any of your people fire off guns or muskets at such white flag, it will be impossible for me, the great English chief, to prevent my people exacting a most fearful vengeance! 'Beware therefore! Beware!'"

This document was delivered open and, in order to avoid all mistakes, was read to the mandarin's servants at the caisson. They were asked again and again if they understood it's purport; they replied as often that they understood perfectly that the white flag was to be held sacred. With this document and verbal message they departed, promising to return with an immediate answer. Within an hour they came back, accompanied by another person of good address, apparently a head servant, who pulling out the document which the others had taken ashore, presented it to me, saying, "that the district mandarins had taken a copy of it for their 'superior officers, but as they did not dare to hold communication with outside foreigners, they begged to return the original document 'whence it came.'" To this he was answered, that, "in writing this document for the mandarins 'we were merely fulfilling the commands of our 'superior officers and therefore he must take it 'back.'" Upon this he said a few words to his followers to convince them of our reasonableness, and quietly put the paper in his bosom. Still anxious to know if he was indeed aware of the contents, we cross-questioned him on that point, and found him quite aware that the white flag was to be regarded as a sign of truce and duly respected. He then asked the captain's name, &c. &c., to all of which we replied, that we should inform the mandarins fully when we landed, & as they did not like the idea of coming on board we should have the pleasure of calling upon them ashore immediately after dinner; and begged him, in the meantime to present our very kindest regards to them. When just going over the ship's side, we asked him which would be the better place to land, the pagoda or the fort? and after a moment's hesitation he replied, that he thought the fort would be the better.

At 3 P. M., accompanied by the 2nd lieutenant, Sir Frederick Nicholson, we went into the cutter and pulled right for the beach close beside the fort. We had a white flag flying at the cutter's bow, and were quite unarmed. To our amazement, instead of the kind reception which we had counted upon—we found the beach lined by about half dozen mandarins and from 200 to 300 soldiers drawn up in hostile array and manifesting the most unfriendly disposition. We ran the cutter's bow on the beach, when myself and the 2nd lieutenant went forward and, pointing to the white flag, said that we had a letter for the admiral and wished to land in order to deliver it. In reply they said that the admiral had gone to Chinchew, and that if we dared to set a foot on shore they would kill us or bind us hand and foot and send us on Foochowfoo. They showed that they were prepared to support what they said by deeds, for their spearmen & matchlock men approached the water's edge until their weapons were within a yard of our bodies and we could not have jumped ashore without literally rushing upon them. The conversation on our part was confined to begging them to receive & forward our letter, as they would thereby avoid a great deal of trouble, all of which was done with perfect politeness and their only reply was, "off off! get you gone!" to which were superadded sundry abuse & imprecations. Finding it impossible under these circumstances to deliver the dispatch, we pulled off again for the frigate. In the meantime Captain Bouchier had seen our hostile reception from the ship, and had sent the 3rd lieutenant, with an armed boat's crew to take possession of a large junk that was just leaving port. When the junk anchored under our stern the captain of her was brought on board, who presented a written paper saying that he was only a merchantman bound for Chinchew, and did not know for what reason he was thus detained. We endeavored to explain that we merely wished him to carry a letter on shore for the mandarins, and that the moment he returned with an answer, that moment his junk should be restored to him. Upon this a paper was drawn up addressed to the mandarin, stating, that having sent a flag of truce to deliver a letter, it had been repulsed with threats and rudeness

and that we had determined to seize their junk and stop their trade until they should consent to receive it. No reply was ever brought to this note, and the junk slipped away in the gray of the morning. Early on Friday morning we hoisted sail, resolving to stand in shore and to make another attempt to deliver the dispatch under cover of the frigate's guns. It being perfectly calm we could not weigh till 11 A. M. and at mid-day anchored close to the shore, the Chinese battery bearing off our larboard quarter distant about 500 yards. In order to explain our object clearly a document had been written out in the morning in large Chinese characters on a piece of calico to the following effect:

"A clear and distinct notice. Behold! I, the foreign employe, have received orders 'from my superior officer to land here and 'deliver an important dispatch to the honorable 'mandarins of this district, who in their turn 'are to hand the same up to H. E. the admiral 'of the station, which being done we depart 'hence immediately, having in fact no other 'business here."

"Now this is to save what having received 'such a commission from my commander, I 'dare not do otherwise than execute it, and am 'determined therefore to deliver the said dispatch into the very hands of the honorable 'mandarins of this district, and as for your 'threats of killing me or binding me, I regard 'them not! If you consent to receive this 'dispatch, you will thereby avoid giving birth 'to a very serious affair, if you decline to 'receive it, you will thereby bring upon yourselves a great calamity, to! happiness and 'misery are in your own hands, say not that we 'failed to give you due warning before hand! 'These words are true!"

With this hung out as to be legible at a great distance and with the white flag flying as before, we went to the same place to repeat the experiment in the little jolly boat with five men and boys utterly unarmed. It may here be mentioned that the mandarins had been busy all day making warlike preparations, their best guns had been placed in the battery, three pieces more were mounted at the landing place, the beach had already become an encampment, being covered with soldier's tents, and it would appear that the Amoy mandarins did not contemplate confining themselves to the defensive, for several large junks had been towed down from the harbor in the course of the morning and were being mounted with cannon and soldiers, no doubt with intention to attack the frigate. Every thing in fact denoted the most determined hostility.

When we got to the landing place the mandarins and troops were drawn up as the day before and a considerable crowd of spectators had assembled, no doubt from curiosity, to witness the scene. Fearing some treachery, I had ordered our men to back the boat to the beach, and, in the event of the Chinese seizing me, to make the best of their way to the frigate. When about 5 or 6 yards off shore, I sat over the boat's stern, and holding out my "notice" to the mandarins requested them to peruse it. Their fury was beyond all bounds, and seemed to be aggravated by the surrounding people reading it as well as themselves. I told them that being most friendly disposed towards the Chinese, I had come at great hazard to speak to them words of peace and kindness, as I could not bear the idea of injuring them. They replied with threats and curses, making the well known sign of cutting off the head &c. &c. At this time we were scarce a couple of yards from the beach, and our men called my attention that their soldiers were wading into the water to seize the boat. Upon this I told them to pull a stroke or two, and when 8 or 10 yards off stood up in the boat and said with a loud voice, "I now ask you for the 'last time, will you receive it or not?" "No!" they all roared simultaneously "we fear you not!" and other expressions of defiance; seeing all hope of delivering it gone, I ordered the men to pull back to the ship, and they making the boat spring with the force of their oars I lost my balance and fell: a most lucky fall! as just at that very moment a well directed arrow flew over the spot I had quitted and struck the bottom of the boat with such force as to shiver its head to pieces, one moment sooner and it had passed through my body! A matchlock bullet hit

the stern of the boat a couple of inches from the coxswain's back, two or three more passed close by our heads, a couple of Chinese field pieces were discharged either at us or at the ship, and the troops were getting ready for a general discharge which would certainly have killed the whole of us, when a circumstance took place which completely turned the tables in our favor, and most justly punished the Chinese for their cold-blooded cruelty. Captain Bouchier had been observing the hostile attitude of the mandarins and soldiers, and being apprehensive for our safety, had got the after guns of the frigate to command the beach, so that when the Chinese troops were just on the point of firing the fatal volley, a couple of 32 pound shot came bowling in among them, which soon made them quit the jolly boat to attend to their own safety. I had scarce recovered from the momentary stupor into which amazement at the barbarity of the Chinese had cast me, when a confused crowd of mandarins, soldiers, and spectators, each flying for his life, danced before my eyes! a few moments before, they had, in defiance of the law of nations, attempted to take my life now the same measure they had meted out to me, was being amply measured out unto them again! scarce had they finished their menaces and loud protestations of defiance, ere they were scattered like chaff, every one seeking safety in flight save some ten or a dozen, whose carcasses remained on the beach, never to fly more!

On returning to the ship, as many guns as possible were got to bear on the fort and those junks which had in the morning been filled with soldiers, and we battered them at intervals for nearly a couple of hours, the fort was riddled at all points and nearly quite unroofed, still being well built we could not succeed in battering it down. In the meantime, the noise of our firing had attracted people from far and near, and the tops of the hills and all high places now quite crowded with men, women, and children as far as the eye could reach!

By order of Captain Bouchier the following document was drawn up in Chinese.

"The English military chief — hereby addresses this to the common people of Amoy, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

"Whereas, I, the said military chief, having received orders from my commanding officer to repair hither from the purpose of delivering an important letter which they ought in their turn to hand up to H. E. the admiral of the station, and fearing lest they might not understand our foreign manners and customs, did first upon my arrival address them a letter stating, that among all foreign countries a white flag was the emblem of peace, that the people making use of it were respected as good people and never injured, and that therefore relying upon this universally admitted law of nations, I should send some unarmed people ashore with a white flag to deliver said letter, whom I expected to be treated with kindness and respect. At the same time I gave them to understand distinctly that if they dared to fire upon my flag of truce, or otherwise injure my defenceless people, I should exact at their hands a dreadful vengeance.

"This, then, is to state, that yesterday, when I sent my first flag of truce, it was repulsed with threats and curses, a procedure quite unworthy the majesty of a great nation! But what is still worse, this day when I sent an officer in a little boat with five unarmed men, to deliver the said letter, and speak words of peace and kindness, your mandarins fired at them, and were within an ace of murdering the whole party! this is indeed most detestable! I, the military chief, could not but fire in return in order to save the lives of my own people, and avenge the unprovoked hostility of the mandarins! But I have no enmity against you the common people of the land, and if any of you have suffered injury from the fire of my ship, most sincerely do I lament it! and you must rather impute this to the mistake of your own mandarins, than to any bad intention on my part. Had I had any wish to kill you, what difficulty should I have had in laughing you by tens of thousands at a time! but such is far from my wish, and you have seen with your own eyes that I

"have confined my fire to the fort and soldier ships." This is issued for the right information of all the Chinese common people!"

Tsookwang, 20th year, 6th moon and 5th day.

This document was sent by the 2nd lieutenant, with two arm-and cutters, to be posted upon the wall of the fort, but before it could be done, the party who had landed were attacked by the Chinese soldiers, a captain Bourchier, feeling anxious lest the boat's crew should be cut off, hoisted the signal for their recall. They came back bringing with them the shields and spears of those who had been killed, and the above notice was afterwards put into a bottle and cast overboard, when a fisherman was observed to pick it up. An armed boat was next dispatched to cut the cable of a large junk lying near us (one of these which had been taken up for their troops) and set her on fire. This was done but the fire went out ere she had drifted half way up the harbour. The ship was then ordered to be got under weigh and about 4 p.m. we resigned the large town of Amoy once more to its amazed and panic-stricken inhabitants.

I consider the affair which took place off Amoy as likely to produce several important consequences. The common people witnessed our pacific but ineffectual attempts to deliver the letter entrusted to our charge, and they also witnessed their own mandarins and soldiers fire upon our unarmed boats. They heard the loud notes of defiance set up by their own troops and officers, the next moment they saw them flying before a despised, barbarian ship, each more anxious than the other to save his life. They saw their immense town at the mercy of the foreigners, and the perfect inability of their own soldiers to drive them away, and yet they saw victorious foreigners spare the town, and confine their vengeance to the cruel mandarins who commanded the affray. It is only to be regretted that we had not had a steamer which by being lashed to the Blonde might have taken her up in front of the town, when selecting the different public offices or mandarin courts, we might have battered them down one by one or blown them up. This would have served still more strongly to show the people, that our quarrel was with the mandarins alone and not with them. Perhaps, however, this was not absolutely necessary in our case, for it was not done in a corner, having been witnessed by at least a hundred thousand spectators! Moreover, the quarrel having originated concerning "a white flag," this will now be recognised all over the empire as the foreign emblem of peace.

As to the wisdom or propriety of delivering a communication of the kind at Amoy, that is not my province to discuss, but as to the necessity of doing what we did, I hereby solemnly declare and aver, that but for the merciful providence of almighty God, and the well-intended and well-directed fire of H. M. S. Blonde myself and every individual in the jolly boat had without doubt been most barbarously murdered!

The above narrative is true according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

On board H. M. S. Frigate Blonde, 7th July, 1840.
(Signed) R. THOM.

LETTER TO LORD PALMERSTON, (Morning Post, 31 April)

We find that the ministerial journals still continue to refer to the letter which certain merchants of the city of London addressed so opportunely to Lord Palmerston, at the close of the discussion of Sir James Graham's motion on the opium war, as a proof that in the general opinion of the merchants engaged in trade with China this war is just and just. We shall therefore state such facts in relation to this document, the cause and manner of its connection, and the individuals who subscribed it, as may assist the public to form a correct estimate of its value.

Ministers in declaring that the notes for opium surrendered by the merchants at Canton to Captain Elliot, and by him to the Chinese government, should never be paid unless the money could be obtained from the Chinese, had imparted to the mercantile body connected with the China trade a great indignation and prevailing motive—a distinct and palpable pecuniary interest in the amount of £450,000, to be paid to every man in their power the adoption of prompt and unequivocal measures of coercion. When the magnitude of this sum is considered, and the multiplied relations and dependencies with and upon each other which constantly subsist among merchants engaged in the same sphere of commerce, it is impossible to believe that any single house engaged in important transactions with China was exempt from the temptation to support the opium war which ministers had thus created. This reflection detracts very considerably,

it will be admitted, from the value of the signatures, respectable as some of them are, to the Palmerston letter. But it does more than this. It adds a stimulus to the value of the testimony against the policy and justice of the opium war which was given by the equally respectable and far more numerous body of China merchants who, in generous and patriotic disregard of their own immediate and pecuniary interests, refused to subscribe that document when urged to do so.

On the night preceding that of the division certain members of the house of commons who generally support ministers declared that, as the debate then stood, they should be compelled to vote in favour of Sir James Graham's motion. The number of members who were understood to entertain this feeling was seven or eight. It is not accurate to state, for the vote in the division was not so evenly split, that had even so many as five of the members who actually voted with ministers voted on the opposite side, the decision of the house of commons would have been fatal at once to the opium war and to the administration which had undertaken it. In this exigency the device of the letter from a body of merchants, to be used in the concluding speech of the debate, was suggested, and eagerly embraced. It might in appearance seem to be an apology for voting with their party in favour of an iniquitous and unprincipled war, to others, upon whom it did not impose. Mr. J. A. Smith and Mr. Crawford, both eminent mercantile men, both connected with the China trade, both interested personally or through their connections, in the opium trade (as the notes given by Captain Elliot are significantly termed), as well as in the opium trade generally, and both staunch supporters of the whig radical government, undertook to manage the affair as well as they could in the city. How well they managed it the reader already knows.

It has been explicitly said that among the signatures to the Palmerston letter are to be found those of eminent and highly respectable merchants, who generally oppose the measures of the present government. This is unfortunately true. But it may be remarked that if we are to allow any additional value to those particular signatures on that account, we should make an equal deduction from that of the signatures attached by mercantile gentlemen of the ministerial party.

Instead of engaging in a computation of the relative value of particular signatures, or the aggregate value of the whole of them, we shall enable the public to perform this office for themselves, by going regularly through the list, and stating with respect to each signature such particulars as have come to our knowledge. And however zealous we might be upon most occasions to assert the claim of conservatives to the first place, we shall in the present instance cheerfully yield the honour of precedence to the constant friends and systematic supporters of the opium war administration.

1. Mr. Larport.—This gentleman is a whig-radical. He is one of the partners in the house of Messrs. Cockrell and Co., which firm, although they are the agents in London of one of the Canton claimants upon government for opium surrendered (Messrs. Bohl and Co., whose claim for forty chests amounts to nearly £300,000) refused to unite with Mr. Larport in his support of the opium war. Mr. Larport's name was therefore, anonymous in the house of commons under the rally less important but more imposing designation of chairman of the East India and China association, a body which never authorised the employment of its name for any such purpose, and the great majority of whose members are much displeased that it has been so employed.

2. Briggs, Tharshers, Agraman, and Co.—These gentlemen are liberals in politics. Their mercantile existence is in connection with the China trade of recent date. They are the London agents of Messrs. Dutilleul and Co., of Canton, who claim and surrender Captain Elliot's obligations for 1,465 chests of opium surrendered, value £175,200.

3. Alexander George Wilson and Co.—All we have been able to learn of these gentlemen is that they are of the liberal school of politics. As East India or China merchants they are little known.

4. Small, Colquhoun and Co.—Liberals. They are the London agents for Messrs. Turner and Co., of Canton, and claim on account of this house for opium surrendered to Captain Elliot 71 chests, value £8,160.

5. J. S. Rigge, of the firm of Sanderson, Fyfe, Fox, and Co.—This very respectable firm are quakers. They have publicly repudiated the act of their junior partner. The Canton house of Fox, Rawson, and Co. is probably connected with them. The latter claims for opium surrendered to Captain Elliot 37 chests, value £3,624.

6. H. H. Lindsay.—Mr. Lindsay is a liberal, who has written several pamphlets, we believe, to incite the British government to the duty of imparting to the government of China sound principles of commerce, in trade, and politics, at the cannon's mouth. This gentleman is the son of Captain Lindsay, one of the East India directors, and was formerly one of the supercargoes of the honourable company. He is now a partner in the firm at Canton of Lindsay, Kerr, and Co.

7. Gregson and Co.—Liberals. They are the agents in London for the house of Macvicar and Co., of Canton, who are claimants and surrenderers of the opium convention. Mr. Gregson, on all questions of commerce or politics, invariably coincides with Mr. Larport.

8. Daniell, Dickson and Co.—Liberals. They are also connected with the above house of Macvicar and Co., of Canton.

9. Crawford, Colvin, and Co.—Whig-Radicals. They are connected with Messrs. Turner and Co., of Canton, who claim, as we have already seen, £8,000 for opium surrendered. Mr. Crawford was one of the managers of the letter controversy.

10. Larkins and Co.—Liberals. Little known in the trade.

11. Lyall, Brothers, and Co., of Great St. James.—We give two addresses to direct a very general misapprehension that the house which signed the letter of

Lord Palmerston was that of George Lyall, late conservative member for the city of London. These gentlemen are liberals. They are connected with Messrs. Turner and Co., of Canton, whose position we have already described.

12. Wainshaw and Co.—Liberals. These gentlemen have little if any thing to do with China, unless it be as large holders in the tea population. Their principal business is in the pickle line.

13. Gardiner, Urquhart, and Co.—Liberals. Very slightly if at all connected with China, otherwise than as they and their firm are very deeply embarked in the tea speculation.

14. John Hine.—Liberal. Formerly a captain in the mercantile service of the East India company. Closely connected with, and much influenced by, Mr. Jardine, who bowed at the dinner given to him at the Legion tavern that he was the greatest of all opium smugglers.

15. W. J. Hall and Co.—Mr. Hall is a Radical. The firm are wharfingers and packers. They have nothing to do with China, and their names were only introduced to lighten the list.

16. Alexander Matheson.—Liberal. This gentleman is a partner in the Canton house of the above-named Mr. Jardine.

17. James W. Smith.—Liberal. Little known, except as having lately filled the situation of boatswain in the service of the above-named Mr. Jardine, at Canton.

18. Walkinshaw, Skinner, and Co.—Liberals. These gentlemen are merchants at Bombay, and exporters of opium to China.

19. Magnus, Smith, and Co.—Whigs. The head of this firm is Mr. J. A. Smith, a partner, the contrivance chief manager of the letter trick. They are the London agents of Messrs. Jardine and Co., of Canton, and of H. H. Lindsay, of Canton, and claim on account of the latter for opium surrendered under the Elliot convention, 73 chests, value £9,571 10s. 4d.

20. Dallas and Co.—Liberals. Little known.

21. Wm. Drayner.—Liberal. Late a captain in the mercantile service of the house company. A considerable holder of tea, this being the only link that connects him with China.

22. C. S. Gover.—Liberal. Late the skipper of a country ship. Drayner is tea; otherwise not known.

23. Robert Erskine and Co.—Liberals. Not much known in the trade. They have correspondents at Bombay and Calcutta, who are engaged in the opium smuggling.

24. John Brightman.—Radical. The firm of Brightman and Co. did not sign. Mr. Brightman is of mixed blood, and made a fortune in India by the opium traffic with China. The firm is now concerned in opium and tea.

25. C. R. Reid and Co.—When this signature was read in the house of commons it was erroneously supposed to be that of Sir John Reid & Co., Mr. Reid is a partner in the Singapore house of Alexander J. Johnston and Co., deeply embarked in the opium trade.

Our readers will thus perceive that twenty-five of the thirty signatures to Lord Palmerston's celebrated and very lucky letter were those of whigs, whig-radicals, and radicals proper, many of whom had their strong motives besides their habitual political feelings to rush forward to the rescue of the endangered administration.

As to the remaining five signatures, by which conservative merchants reinforced this otherwise very feeble manifestation we readily and fully acknowledge that they are those of highly respectable and honourable men. We give their names to complete the list, with such information respecting them as may intimate their just value—always high—but, in this instance lower, probably, than it ever was before, or will ever be again.

26 and 27. J. H. Palmer and J. MacKillop.—These gentlemen are two members of the firm (consisting, we believe, of six partners) of Palmer, MacKillop, Dent, and Co.; and they signed the letter in their individual capacity as British merchants. The owner of the house is, we have a right to assume, with its senior partner, Mr. G. Palmer, the member for South Essex, whose excellent speech on Sir J. Graham's motion, and who a forthcoming motion on the same subject, have attracted the attention and commanded the respect of the community. The immediate interests and feelings of this important house must be in favour of the opium war, inasmuch as this course of policy affords them the only chance of recovering for their overpaid debts and contributions at Canton the large amount for opium surrendered under the Elliot convention which they have been instructed to claim. Messrs. Palmer, MacKillop, Dent, and Co. appear in the list of claimants, on behalf of Messrs. Dent & Co., of Canton; and their demand is for 2,246 chests of opium, value £71,910 12s. 4d.

28. Gilmistons, Kerr, and Co., agents for the Canton house of Lindsay, Kerr, and Co., of which H. H. Lindsay, above mentioned (No. 6) is a partner, and which is deeply embarked in opium transactions.

29. Hunter, Gager, and Co.—The London correspondents of Canton houses much concerned in opium transactions; and themselves considerable holders of tea.

30. Scott, Bell, and Co.—We find amongst the claimants Bell and Co., of Canton, who have probably some connection with Scott, Bell, and Co., of London. This claim house claims on the Elliot convention for fifty chests of opium, value £4,934 6s. 6d.

We have now analysed the entire list of signatures to the letter which gained for ministers their splendid majority of nine on Sir James Graham's motion, in such a manner as may enable members of parliament and the public at large to estimate the real value of this testimonial. We think we may safely conclude that whomever the question of the Chinese war is again discussed the same trick will not be repeated.

The analysis which we gave yesterday of the signatures to the letter to the merchants to Lord Palmerston on the China question, has, we find, created an extraordinary

a nation in the city. We intended this analysis to produce a sensation and are exceedingly glad that it has answered its purpose. Among the multitude of letters which we have received in consequence of our article there is only one which impeaches in a distinct and tangible manner any of its assertions. This is very gratifying to us, as we could not but be aware of our liability to error in dealing with a matter involving so many minute details. If we have given a pain in any respectable quarter, we regret it but the fault is not ours. We as merchants permit this name to be read in parliament for a political purpose they are one for the nation, political character, and cannot reasonably complain if their moral and political position is treated as a matter of public interest. This is inconvenient to them but to be treated in this commercial relation we know. But we also know that it is in their power to avoid the inconvenience, and that it is not in ours to avoid inflicting it when merchants, in aid of a political cause, step out of their proper sphere.

We subjoin, without further remark, two of the letters which we have received upon this subject—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—It is, perhaps, matter of small importance what may be the political opinions of an humble individual as myself, but still, as I am my name has been introduced in the leading article of this day's Morning Post, as a "Liberal," and a member of a house in China, "deeply interested in opium transactions," I have to request that you will do me the justice to insert in your columns this public contradiction of the accuracy of both these facts. If, by the term "Liberal," is implied a partizan of the present ministry, I believe it is false. Had I a voice in parliament, I should, on most questions of foreign and domestic policy, be found in the ranks of their firmest opponents. Ever since I could form an opinion I have been at heart a staunch conservative, a warm admirer of the ancient institutions of the country, and of that intimate union between Church and State by which sound religion and good government are mutually supported and maintained.

You are equally wrong in assuming that the Canton firm of Lindsay & Co. are "deeply embroiled in the opium trade." I have no hesitation in avowing that until the recent attempt of the Chinese government to put a stop to the trade, I saw no valid reason for avoiding it. The trade was sanctioned & recognized by both houses of parliament, & by the various governments of this country both conservative and whig; it owed its rapid increase and importance to the active support and tacit sanction it received from the executive government of China, and it was conducted with greater regularity, facility, and mutual confidence than any trade of similar magnitude in any part of the world. Under these circumstances, I maintain that no British merchant need feel ashamed in avowing his connection with the opium trade. When, however, the Chinese government commenced active measures for its suppression, then what was before merely nominally "smuggling," became so in reality, and from that period we entirely withdrew from all connection with it. I date from the attempt to execute a Chin-see in the square before the factories in Canton, and the consequent disturbance on the 12th of December, 1838. From that day the house of Lindsay & Co. has neither directly nor indirectly, for themselves or others, traded in or had any connection with opium, excepting by the surrender of every chest in their possession to Captain Elliot, in compliance with his positive injunctions to do so "for the service of her Britannic majesty's government."

I have to apologise for thus intruding my own affairs before the public, but every man has a right to defend himself when unjustly attacked. In conclusion, I cannot but express my deep regret that a question of such vital importance to the commercial and financial interests of Great Britain should have been allowed to degenerate into a mere matter of party politics. A cry is raised against the "opium war." Were such a thing possible as that England were about to attack the great but warlike empire of China for the purpose of forcing upon them a contraband trade, the voice of every honest man in the kingdom would be raised against so iniquitous a measure. I speak for myself alone, but I firmly believe that every individual who signed the letter to Lord Palmerston, which has called forth this attack, participated in these sentiments. Such is not the fact of the war with China, but it is for the purpose of forcing recognition on us as a barbarous government that Great Britain never can recognize the principle which they have acted on, of punishing the innocent in stead of the guilty; and that the lives and property of British subjects in all parts of the world have a claim to the protection of their country, so long as they conduct themselves with justice and propriety.—I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

H. H. LINDSAY.

22, Beekley square, April 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—I have read your remarks in this day's paper on the mercantile firms who signed the letter to Lord Palmerston on what is called the "opium war," and whilst I regret it to see you call the firm "Liberal" where it is very impudently as a party distinction, I regret still more with others, the signatures of whose firms were perhaps unnecessarily attached to such a document, the use to which it has now been applied.

In fact (as is well known), it was with-out any previous notice, carried out late in the day on which it was presented, at a time when few partners were present, by certain officious and inquisitive gentlemen, who are not unknown to you and others, and obtained signatures under the plausible representation (and in breach of trust) of being a duty owing to distant constituents, apart from private or partial feelings altogether.

Many of the partners of these firms on signing, were, to my knowledge, ignorant of the whole matter until the

appearance of Lord Palmerston's speech in the debate of next morning, and not a little astonished to find themselves suddenly and unexpectedly the supporters of a rickety administration which has been a curse to the mercantile interests of the country.

Why they have not said so since, or allowed it to be said for them by others, must be obvious to all who understand the feelings which exist between the members of a mercantile house.—I am, Sir, your most obedient,

A PATHEA.

London, April 30, 1840.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

August 18th, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| England | 4th May | Singapore | 1st Aug. |
| U. States | 10th March | Java | 10th July |
| Calcutta | 28th June | Manila | 15th Aug. |
| Bombay | 2d July | Austral-Asia | 10th May |

ARRIVED—12th Sir H. Compton, Boulogne, from Bombay and July, Singapore, 1st Aug. FALCON, Vincent, Scotland, Cunningham, from Liverpool 5th Manila. PITCHER, Stevenson, from Singapore 29th July.

PASSENGER.—Per Falcon, Wm. Macdonald, Esq. SAILED—Charlotte, Leichwager for Bombay. NEVIA VICTORIA, (Sp.) Salado, for Manila. 16th Mon. Young, for the British possession of Chusan.

PASSENGERS.—Per Mor, Andrew Jardine, Henry Holzgate, Esq. Per Charlotte, Mr. Bryant. Per Nerva Victoria, Don V. Cagigas.

UNDER DESPATCH.—For Liverpool, Litherland. For Singapore, Elizabeth, at 5 p. m. to day. For Manila and New York, Valparaiso, tomorrow.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.—American, Kosciuszko, Panama.

VESSELS LOADING.—For England, Isabella, Barrow, Psyche. For Bombay, Sir Herbert Compton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, Francis Yates, Emily Jane, Alexander Baring. From Liverpool, Chubar, Cheetah, Helen Stewart. John O'Gaunt. From Calcutta, Golconda (Transport), Moulmein. From Bombay, Adele, Fort William, Bombay Castle. From Madras, Husham.

H. M. S. expected.—Wanderer 18.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships. Melville 74 Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, C. B. capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas. Wellington 74 Commander Sir J. G. Bremer captain. Mailand Blenheim 74 Sir H. F. Newhouse. Drail 44 captain H. Smith. Blonk 44 capt. F. Bouchier. Alligator 26 captain Kuper. Volage 23 captain Elliot. Conway 25 capt. C. D. Bethune. Larne 20 capt. J. P. Blake. Nimrod, 20 captain Barlow. Alcester 10 capt. Mason. Pyralis 18 captain Anson. Cruiser 16 capt. Gifford. Hyacinth 18 captain Warren. Molest, 18 captain H. Eyres. Columbine, 16, captain T. J. Clarke. Rattlesnake (Troop Ship), captain Brodie. H. C. armed steamer Queen, captain Warden. Madagascar captain Deacy. Atalanta captain Rogers. Enterprise, captain West.

By the Sir H. Compton we received, on the 12th inst., the Bombay Courier from the 16th to the 30th of June; the Sydney Colonist from the 20th May to 13th June; the Port Phillip Gazette of 11th April 9th 16th and 20th of May; the South African Advertiser of the 25th and 28th of March, and Colonial Gazette from 11th to 25th of March and of the 15th and 22nd of April.

By the Sir H. Compton we also received, on the 15th instant, the Singapore Free Press of the 30th July, the Calcutta Courier, from the 3d to the 13th, and the Englishman from the 1st to the 13th of June. Bombay Times of 29th and 30th of May.

The Sesostris steamer entered Bombay harbour on the 16th of June, p. m.

The Sir H. Compton brought the May overland mail a few private letters per same mail having reached the consignees of the Mor on the 3rd, 4th inst.

H. M. S. Pique, 36, captain Boxer, sailed in April for Cronstadt, to bring home the English ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, the marquess of Clanricarde. H. M. S. Andromache, captain Bailes, sailed in April for the Cape of Good Hope, and H. M. S. Pearl commander Frankland, for South America.

We trust our readers will be much amuse-

ed with Mr. Thom's graphic description of the affair off Amoy.

We hear that Mr. Jardine, who is said to have acquired a fortune of £400,000 by the importation of opium into China, is to be the new candidate for Fettes, in the interest of H. M.'s ministers.—Post Galig. M.

Debate on Sir James Graham's motion.

The following members spoke *seriatim* in this debate. Sir J. Graham, Mr. Macauley, sir W. Follett, sir G. Staunton, the hon. Sydney Herbert—first night.

Mr. Hawes, Mr. Theagar (misdeed speech), Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Ward, Mr. G. Palmer,—second night.

Mr. Hogg, Dr. Lushington, Lord Sandon, sir J. C. Hobhouse, sir R. Peel, Lord Palmerston—third and last night.

We have republished only those parts of the speeches of Sir J. Hobhouse and Lord Palmerston, which we consider will be most interesting to our local readers, as we suppose the whole of them have perused the debate at length in the English papers received by the Sir H. Compton.

We shall offer a few remarks on the debate in our next number.

Sir J. Hobhouse next rose, and replied to the opposing speakers at considerable length, endeavouring to show that the object of the motion was to get a vote for party purposes.

"The right hon. baronet (Sir J. Graham) was very loud now in his indignation against this traffic. In 1832, when Mr. Grant, now Lord Glenelg, in his place in the house, entered into a long and eloquent detail of the intricate process by which this trade was carried on, the right hon. baronet, who then sat by the side of Mr. Grant as a colleague, was perfectly mute—he said not one single word on the subject. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. baronet on that occasion expressed no disapproval of the trade. No, the right hon. baronet reserved all his indignation at the traffic for this particular occasion (Hear, hear.) On that occasion, in fact, there was no member of the house who said anything about it, except, indeed, one solitary individual, Mr. Buckingham, who got up and exposed the whole traffic, and made a direct charge against the East India company, taking the occasion to mention that the trade in opium was so productive as to bring in a profit of 10.0 per cent., and that it was of such importance to the company, that their superintendent of the growth of opium at Patna received a larger salary than the chief justice of the court of King's Bench; adding, that while the company claimed to themselves the privilege of being the guardians of the law in India, and the conservators of the morals of the people of that country, and while they punished with the utmost severity any infraction of their own laws, they openly cultivated this drug for the purpose of smuggling it into China. That charge was made by Mr. Buckingham in the face of the house of commons; and did the right hon. gentleman opposite, who was sitting near Mr. Grant, say anything against it? Mr. Buckingham told them that the East India company had the monopoly of the cultivation of the poppy, and he charged the iniquities of the traffic on the company. Did any one rise to second Mr. Buckingham, or say a word in his favour? No one said a word, neither his right hon. friend the member for Plymouth, nor the hon. member for Newark, who he held up, was then a member; nor the noble lord the member for Liverpool. The noble lord the member for Liverpool was then a member of the house, say, more, he was a member of that very committee of 1832. (Cheers.) He heard all the evidence with respect to the smuggling of opium; all the iniquities flowing from it. He was full of his denouncing of it on the people of China, and, at the same time, of its bad effect on our whole commercial transactions. Yes, Lord Sandon, whose name appeared on the committee containing forty-five members, heard that evidence, and was, of course, a party to the report of the committee, but never made an objection to the opium traffic. (Hear, hear.) This was the new morality. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)"

Lord Palmerston spoke next, (after Sir R. Peel) and began by saying that whether the refutation of what had been advanced by the opposition upon the motion, he should not have thought a reply upon his own part at all necessary—

"If, indeed, the resolution of the right hon. baronet was not pointedly directed against that department of the government which he had himself the honour to conduct, he should undoubtedly, after what he must—without meaning any offence—be allowed to call a feeble contention of a motion, and a feeble enforcement of it in debate (loud cheers); and after the able manner in which many of his hon. friends near him had answered every statement, and had refuted every argument that had been adduced by hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house, he should, he said, have been contented if it had not been his duty to state some circumstances to the house connected with the affairs to which, as a member of the government, he had been a party to leave the question on the grounds on which it stood. (Loud cheers.)"

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1840.

In respect to the treaty about the letter of the Duke of Wellington, what did the letter to captain Elliot say?—
"I refer you to the instructions, and orders in council given by the preceding government; I have nothing better to tell you, than that you should strictly follow them. (Cheers.)"

Then, as to the instruction given to captain Elliot—
"The general instructions given to the superintendent were the same as those always given to every consular officer appointed to a foreign station. He was instructed to acquire all possible information—as to protect all British subjects—to mediate between British subjects and the government of the country. The right hon. baronet would find it difficult to point out any part of those instructions which empowered captain Elliot to expel such British ships and merchants from China as he or the Chinese authorities might consider were engaged in the contraband trade in opium."

Further, a court of admiralty and criminal jurisdiction had been established, as the very documents before the house would show. There was no civil court, it was true, but he (lord Palmerston) brought in a bill to establish such a court, and it was withdrawn from the opposition in the house of lords threatening their objections to the measure:—

"The right hon. gentleman who made this motion had represented that the powers proposed to be given to the admiralty court in China were excessive; on the other hand, the right hon. member for Tamworth made in a matter of a complaint that these powers had not been given. It would be extremely difficult for any person or for any government to exculpate themselves to the satisfaction of one of two parties who entertained such opposite opinions on the same point. (Hear, hear.)"

As to a naval force—
"He (lord Palmerston) had no hesitation in saying that all the naval force which was requisite had been furnished, and when so much was said of the position in which captain Elliot had been placed, it was to be remembered that when similar violent proceedings were instituted by the Chinese government against Lord Napier in the sixties, there were two British frigates outside the port, which did not in the slightest degree prevent the violence which was taking place against the British on shore. (Hear, hear.)"

The charge of not sending an ambassador—
"Certainly that was a proposition not undeserving of consideration. He (viscount Palmerston) must own, that took no at what had passed on former occasions when embassies were sent, considering the known disinclination of the government of China to enter into diplomatic relations with other powers, and considering that we had no particular proposition to make to them, unless it were to agree in putting down the opium traffic, he could not agree in the propriety of that course. An embassy to propose a treaty of commerce and alliance would not have the least chance of success. The only proposition that could be made to the Chinese government by such a mission was to concert in the means of putting down the trade in opium."

As to the blockade—
"Now, with respect to the blockade proclaimed by captain Elliot, and afterwards renewed, which was laid on the coast in consequence of the American merchants in the China waters to this blockade, but of this memorial he had only to say, that he had as yet received no copy of any such document. But he held in his hand a copy of a memorial addressed by these American merchants to their own government, which might be taken as a cool and deliberate expression of their opinion of the conduct of captain Elliot and of the British government generally in these affairs."

The noble lord then read the communication, dated Washington, 24th Jan. 1840.

Then his lordship read a second paper, signed by 30 principal merchants, dated April, 1840.

Lord Palmerston then concluded with three happy and forcible expressions his very powerful speech:—

"It was impossible to suppose that if the same indignities which had been heaped upon British subjects in China, down from the time of lord Napier's expedition to the present period, were to be persevered in, unresisted and undressed, it would be impossible to suppose that under such circumstances any British merchant could, with any regard to his safety or his self-respect, continue his commercial operations in those parts. (Hear, hear.) But the right hon. baronet, in the motion which he had submitted to the house, evaded all the real and substantial merits of the question—had evaded all the real circumstances and difficulties of the case, and had attempted by a side wind (hear, hear), bearing upon an incidental part of these transactions (hear, hear), either to cripple the measures which her majesty's government had adopted for the accomplishment of the objects which they had in view, or else to take the matter out of their hands in order that he (the right honorable baronet) on his colleagues might themselves reap the harvest of which her majesty's ministers had sown the seed. (Laughter and ironical cheers from the opposition.)—Then, perhaps, it was only out of kindness and compassion that the right honorable baronet came forward, nobly volunteering in his own person to bear the impending defeat."

(Ministerial cheers.) Thus, like generous enemies, who could sometimes show mercy, and give succor to a fallen foe, even on the field of battle, the fray being over, the right honorable baronet and his colleagues wished now to rescue her majesty's ministers from the perils which awaited them, and placing themselves in the breach to face the ruin and disaster which were to be expected from the impolitic orders which they had given. (Laughter, and loud cries of 'hear, hear.') But feeling, as he did, that the objects of this expedition would probably be accomplished without resorting to warlike operations, and that the demonstration of the British forces acting on the mind of the emperor of China might bring him to a sense of that justice which was said generally to inspire him, he (lord Palmerston) could not help hoping that these disputes might yet be brought to an amicable and happy termination. (Loud cheers.) The right honorable baronet had received a lesson last year of the inconvenience of delay, which did not appear to have been thrown away upon him. Last year the right honorable baronet moved for papers relating to the affairs of the east, which were produced; and this year he had almost killed the clerks of the foreign office in preparing these papers relating to China, the right hon. baronet thinking that no time at all could be required for their production; and he had actually broken through; he spoke the literal fact, broken through one of the floors of the foreign office with the weight of types accumulated in the printing of these papers. (A laugh.) Last year the right hon. baronet exhibited equal impatience for the India papers as that which he had manifested for these relating to China, but when they came the right hon. baronet found that he could not, consistently with the natural candour for which he was distinguished (laughter and cheers), bring himself to make any motion on the basis of such papers. (Hear.) The right hon. baronet therefore then gave up the subject in despair, and the result of the events of that year was such, that the right hon. baronet himself, and his party, had been compelled to concur which they did most cordially in a vote of thanks to the brave and gallant officers who had so ably executed what her majesty's ministers had so wisely planned. (Cheers and laughter.) This year, however, the right hon. baronet was determined not to fall into the same snare (a laugh), shrewdly suspecting that these very transactions now in course of progress might eventually lead to results equally successful and happy in China; and that, if he delayed till next year to do something with these papers, he might then have to second, instead of moving, a similar vote of thanks to the brave and gallant officers who would have accomplished the great objects now in their hands. (Loud cheering.) He had the utmost confidence that they would, upon this occasion, receive the support of the house, as he felt that they fully deserved it, in negating the motion of censure which had been brought against them."

We said in our last that we thought the merchant's letter to lord Palmerston deserved either little praise or censure; but the correspondence elicited by the remarks of the Morning Post, seems to prove that this letter is one of those productions which some years ago in London used to be styled of "hole and corner" notoriety; and if really so, it will neither serve the writers, the cause they advocate, nor the noble lord to whom it is addressed.

Batavia.—By the arrivals from Batavia during the week, we have received the Java court of 8th, 11th and 15th instant, from which we give the following Anger shipping report:—

July 1. Trer, J. L. Ship dwell from China 2nd May for Glasgow. 4 Falcon, from Liverpool 30th March, for Manila. Good Success Frigate, from China 21st May, for Bombay—P. and W. W. C. T. Bradford
7. Competitor, Pritchard, from Sydney 16th May, for Manila. 9 Grotnus, (Am.) Williams, from Boston, 12th March, for Manila.

Private letters of 16th March (July) state that the Batavia market continued excessively dull both for imports and produce. Some small parcels of

Batavia Coffee had been sold at £37, and Padang at £39 per picul. Good greyish white sugars had been sold at £134 and ordinary Jacatra at £121 per picul. No restrictions in Tin.

The Potentilla and Clyde had been chartered for Holland at £4 15 and £5—and more tonnage was wanted. No freights for London offering.

The Urgent was the last arrival from England—and was to leave for Singapore soon after the Catharina Cornelia. The Margaretha passed Anjer on the 14th instant. The Jupiter from Liverpool had not arrived.—Sing. F. P. 30 July.

In again presuming to give our cotemporary a word of advice, in which we would recommend more caution in some particular subjects on which, in his zeal to inform the public, he is much too prone to believe and publish unfounded rumours;—or should the rumours rest on some respectable authority, still the particular circumstances of the case and the individual concerned as well as the general circumstances of all foreigners in China, demand much more attention than our cotemporary is in the habit of observing to them—in thus again offering our advice we trust he will no longer attribute to us wrong motives, or, indeed, any other than those which we consider are involved in our duty to the public.

In the leading article of his last number, headed—examination in Canton of Mr. Vincent Stanton—we first—to show how loosely and incorrectly he writes—correct the opening lines.—"We stated last week that Mr. Vincent (not Frederick as we erroneously named him) Stanton,"—what confusion and mis-statements are in these few words:—he did not state last week that Mr. Vincent (and by the awkward construction of the sentence these Christian appear to be surnames); if he did, he could not have erroneously named him, Frederick, but our cotemporary meant to say—Mr. Vincent Stanton (whom, in our last number, we erroneously named Mr. Frederick Stanton) disappeared, as we have already stated, &c." We have noticed this trifling circumstance to show that if our cotemporary will not take the trouble to trim his thoughts on so trivial a matter, he is as likely to confound himself and readers on matters of more importance; for instance:—and another instance of singular inconsistency.—Aluding to captain Smith, of H. M. S. Druid, our cotemporary says.

"Many are the reports as to the time of conduct left by to be adopted by the gallant officer, which we forbear to mention, certain as we are that the very best will be done."

This expression of unbounded confidence in a British officer we cannot blame, although a caviller might say that it betrays something like the feeling of one of captain Smith's toastmasters; but how is it to be reconciled with the following reflective observations in the very next article, on "the pretty generally received report of the execution of a Lascar and a Chinese in Canton."

"Nine days have now elapsed since Mr. Stanton's abduction, and yet nothing so far as we can learn with any certainty, had been done to obtain his release. We know not the reasons for this delay, which, unaccountable as it appears and prolonging as it does the sufferings of what Mr. Stanton is exposed, we have every reason to believe does not arise from apathy or indifference to the fate of his countryman in H. M. S. senior naval officer."

The editor of the C. P. can thus write us we have italicized his lines, in the same sheet that contained the letter from the British subjects in Mass. to captain Smith, and that officer's reply, in which he says—"The deputy superintendent has addressed H. E. the governor demanding his interference for the restoration of this individual, and I have myself had an interview with H. E. on the same subject, who I am convinced will use every effort to obtain his release; &c."

Now this is not only strange, but trust, and we believe the toadysm of the C. P.

virgin confidence and his ill expressed, I know acquittal of captain Smith's motives for the delay—unaccountable as that appears,—will be treated with equal contempt by that off. v.

By "the mischief has been done," we know our contemporary means mischief,—active proceedings "drums, guns, trumpets, blunderbusses, thunder"—but why did not he at once plunge in medias res, and avoid the unhandsome reflections he has made—we sincerely believe unconsciously—on the British community, on captain Smith, the deputy superintendent, and H. E. the governor of Macao.

And we are here naturally led to remark that, with the exception of the capture of Mr. Stanton—who has been in the habit of exposing himself, beyond the reach of all rescue or help, much too incautiously—that the neutrality of Macao, as far as respects the personal safety of Englishmen within the city, or without at proper hours, has been well maintained by the strict discipline of the troops, the vigilance of their watch and guard, and the firmness and constant personal inspection of the governor; the anxiety of this gallant officer for the safety of the persons and property of the English, we know to have been constant and excessive; and we also know that he has had formidable difficulties to contend with. It is unnecessary for us to refer to H. E.'s own letters to prove the peculiar circumstances of the city of Macao; we here merely remark that bound, as it is, by treaties to the Chinese empire—the first great question for municipal consideration & safety—it must have been a task of the greatest difficulty and delicacy to have proceeded so long and so well, giving just cause of offence to none; and all circumstances duly considered, ample cause of satisfaction to all.

We have said Mr. Stanton exposed himself incautiously; but we do not say this in censure, for many others have been as incautious, particularly ourselves; nor, on second thoughts, could we have a right to expect protection from the guns of the Gibraltar fort, had we been seized and secreted in a Chinese boat at or before 5 A. M. even were there guns mounted on the northern side, which there are not.

The publication of the "examination," as our contemporary terms it, as such, we consider to be highly reprehensible; it must have proceeded from a voracious appetite for all kinds of reports, authenticated or not, concerning Mr. Stanton, and then with an unconquerable inclination to discharge them undigested before the public.

Such insatiate desire in a journalist, on such a subject, is deserving of severe refection; it is cruel to the relations and friends of the unfortunate individual; it is also thoughtless and cruel to the foreigners still in Canton.

This so called and unauthenticated "examination" will be carried to Singapore by the ship sailing to day, from whence it will speedily be transmitted to all parts of the world; when a lapse of a few days may restore Mr. Stanton to his countrymen, who will then be able to give his own history of his capture and sufferings.

Since writing the above, we have heard that one motive given for Mr. Stanton's seizure was his taking a personal share in the distribution of rice to the Chinese poor of the village of Mong-ha, and that he was seized as Mr. Gutzliff's son.

The following circular was sent round yesterday.

Macao, 17th August, 1840.

SIR,—As the British community residing in Macao must be deeply interested in the fate of Mr. Stanton, lately seized by the Chinese, I have now to request you will be pleased to make known to them, that assurances have been received from the governor of Macao by H. M.'s officers, that the "taou-tae, Yih, left Macao at 7 P. M. on the 11th instant, for the sole purpose of laying before the viceroy, Lin, the strongest demands for the release of the aforesaid British subject;—and H. E. has been kind enough to state that he will make known at the earliest period the result of this officer's mission.

I have &c.

(Signed) M. SMITH,

Commanding the blockading squadron.

To ———, Esq. and other British subjects in Macao.

SCHOONER BOMBAY.—(Communicated.)

On the 10th ultimo a severe gale was experienced on the west coast. It came on from the northward and westward about day light; when it commenced the Bombay was at anchor under the west side of Mongchow island; she got under weigh, about 7 A. M. and endeavored to beat up to the anchorage under *Hawchuane* (where the *Snipe* had previously anchored) but failed fetching in, the gale having increased and hauled to the northward and eastward. The gale increasing fast, she found it impossible to fetch back to her original anchorage under Mongchow, so hove to: 10 A. M. she was still hove to and driving fast to sea: the *Ryan* and *Antares* in sight lying to under bare poles. We learnt afterwards from these two vessels, that they lost sight of the *Bombay* about 15 to 20 miles to the southward of *Hawchuane*. Two days subsequent to this the "*Ryan*," in returning to the anchorage under *Hawchuane*, passed a quantity of wreck, which, from the description we knew to belong to the *Bombay*. There can be no doubt of her being lost. We suppose that a sea must have struck her and carried away her sky-light and that she must have immediately filled and gone down. She was totally unprepared for bad weather, having no hatches to secure or protect her sky-light: in fact she was in the same state as when she used to ply on the river as a passage boat. It is to be hoped that the loss of the *Bombay* will be a warning to parties sending vessels of her class and unprotected condition to the coast. Besides, such small vessels run imminent risk of being captured by the Chinese.

SLAVE TRADE.

The following is a list of American vessels engaged in the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, during the spring and summer of 1839, whose names have been communicated to the secretary of the navy by Thomas Buchanan, governor of Liberia, and agent of the United States government for captured Africans:

The *Venus*, of Baltimore, a ship of 466 tons, sailed in April with 360 slaves on board for the Havana, Wm Phillips, master. She is now, in November, reported to be back on the coast fully armed, and prepared for resistance. On her last voyage she cleared, after paying all expenses, \$200,000.

The *Traveller*, a Baltimore schooner, after coasting here for some weeks, collecting rice, &c. for the factories, sailed in May with a full cargo of slaves for the Havana. She is reported to be again on the coast.

The *Wyoming*, captured by H. B. M. brig Buzzard, and sent to the United States.

The *Eagle*, of Baltimore—sent home by a British cruiser.

In April, two American schooners were sent into Sierra Leone by H. B. M. brigs *Lyle* and *Saracen*, completely fitted for the slave trade. The court would not receive them on account of their being Americans.

The *Hugh Boyle*, of Baltimore, a schooner of 120 tons, sailed in the spring with 130 slaves on board. She returned a short time since from Havana; and about

the middle of October, sailed again from the Gallinas with a full cargo of slaves on board.

The *Mary Ann Cascard* was taken, fitted for the slave trade, and sent into Sierra Leone by lieut. Keller, of H. B. M. brig *Brisk*. The court would not receive her; and lieut. Keller was merced in damages for violating the American flag. Two weeks after she was taken with more than 200 slaves.

The *Lago* was taken by the *Terremont*, and carried into Sierra Leone, completely fitted for slaves. The court refused to receive her. Not long afterwards she was taken by the *Saracen* just as she made way with the American flag and papers, and had the Spanish up at the time; consequently, she was condemned and cut up.

The *Euphrates*, of Baltimore, taken by lord F. J. Russell, delivered to me in July, and sent to Philadelphia in August.

The *Jack Wilding*, of Baltimore, schooner, Wm. Young, commander, taken in British Acre, full cargo and 11000 doubloons, by H. B. M. brig *Dolphin*.

The *Waukeen*, captured at New Castles in July; then under Spanish, but a short time before, under American colors, (of New Orleans.)

The *Victoria*, of New Orleans, on this coast during most of the summer, under American colors, doing business for the slaves. She sailed from here with about 400 slaves, and was captured under Spanish colors at St. Jago de Cuba, with 270 slaves on board, the rest having perished.

The *Rebecca*, of Baltimore, taken under Spanish colors and sent into Sierra Leone and condemned. Her American papers and flag were found on board of her, with a letter from her owner, J. Murphy of Baltimore, directing the captain how to proceed; to destroy the American colors and papers when the slaves should be received, &c.

The *George Cook*, of Baltimore, Wm. Weems, master, sailed in September from Rabendo, with 380 slaves on board.

The *Butterfly*, American brigantine, captured in British waters and carried into Sierra Leone.

My *Boy*, a schooner of New Orleans. Last year, she sailed from the coast with a full cargo of slaves. In October last she was captured at British Acre, fitted for the slave trade, J. Harvey, master.

Charleston, of Charleston, sailed from Gallinas in January last, with 30 slaves.

Hyperion of Baltimore, Wm. Hackland, master, some time on the coast under American colors; in November, 1835, she was taken under Spanish colors, and condemned.

Mary Cushing, of Baltimore, once taken, brought into Sierra Leone, and cleared on account of her American character; in October, 1830, she was captured with 427 slaves on board—captain, American.

Sarah and *Princille*, schooners, of Boston—cleared on account of her American character.—Ibid.

A DIARY IN AMERICA.

BY CAPTAIN MAHRYAT.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN BANKER.

The distress for change has produced a curious remedy every man is now his own banker. Go to the theatres and places of public amusement, and instead of change you receive an I. O. U. from the treasury. At the hotels and oyster cellars it is the same thing. Call "for a glass of brandy and water, and the change is fifteen tickets, each "good for one glass of brandy and water." At an oyster shop eat a plate of oysters and you have in return seven tickets, good for one plate of oysters each. It is the same every where. The barbers give you tickets good for so many shaves; and were there beggars in the streets, I presume they would give you tickets in change, good for so much philanthropy. Dealers in general give out their own bank notes, or, as they are called here, "skin plasters," which are good for one dollar, and from that down to two and a-half cents, all of which are redeemable, and redeemable only upon a general return to each payments.

Hence arises another variety of exchange in Wall street.

"Tom, do you want any oysters for lunch to-day?"

"Yes!"

"Then here's a ticket, and give me two shaves in return."

YANKEE POLITENESS.

There is no part of the world, perhaps, where you have more difficulty in obtaining permission to be alone, and indolence in a reverie, than in America. The Americans are as gregarious as school boys, and think it an incivility to leave you by yourself. Everything is done in crowds, and among a crowd. They even prefer a double bed to a single one, and I have often had the offer to sleep with me made out of real kindness. You must go "east of sunset" (or west of sunset) if you would have solitude.

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 do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
 do. Continued for 3 months \$ 0.

VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1840.

NO. 34.



FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
THE American Brig WILLIAM OF
NEW YORK, Burthen Tons 134.
 Apply to her commander.

Captain UNDERWOOD.
 or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FREIGHT TO MANILA.
THE fast Span. Brig SAN JOAQUIM,
 will take Freight for MANILA and be
 dispatched in a few days. Apply to
 Sa. B. BARRETTO.
 or to Mr A. FLETCHER.

Macao, 21 August, 1840.



FOR SALE.
THE Portuguese Brig "BRILLANTE,"
 of 300 Tons, and all her stores.
 For further particulars apply to P. J.
 MAREAL at the Shop "Campe de Sm. Francisco" where
 an inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.
 Macao, 20th July, 1840.



FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Portuguese Brig GENEVEA,
 of 185 Tons burthen, apply to
 Mr. P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

JUST PUBLISHED: (with entirely new types) **PORT-
 FOLIO CHINESE:** or a collection of authentic Chi-
 nese state papers illustrative of the history of the present
 position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages,
 half the page the original Chinese, and the other half,
 the English translation by J. LEWIS STUCK. With notes, and
 an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price \$2.
 per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves,
 or to send home, can be supplied.

**VICCAJEE MEEJEE'S CONSTITUTE & S'
 INSURANCE OFFICE OF BO-BAY.**

THE undersigned are prepared to grant policies in this
 office to an extent not exceeding \$ 15000 on any
 one vessel, payable in Bombay.
 Macao, 11th August 1840. **RUSSELL & Co.**—Agents.

NOTICE.—The estate of the late Mr. RICHARD
 TURNER would to have any interest or responsibil-
 ity in our firm on 30th June, 1839.
 Macao, July, 1840. **TURNER & Co.**

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
 WILLIAM JARDINE in our establishment ceased
 this day. The business will in future be conducted by
 the remaining partners, JAMES MATHESON, HENRY
 WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON, and ANDREW JARDINE.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Macao 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
 ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the
 30th June 1839; and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES
 DAWSON is admitted a Partner from this date.
 China, 1st July, 1840. **DENT & Co.**

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
 WILLIAMSON DENT in our firm ceased from this date.
 China, 30th June, 1840. **DANIELL & Co.**

With reference to the above notice of the retirement
 of Mr. WILLIAMSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL
 & Co. the business will be continued from the 1st proximo
 under the same firm by the remaining Partners, Mr.
 JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART
 DANIELL, whose procurations is held by the undersigned
W. C. LEGGITT.
JOHN H. CANNAN.
 China, 30th June 1840.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China
 under the firm of Messrs. ADAM & Co. will cease
 from this date. Parties having claims against the firm
 are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before
 the 1st proximo, after which date the enclosed transac-
 tions will be conducted by Messrs. Wm & Thos. GAN-
 NELL & Co.
 proc. **BIBBY ADAM & Co.**
THOMAS EDMOND.
 Macao, 20th June, 1840.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

W E beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded in
 the business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMES
 McCrackan & Co., here, and at Calcutta.
 Our firm in this city is as subjoined; that at Calcut-

ta, JAMESON & Co.; and at Canton, our firm will con-
 tinue, JAMESON & HOW. Mr. CUTBERTSON becoming a
 Retainer of it. We are, Your most obedient Servants.
JAMESON, CUTBERTSON, & HOW.

Signatures at Glasgow of
 GEORGE JAMESON. { (Signed) JAMESON,
 JOHN CUTBERTSON. { CUTBERTSON, & HOW.
 JAMES HOW. — (absent in China.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above circular,
 issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further,
 that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta,
 is admitted a partner, from this date, in our establish-
 ment of JAMESON & Co., there, and of JAMESON &
 HOW in China.
 Macao, 1st July, 1840. **JAMESON & HOW.**

FOR SALE.

APPEAR AT CAPINGMOON.
 240 Chests Fresh Scented Orange Pekoe tea.
 200 City Boxer superior Pekoe & Padre Souchoong tea
 1000 Chests Good Hyson tea. Apply to
 Sr. CAMILLO A. SOUSA, at Capingmoon,
 or G. GONZAGA, at Macao,
 Macao, 16th August, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

A Supply of FINE CHAMPAGNE, LAFITTE in 3d. & 4th
 LAFITTE in 2d. & 3rd. do. and LAFITTE in 1st. do.
 also GRAUD LAROSE from BALGUERIE & Co.
 Apply to
 ALBION HOTEL, first N. E. on the Praya Grande.
 Macao, 31st July, 1840.

MANILA CIGARS

FOR SALE.—4th. SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS. Apply
 at the Canton Register Office.

T LET.—A large and spacious house with ventilat-
 ed, with splendid Gardens in Praia de Montu-
 cado, lately occupied by Messrs. Turner & Co. Apply to
FELIPE JOZE DE FREITAS.
 Praia do Manduco

For sale at the Godowns of F. J. Freres, in Praia Manduco.
 Red and White Superior Libon Wine in quarter casks,
 Malaga Wine in Pipes and Barrels of different sizes.
 Malaga in small casks.
 Caravellos in do.
 Port in do.
 Port, Malaga, Muscatel and Caravellos Wines in bottle
 Liqueurs.
 2 Pianos, being 1 forte piano and piano forte.
 2 Handsome 8 Light Lamps.
 1 Anchor and chain, 75 fathoms long.
 Molasses and Banava Wood.
 A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—HOBBSBURGH CHARTS OF THE EAST
 COAST OF CHINA, price \$6. each. Apply to
 W. S. BRYD.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office
 A NARRATIVE of the late war and proceedings
 in Canton, &c. by John Sluie, Editor of the Canton
 Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal
 edicts relating to opium that were published in the
 years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting
 opium, with various other documents, including the me-
 morials from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and
 from the British merchants in China, dated in September
 last, the edict which contain d the imperial orders to
 exclude the English far ever, from the ports of China,
 and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the emperor
 recommending the massacre of all foreigners. Price \$2.
 A few inter-aved copies \$24.

EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE LETTER TINGHAI CITY.
CHUHAN, 15 JULY.

"On the evening of Wednesday the 8th July,
 I landed at Chusan; at the landing place there is a
 town consisting of one large and two or three small
 streets, not unlike part of the Bannan suburbs, which
 is called the outer city. This is joined by a paved
 road to the city of Tinghai, which is about 3 of a
 mile from the beach.

It seems that on the 4th inst., the Chinese admiral
 and other mandarins had been invited to board the
 Wellesley, when — pointed out to them her large
 guns, and explained the irresistible effects of the
 broadside of a man of war; to all of which the admiral
 (being a dull, stupid man, as — says) merely replied
 "it is very true, you are strong and I am weak."
 I know it is of no use resisting, still I must fight."
 Or words to that effect. On the morning of the 5th,
 as the troops were preparing to land, the Wellesley
 fired a shot, calling upon the Chinese admiral to

surrender, but the admiral returned his fire from his
 junks and a few wretched guns on shore, with con-
 siderable spirit. Some say he only fired one round,
 others say more, but the guns were badly served,
 and though many of the shot struck the ships, yet
 they did no execution. The fire was then returned
 from the Wellesley, Conway, Alligator, and Cruiser,
 and in one minute more all the Chinese troops had
 disappeared. The English then effected their landing
 without opposition, and the officers commenced des-
 troying the wine stores, in order to prevent the
 soldiers and sailors from getting intoxicated. The
 outer city appears to have been a perfect depot for
 samshoo; in fact, this seems to be the great product
 of the island; for though the officers broke several
 thousand large jars, until the samshoo "flowed through
 the streets in sounding torrents," yet plenty remained
 to fill several sailors drunk, and these — chiefly
 men of the transports who rowed the troops on shore
 — setting to work with a will, and being zealously
 seconded by the Chinese boat people and peasantry —
 in the course of few hours the outer city was literally
 gutted. I passed through the place on the 8th —
 all the shops — there are few dwelling houses in the
 outer city — had been broken into and looted; the
 streets were still flooded with stagnant samshoo,
 which emitted an intolerable stench. I felt a strong
 inclination to vomit as I passed through the disgusting
 filthy streets; never did I behold a place so likely to
 produce the yellow fever or the plague. I have
 since been down there several times, and every time
 the stench appears to get more intolerable. Some
 people say that it is perfectly impossible to clear
 out these worse than Augean stables, and that the
 best plan will be to set fire to the whole concern,
 and begin it anew. But to return to our tale. On the
 5th a couple of shells were pitched into the city,
 but still there was no sign of truce held out; on the
 contrary, they kept firing with their matchlocks on
 our pickets. On the morning of the 6th our troops
 advanced to storm the city of Tinghai; they found
 the bridge over the canal, or moat, that extends
 nearly all the way round, broken down; the gates
 were shot, and not a soul upon the ramparts. Some
 of our soldiers climbed over the walls, and opened
 the gates, when we found the city utterly deserted
 by its inhabitants. All the houses were shut up,
 and the silence of death reigned through all the
 streets. The people had availed themselves of the
 breathing space allowed them on the previous night
 to remove their families and valuables into the interior,
 and we think that by far the greater part of them have
 since crossed over to the mainland.

The Chinese, no doubt, expected to be put to the
 sword and their women abused; this, indeed, is as
 they would have treated us, having no idea of what
 we call "civilized warfare." No one has been killed
 in cold blood that I am aware of. Our European
 soldiers, especially the 26th, have conducted themselves
 very well; and all the excesses that have taken place
 at Tinghai are chiefly laid to the door of the Bengal
 volunteers; indeed, the Chinese get on very much
 better with our Europeans than with the native troops.
 Since our arrival here, the government has been
 directed by brigadier general Burrell, who has taken
 up his quarters at the military commandants. Under
 him Gutzlaff has managed the civil department pro-
 tem, and lives with my humble servant at the chief
 magistrate's public court. — It is said, will
 assume the duties of chief magistrate tomorrow; even
 I felt anxious to be "dressed in a little brief authority,"
 and actually passed around to Gutzlaff for two or three
 days, but found it to be such a thankless office —
 that of a mandarin — that I was infinitely better
 pleased to get rid of it than ever I was to get
 into it. For instance, if a man could speak good
 mandarin I would listen to his complaint; but if
 he could only speak the patois of the place — which
 none of us can understand well — I would promptly
 dismiss him with his grievances unredressed; for
 which the lord forgive me, and yet you must not
 judge too harshly of me. The Chinese people are
 quiet and inoffensive; they like anything rather than
 hard blows; but a more subtle, lying, and thievish
 race it never was my luck to live among. E. G. — A
 fellow petitioned me, saying that his old mother was
 dead and begged permission to carry out her coffin.
 His petition appeared to me to be perfectly reason-
 able, and I concluded that this man was a model of
 filial affection. But when the coffin was passing

through the gate, one of the sentries lifted up the lid with his bayonet, and found it full of the richest silks.

Another time, a dyer by profession petitioned me, saying that he had been carrying out his wife's and another's clothes, when they were taken from him by the guard at the north gate. My heart was touched; I saw in "my mind's eye" the poor females shivering with cold and wet on the tops of the hills, and actually walked a mile and a half with the man—leaving my business for the express purpose—to get him back his wife's and another's clothes.

When we got to the north gate we found a great many clothes which had been detained during the day. I told my friend to set at his wife's and mother's from among the lot; the rogue lost no time in helping himself to some of the best, and the theft was discovered too late to be remedied. The real Simon Pure, who had lost the good clothes, worried me with his petitions for two days, praying me to get them back, but I could do nothing for him.

On another occasion, when passing before the eastern gate, I saw a simple-looking fellow carrying out two large panniers full of ashes. It struck me—"thou must be a very honest innocent fellow indeed to carry dust and ashes when others won't look at less than silks and satin." So I put my foot on one of his panniers, and found it filled with beautiful silk and fur clothing and money at the bottom, and the other pannier contained the same things. His wretched gear, the simple-looking fellow set down and confinement for the trick, and the clothes and money were restored to the rightful owner. Such are a few specimens of the Chinese people at least of such an age left to us—for I believe that every respectable individual has left the place.

[To be continued.]

Extracts from the Blue Book.

Passports, and surrender of opium.

INCLOSURE 13 IN No. 140.

Captain Elliot to the governor of Canton.

Canton, March 25th, 1839.

ELLIOT, &c., moved by urgent considerations affecting the safety of the lives and property of all the men of his nation, and the maintenance of the peace between the two countries, respectfully claims passports for all the English ships and people at Canton, within the space of three days that this application reaches y. e.'s hands: so that they may all be set at liberty, and depart outside in peace, with their property, within ten days after the passports are issued. And Elliot further requests, that y. e. will be pleased to grant them boats for the removal of their persons and property, with guards to protect them from the violence of the lower orders. And if Elliot shall not hear that the passports are granted within the space of three days from the date that this application reaches Y. E.'s hands, he will be reluctantly driven to the conclusion, that the men and ships of his country are forcibly detained, and act accordingly.

Elliot cannot conceal from y. e.'s his deep and sorrowful conviction, that the peace between the two countries is placed in imminent jeopardy by the late unexplained and alarming proceedings of this government.

And in the name of the sovereignty of his nation, he declares himself free from the responsibility of all the consequences that may arise

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

INCLOSURE 14 IN No. 140.

Captain Elliot to the governor of Canton.

Canton, March 25, 1839.

ELLIOT, &c., sincerely anxious to fulfil the pleasure of the great emperor, as far as it may be in his power, and as soon as it is authentically made known to him, respectfully requests that y. e. will be pleased to appoint an officer to visit him this day, to the end that all matters may be peacefully adjusted.

And if Elliot is left at liberty to communicate with the men and ships of his nation at Whampoa, he will solemnly pledge himself that he will take care that they do not repair to the provincial city under the apprehension that he and all the people of his nation are prisoners and without food, thus producing conflict and disturbance.

Elliot therefore moves y. e. to let the native servants return to their occupations, to permit the supply of provisions, and to remove all the barriers from before the factories. By such means, confidence and tranquillity will be restored in the minds of all men, both native and foreign.

Elliot has, in all respects, since he filled the station of superintendent, manifested his earnest desire to keep the peace, and fulfil the pleasure

of y. e.; and, as an officer of his country, he now asks for reasonable treatment for himself and all the men of his nation, and claims y. e.'s confidence in his peaceful dispositions on this occasion of perilous jeopardy.

It may sometimes happen, when Elliot addresses y. e. concerning affairs, that unsuitable terms find place in his communications; and whenever that be the case, he entreats y. e. to believe that the circumstance is attributable to the want of perfect familiarity with the native language, and never to any intention to manifest disrespect to the high officers of this government, which would expose him to the severe displeasure of his own sovereign.

And he has now to request that y. e. will be pleased to return him the address he submitted this morning.

With highest consideration &c.

(Signed.) CHARLES ELLIOT.

INCLOSURE 16 IN No. 140.

The prefect of Canton to Captain Elliot.

(The prefect now states the commands of the commissioner, as received through the governor. Ed.)

"The unintelligibility of the style of his address, it is not worth while minutely to discuss. Nor is it necessary that I should reiterate the commands which I have already given."

"I have now merely to lay on Elliot the responsibility of speedily and securely arranging these matters, the delivery of the opium, and the giving of bonds in obedience to my former commands."

If he can take the opium on board the store ships, and at once deliver it up entirely, it will of course be the duty of me, the commissioner, to give him encouragement and stimulus to exertion."

The commissioner's answer to captain Elliot's request, that an officer should be appointed to visit him, our local readers will find in the "Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China"—page 63.

Captain Elliot to the Imperial Commissioner.

Canton, March 27 1839.

ELLIOT, &c., has now had the honour to receive, for the first time, your excellency's commands, bearing date the 20th day of March, issued by the pleasure of the great emperor, to deliver over into the hands of honourable officers to be appointed by your excellency, all the opium in the hands of British subjects.

Elliot must faithfully and completely fulfil these commands; and he has now respectfully to request that your excellency will be pleased to indicate the point to which the ships of his nation, having opium on board, are to proceed, so that the whole may be delivered up.

The faithful account of the same shall be transmitted as soon as it is ascertained. (Signed) Charles Elliot.

Capt. Elliot to V. Palmerston, March 30, 1839.

"The justification of this immense responsibility will need more full development than it would be desirable, or indeed practicable to make in my present condition. I am without doubt, however, that the safety of a great mass of human life hung upon my determination.

For if I had commenced with the denial of my control over the subject, the high commissioner would have seized that pretext for reverting to his measures of intimidation against individual merchants, obviously the original purpose, but which my sudden appearance had disturbed. If I had persevered in this course of representation, he would have forced the whole into submission by the protracted confinement of the persons he should determine to seize; and judging from the tenor of his proclamation and general conduct, I am fully warranted in saying by the sacrifice of their lives."

"The forced and separate surrender of all this immensely valuable property by individual merchants, without security of indemnity and protection, must have led to some desperate convulsion in India and England, which might have embarrassed the queen's government in an incalculable degree."

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston. (Received September 21, 1839.) Canton, April 6, 1839. My lord, I cannot say without regret, taking up the

narrative from the date of Mr. Johnson's departure to Macao on the 3d instant.

The blockade has not relaxed,—indeed, judging from the increased revenues with which we receive information from below, the reverse is the case.

We are without further intelligence than I recorded in my last despatch. In other respects our situation is the same.

Yesterday forenoon, Howqua and Mouqua visited me, and I brought me the drafts of bonds, which they said had just been placed in their hands by an officer deputed by the high commissioner. I returned it to them; but in the course of the afternoon, they left a copy of the same paper with the general chamber of commerce.

Last evening, I received the accompanying official paper on the same subject, to which I made no reply; and this afternoon a direct address from the high commissioner himself, joining the execution of this monstrous instrument. To-morrow, being Sunday, he fully need be satisfied; but on the next day I shall return the answer, unqualified, and if we are ever free, the more practical and reply will be the withdrawal of all the queen's subjects from the grasp of this government. It has seemed to me, however, that the direct avowal of such a purpose at present would have the effect of increasing the great risks and discomforts of our situation. Trade with China at any point remote from the station of our ships, as I have already observed to your lordships, is no longer a possible state of circumstances.

On reconsidering the public correspondence already transmitted, I find that the high commissioner fully favours our actual condition of imprisonment, on my intention to make my escape, taking with me Mr. Dent.

The facts shall answer his excellency. On the 10th ultimo all intercourse between Canton, Whampoa, and the outside anchorage was authoritatively stopped by the commands of this government, and not a single ship's boat has succeeded in getting from Canton to Whampoa since the 21st ultimo, or (excepting my own on the 24th at the risk of my life) from Whampoa to Canton up to this date, 6th April. I did not leave Macao (the 23rd March) On the 24th I passed through the Bogue, and there I fell in with the British ship the *Heroine*, detained (notwithstanding the perfect formality of her pass) upon the express ground that "householders" might attempt to escape on board of her.

So much for the implication that all was open till I came in, with the intention to run out. Your lordship will know that I came here to do my duty, which was to place myself, if possible, between the fatal proceedings of his excellency and her majesty's subjects, and, if I could not ward them off, at least to share them.

This rash man is hastening on in a career of violence, which will react upon this empire in a terrible manner.

I am sensible, my lord, that the whole body of reasoning governing my proceedings throughout the momentous affairs cast upon me, will demand a separate and detailed exposition. But situated as I am, uncertain of the means of communication, or opportunities of leisure which may be afforded to me, I feel assured your lordship will pardon me for noting any deficiencies that may occur to me in this detached and occasional way.

Before the arrival of the high commissioner, I had steadily considered the expediency of formally requiring all the British ships engaged in the opium trade to sail away from the coasts of China. But the objections to that measure were very strong and the result has proved that I took a sound view in refraining from it.

In the first place, it was remembered that the late frequent changes of policy of the government in relation to this trade, left it a matter of perfect doubt to the very day before the commissioner's first edicts appeared, whether the avowed purposes were to be depended upon or not, or whether the object was merely the extensive check of the trade by subjecting it to heightened temporary inconvenience; and exacting some considerable fee for the price of its future relaxation.

Although I had certainly come to the conclusion, for some months since, that the determination of the court to put down the trade was firmly adopted, I had neither then nor now formed such a judgment of its power effectually to accomplish that object. And it behoved me to pause most gravely before I committed her majesty's government to any direct commitment with this delicate subject, and immense mass of property, upon my personal opinion; or, without the strongest public necessity, immediately affecting the safety of the lives and general interests of her majesty's subjects.

It should be added too, that my own opinions were contradicted, in a strong practical form, by the persons most deeply interested; for the increasing imports proved that there was no real and general apprehension of the measures which have been taken.

But an additional and pressing motive for caution in this respect arose from my conviction, that be the traffic carried on how it might, the time had arrived when the merchants engaged in the trade at Canton must resolve to forego their connection with it. And I was of opinion that the continuance of the shipping on the spot might enable them all frankly to meet any reasonable advances on the part of the high commissioner, with plain and respectful statements, setting forth their readiness to abandon the further pursuits of the trade entirely; and soliciting those and reasonable opportunities upon the ground of the long course of connivance they had enjoyed; and upon the great impulse it had lately received by the public preparations of the imperial government to legislate it.

Up to a very late date, my lord, no portion of the trade to China has so regularly paid its fees to the officers of this and the neighbouring provinces, high and low, as that of opium; and, under all the circumstances of the case, I am warranted in describing the late measures to be those of public robbery, and of wanton violence on the Queen's officers and subjects, and all the foreign community in Canton.

In my despatch of March 30 last, I have already acknowledged to your lordships that, looking to pressure

of extreme urgency, I had made up my mind to incur very heavy personal responsibilities for the sake of peace and the general trade, concerning these ships. These ships, referring your lordship to my note to the governor, dated at Macao, on the 23rd March, and a copy of which reached the *Reyn-Min Foo*, on the same day, by the arrival of the chief pilot whose duty it was to deliver it, I would ask, upon what admissible principle the government could make a seizure of them? It is my first purpose, my lord, when I left Macao, to afford every reasonable satisfaction concerning the immediate withdrawal of this property, unconditionally, as my lord is to have done in consequence of the part of this government; and since, in some of the meetings of our committee, among 4 in trade at Canton, to make minute enquiries that they would obtain from connection with the ship trade in future, or now, in the part of her majesty's government, to undertake that no resolution should be made if they were forthwith expelled.

I want to confess that I had contemplated those greatest responsibilities with intense uneasiness; but for the sake of the consideration I have enjoyed, and mindful of the character of the trade, I should not have shrunk from them; if I could have drawn from the government reasonable facilities for the future, and moderate explanations concerning the past.

But, my lord, when I arrived at Whampoa, on the 24th ultimo, and learnt that this intemperate man had absolutely begun to work out the dark threats involved in his edicts, against the merchants of my country: I saw that there was no hope of accommodation by such means as I had considered. His purposes were plain; and it was my clear duty to let them reach me, and not the moderate as they principally for absent men, and therefore wholly ignorant of taking conscientious concern, or any other than those which would lead to separate and ruinous proceedings of all this immense mass of property.

The surrender of the property of the first public summons was founded upon the clear perception, that the government without alternative of any kind, under the circumstances of violence and most unprovoked assault, faithfully dropped in my public notice, (January No. 20, in my despatch of March 30) was an act of forcible spoliation of the property of the British subjects, leaving to her majesty the right of self-defence and future re-venge.

The situation of this public property has been entirely altered by the high commissioner's proceedings, and his continuance of the state of restraint, insult, and dark intimidation, has equally to the surrender, has certainly caused the whole loss amongst the most shameless violators which one nation has ever yet dared to perpetrate against another.

It is not by measures of this kind that the Chinese government can hope to put down a trade, which every friend to humanity must deplore; great moral changes can never be effected by the violation of all the principles of justice and moderation. The wise course would have been to make the trade shameful, and wear it out by degrees in its present form. The course taken will change the manner of its pursuit at once into one of desperate hands, and with this long line of unprotected coast, abounding in safe anchorage and covered with defenceless cities, I foresee a state of things terrible to reflect upon.

Perhaps, indeed, the chief mischief of the anti-proceedings, is the evil feeling of revenge they will unquestionably produce in the minds of the class of men, who are disposed to engage in the traffic for the mere love of gain; they will seek to justify, in the conduct of such persons every species of retaliation. Indeed, I feel assured, that the single mode of saving the coasts of the empire from a shocking absence of warlike, both foreign and domestic, will be the prompt and general interference of her majesty's government for the just vindication of all wrongs, and the effectual prevention of crime and wretchedness by personal retaliation.

Comprehensively considered, this measure has become of high obligation towards the Chinese government, as well as to the public interests and character of the British nation. There can be neither safety nor honour for either government till her majesty's flag flies at these coasts in a secure position.

Black Joke.

Fort William, Hongkong, 27 August, 1839. It was hoped by H. E. as well as myself and the general body of the merchants that my own departure with the officers of the establishment might lead to relaxation, and with that feeling I came over here on the 24th inst.

"Your lordship will collect from the private letters I transmit, as much as I yet know concerning the catastrophe which as he fallen the passage boat *Black Joke*; but I feel assured there is no ground whatever for the surmise that the circumstance arises from an order of the higher officers. I am satisfied not only that it is a business of the well-known ladrones or pirates; but I am also convinced that no circumstance is more likely to alarm the authorities."

Mr. Matheson to Captain Elliot.

Extract. Maria, Tyoo, Sunday Aug. 25, 1839.

"Mr. A. Jardine will tell you of the fearful murder of the crew of the *Black Joke*, of Lintao last night, excepting only the seaman, who sprang overboard and clung to the rudder. Mr. Mark Miss, the only passenger, was barbarously wounded, one of his ears cut off, and left him dead. After which they attempted to bring fire to the vessel, but were interrupted by

the *Harriet* coming up, which took the *Black Joke* in tow. The attackers consisted of seven Chinese rowing boats, manned and armed like mandarins; but I think (contrary to the general opinion) they must have been pirates, trusting to the present confusion for impunity."

INCLOSURE 5 IN No. 157.

Captain Elliot to the imperial commissioner and governor of Canton.

Hongkong, September 2.

EXTRACT.

"On the 16th day of the moon, native boats which there is every reason to believe had mandarins on board (for Elliot is in possession of a cap left there, such as is usually worn by native soldiers), suddenly attacked a small English passage boat, off the S. W. end of Lintao, plundered her of much valuable property, caused six of the crew to lose their lives by drowning, attempted to blow up the vessel, and cruelly wounded and disfigured an English gentleman by cutting off one of his ears, and stabbing him in thirty places."

September, 1840.

"I also transmit to your lordship copies of the several communications I have made to this government concerning the homicide at this place and I may take this occasion briefly to declare my conviction that segments of the American shipping were to all intents and purposes as deeply engaged in the riot of 7th July as our own; and I may add (so far as the evidence before me goes) in the melancholy and unfortunate event which arose out of it. It is true that their consuls have disavowed any connection of American citizens with these affairs, he has hazarded an assertion at variance with the state of the facts."

SUPREME COURT.—JULY 6.

Third term. (Before Sir J. P. Grant,

and Sir H. W. Seton.)

Ramesack Mullick v. Lawrence de Souza and others.

The advocate general and Mr. Clarke showed cause against a rule nisi obtained by Mr. Leith, for the reduction of damages.

M. Leith (with whom was Mr. Morton) in support of the rule.

"The contract in this case was this 'we hereby guarantee safe return of a shipment, and that the opium should be sold immediately on arrival at Lintao. The breach of the contract for which the action was brought, was for not selling immediately on arrival and remitting proceeds of such sale, whatever might be the amount, in specie or by remittance bills.

Then the question was supposing that the contract had been strictly performed, and the agent at Lintao had sold immediately on arrival, what price could have been then obtained for the opium for it is the safe return of this only that is guaranteed, and not what the opium when sold would realize the cost price.

The learned counsel then cited *Startup v. Carr*, 2 C. M. and R. *Bourman v. Nash*, 9 B. and C. 142, *Brant v. Bowley*, 12 B. and A. 939 to show that the rule in assessing damages in analogous cases was—that the criterion for measuring the damages for breach of contract, is the price which the goods would have fetched at the time when the contract was broken. By reference to the evidence of Dwaraknath Tagore it would be found that prices were merely nominal when this opium arrived at Lintao. Therefore the verdict ought to be for nominal damages only. But if the court thought that there was sufficient evidence to show that some sale was effected at Lintao, which he the learned counsel was willing to admit, but at a considerable loss to the shipper as sworn to by Dwaraknath Tagore, then it is quite clear by giving plaintiff the amount originally paid for the opium in Calcutta, the court would be making the guarantee a contract of insurance against loss to the specification instead of a guarantee that the proceeds of sale whatever that might be should be remitted, which it only amounted to, and giving the amount of purchase money to the plaintiff would be putting him in a better position than if the contract had been performed, and in a better position than the other shippers of opium purchased at the January sale, who according to the evidence on the trial had not been able to realize the invoice price, that the only evidence which the plaintiff had given of the price—and it was one in proof distinctly the value at the time of the breach—was that when the bad news came from China about June, opium fell here to about 300 Rs.—showing the fall in China to be great—and that the opium ship had been then sold in China for from 300 rupees to 400 rupees per chest.

This was the whole of the evidence of the market price of the drug which the plaintiff had produced. He therefore submitted that the verdict ought to be reduced to nominal damages, or to 300 rupees per chest, the price in June from which the price at Lintao might be presumed, or from 240 rupees to 400 rupees per chest, which was the market value of the opium which was received by the agent in China from Captain Elliot, and which defendant had offered to give to plaintiff on account of the proceeds of the consignment.

Ryan C. J.—At the time of trial we said we thought the question of damages one of difficulty. The rule is correctly stated by defendant's counsel on the rule cited. It is of course on the plaintiff to prove his case and the damages. The contract was not fulfilled the opium having been given up to Captain Elliot, who gave the receipt. The question is what would the plaintiff have obtained if the contract had been performed. This was for him to have proved, and the evidence was not at all satisfactory. A witness stated that 300 chests had been sold, thanks to the deficiency in the quantity required; this was an criterion of the market price having been purchased for a particular reason. Dwaraknath Tagore proved that some sales took place at Lintao, and therefore nominal damages cannot be given, but evidence is given by him that on news arriving from China, opium went down here to Rs. 200 and that the S. ship sold from Rs. 300 to 400. This is the evidence admitted as. We have given the original price of the opium before guarantee entered into. Certainly this was not correct, as the defendants were not insurers of the opium but the proceeds. We cannot give nominal damages, and we think the fairest way is to take the high rate given for opium, Rs. 400. Then there is the question whether we ought to allow a set off of freight and commission. All interest would be chargeable on the Rs. 400 from the time when it ought to have arrived here in due course, and as we do not give the interest, we shall not give the defendant freight and commission, but set off the one against the other.

Damages reduced from Rs. 865 to Rs. 400 per chest. Each party to pay his own costs.

BATAVIA.—By the *Ugent* from Batavia the 24th ult we have received the *Java Courant* of 24th, from which we learn that the following vessels had passed *Ariel*—

July 15. Spanish brig *Indes* Lt. D. Bordenes from Manila. Passenger Lt. Mera, Aguilera Pezy and Alberto Urdolea.

18. British brig *John Knox*, J. White, from Singapore 20th June, for London.

Commercial letters of 23rd ult. state that the Batavia market was very dull for all descriptions of imports but particularly for Europe manufactures. Sales of Java Coffee to some extent had been made at f. 37 a 38 and of Java Sugar at f. 124 a 125 per cwt, which prices were expected to be maintained. *Peking Coffee*, was offering at f. 25. The British ship *Superb* had been chartered for London at £4.10. The *Prima Donna*, *Glenaville* and *India* had arrived in search of freight and would likely obtain about £4.10 for London or £4.15 a £5 for the Continent. Exchanges on Holland, 6 months sight, f. 95; on London f. 124. Agio on dollars 8 a 10 per cent.

We copy the following from the *Englishman* of the 10th ultimo:—

"A very interesting case to the commercial community will come on this day (Friday) before the chief magistrate: the parties are the post office authorities and the commander of the '*Ariel*', Wm. Warden.

It seems that the *Ariel* delayed forwarding her post office packets in contravention of the act of the Bengal government No. 17 of 1837. By the statement given, she arrived at Saugor on the 27th May last, 3 P. M., from Singapore, and was boarded on the same day by the dawk boat, but delivered no packets, until the 29th of the same month. An immediate summons was the consequence of the above statement made by Mr. Moore, the deputy post master.

The fine enacted in cases of the above description is, 1,000 Rs. (one thousand.)"—*Bombay Times*, July 1.

WATERING DAYS IN THE MOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR SIR,—In your hebdomadal of the 4th inst., you announce to your readers, that "the senior officer at Capeignmoon has established stated days for watering, when armed boats from H. M. ships attend to protect the watering boats of the merchant vessels &c." Where you have obtained your information it is impossible to tell, nor will I enquire (tho' I suspect its source is traceable to some humble member of the Gull'em family); but as it does not pass as the semblance or shadow of truth, in let it pass uncontradicted, would be to spurn the honest principle, *Palman qui meruit ferat*. The harboured escape of the *Pocket's* mate and men was circumstantially and care fully reported on the "*Druid*," and it certainly did justify the adoption of measures such as, you say, have already been in effect:—but that we are entirely to our own resources in our own time and manner of watering, is a fact which needs but the testimony of a single enquiry to establish it, and which, considering the state of constant communication between this and Batavia, it is surprising you are still in ignorance of—I am inclined to believe that the watering arrangements were never so much as contemplated by the "senior officer at Capeignmoon."—If they were, they are sine die, still to embryon, or, which is the same thing, their life is deferred sine die. The insertion of this in your next issue will oblige.

Yours,

ARTHUR ALSTON PATER.

Capeignmoon, August 17.

P. S. My chance of seeing your paper, like angels' visits, being few and far between, I do not fail to wish the subject of the letter to have this day, or else my contradiction should have been forwarded earlier.

A. A. P.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA

August 27th, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| England | 6th May | Singapore | 13th Aug. |
| U. States | 10th March | Java | 24th July |
| Calcutta | 8th July | Manila | 15th Aug. |
| Bombay | 8th July | Austral-Asia | 10th May |

ARRIVED.—22nd inst., ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Colo. from China; COLONEL YOUNG, from the east. ANA FELIX, Roy, from Singapore 13th inst. THOMAS LOWRY, Graham, from Manila 13th inst. WILLIAM (Am.) Underwood, from San Blas.

SAILED.—VALPARAISO (Am.) Lockwood, for Manila and New York. LUTHERLAND, Freeman, for Liverpool. ELIZABETH (Dn.) Limited, for Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per LUTHERLAND, Mr. W. H. Grimes. Per VALPARAISO, W. P. Peirce, E-q. Per ELIZABETH, Mr. W. H. Foster.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.—American, Kosciusko, Panama.

VESSELS LOADING.—For England, Isabella, Barrosa, Psyche. For Bombay, Sir Robert Compton.

At Singapore from China, 3rd August Mangalore. At Bombay from China, 23rd June Castle Huntly.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, Francis Yates, Emily Jane, Alexander Baring. From Liverpool, Cluabar, Cheenah, Helen Stewart, John O'Gaunt. From Calcutta, Golconda (Transport), Water Witch, Moulinin. From Bombay, Adele, Fort William, Bombay Castle. From Madras, Hashemy.

H. M. S. expected.—Wanderer 18.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships. Melville 74 Rear Admiral the hon. George Elliot, C. B. capt. the hon. R. N. Dundas. Worcester 74 Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer captain, Matland. Benham, 74. Sir H. F. S. Munroe. Druid 44 captain H. Smith. Blanche 44 capt. F. Bouchier. Alligator 23 captain. Kuper. Volage 23 captain Elliot. Conway 23 capt. C. D. Belhouse. Larne 20 capt. J. P. Blake. Nimrod 20. Captain Bartw. Algerine 10 capt. Mason. Pylas 18 captain Anson. Cruiser 16 capt. Gifford. Hyacinth 18 captain Warren. Modeste, 18 captain H. Eyres. Columbine, 16. captain T. J. Clarke. Rattismoke (Trop. Ship), captain Brodie. H. C. armed steamers Queen, captain Warden. Madagascar captain Drey. Atalanta captain Rogers. Enterprise, captain West.

25th of August. This is the anniversary of the day on which the murders and robbery committed by the Chinese government officer, Wangchung, on board the British schooner *Black Joke*, reached Macao. The boat was boarded about 10 p. m. off *Lantau*. It is extremely singular that captain Elliot, in his letter to the governor on the subject, should have said that "the native boats caused six of the lascars to lose their lives by drowning," thus acquitting Wangchung and his associates of murdering them!—Mr. Moss declares that one corpse was on the deck when he came up, while the tidal threw overboard, that the brains of another were on the fore and the whole deck forward covered with clotted blood, evidently showing that the bloody work had been perpetrated with the cold steel: the drowning statement of capt. Elliot is most strange!

The arrival on Saturday of the Isabella Robertson from *Chusan*—inst., excited hopes of intelligence from the admiral and blockading squadrons; but if any private letters were brought by that vessel, they have not yet been delivered, and even rumours—excluding authentic news—of the proceedings of the British forces to the northward are scarce: the following on *dits* have reached us, but we do not vouch for their truth.

Several of the transports have been seized and now form parts of the blockading squadrons. The *Alligator* &c. are blockading the island of *Amy*.

The mouth of the river *Mia*, in *Fukkeen* province, is also blockaded.

The river *Mia*, though in magnitude it may seem but insignificant in comparison with several of the vast rivers of Asia and

China, yet in real utility and commercial importance will contest the palm with any of them.—It drains the waters of the province from the parallel of 28° to 25° 30' north; and in longitude extends through the whole breadth of *Fukkeen*. Its northern branch, rising in the province of *Chekeang*, passes southward through the very centre of the *Woo-e* (wa) hills, joins the two western branches at the city of *Yeeping*, from whence pursuing a south east direction it reaches the ocean after a course of above 300 miles. Besides the capital, *Fukchow*, there stand on this river and its branches three cities of the *foo* order, and twenty two of the *heen*, in all twenty six walled towns." (*Canton Repository*)

Fukchowfoo the capital of *Fukkeen* is situated about 25 miles up the river *Min*, on its northern bank. In entering the river, and the bay into which the river discharges, there are a few dangers to be avoided, which are clearly delineated on the chart of the entrance drawn up by captain T. Rees, of the *lord Amherst* in 1832, and upon a Dutch chart, published many years since. The anchorage in the river *Mia* is in lat. 26° 6' N. long. 119° 54' E. (*Ibid*).

We are extremely sorry to state that the troops at *Chusan* are sickly, dysentery having broken out amongst them. Want of fresh provisions is experienced, and up to the 30th of July the market was but ill furnished. Vessels had been sent to Manila for supplies. The scheme of administering justice—or rather the Chinese laws—by a foreign functionary has entirely failed, and the town is placed under military law. It appears that there has been a want of vigour in the first proceedings; reprehensible delay have been made in taking possession of the whole island; the villages and farm houses have consequently become the harbours of robbers.

In contradiction to the extracts of a letter from *Chusan*, in a preceding column, the water is said to be bad, and has caused the dysentery with which the troops are afflicted.—All parties appear to be tired of their sojourn on the celebrated and long-desired island of *Chusan*: *Amy* would be an infinitely more desirable possession, whilst *Chusan* might serve merely as a depot for the squadrons blockading *Ningpo* and the *Yangtzekeang*.

On the 30th of July the admiral sailed for *Teentsin*, in the *Blonde* with the *Volage*, *Modeste* and steamer *Madagascar* in company, h. e. was expected back about the 6th of September.

Attack and destruction of the fort and magazine at Porto do Cerco, by H. M.'s forces.

Several months ago a fort, or rather a breast-work or sand battery, was erected on the Chinese side of the *Porto do cerco*, or barrier station, indicating the limits of the Chinese and Portuguese territories on the isthmus of *Macao*, facing the sea to the eastward. The battery was pierced for 18 or 20 guns, but we could not ascertain how many were mounted. The battery was intended as an additional means of defence to the military station of the *Porto do cerco*, and to overawe the English in *Macao*.

On the 6th instant, Mr. Vincent Stanton, an Englishman, was seized by a party of Chinese soldiers, led on by Wangchung (the murderer of the English schooner *Black Joke's* crew, and the destroyer of the Spanish vessel, *Bilbino*), near *Castilla* bay in the Portuguese territory of *Macao* about 5 A. M., as he was going to bathe. On the 9th of August, the British residents addressed captain Smith, of H. M. S. *Druid*, and senior officer on the station, on the subject of Mr. Stanton's disappearance; on the 11th of August, captain Smith, in reply, informed the British subjects in *Macao*, that authentic information had been received that Mr. Stanton was in Canton, in the hands of the Chinese author-

ities; and that the deputy superintendent had addressed him the governor of *Macao*, demanding his interference for Mr. Stanton's restorations, &c.

On the 17th inst., captain Smith addressed the British subjects in *Macao*, informing them,—"that assurances have been received from the governor of *Macao* by H. M.'s officers, that the *taoutae*, *Yia*, left *Macao* at 7 p. m. on the 11th inst., for the sole purpose of laying before the viceroy: *Lia*, the strongest demand for the release of the aforesaid British subject;—and h. e. has been kind enough to state that he will make known at the earliest period the result of this officer's mission."

The *taoutae* returned to *Macao* on the 18th inst. not with, or bringing any intelligence of Mr. Stanton, but at the head of a body of troops, differently estimated at 700 or 1000 men, with the governor's orders and the avowed intention to attack the English in *Macao*. This body of troops with others, and the crews of several war junks in the inner harbour, amounting in the whole, according to some reports, to 2000 men encamped at the *Porto do cerco*, or boundary station separating the Chinese and Portuguese territories on the isthmus of *Macao*, whilst the eight junks anchored in the inner harbour a short distance to the southward of the barrier from the barrier the access to *Macao* through the *leefa* temple—which was also filled with Chinese troops with field pieces—and gates of St. Antonio and St. Francisco, or over the wall, would not be difficult to determined assailants, particularly under the cover of the night, and whilst numbers of Chinese troops were even in the city as well as a native population estimated at more than 20000.

The arrival of the *taoutae* with this reinforcement and the declared object of his return immediately drew the attention of captain Smith to the barrier station, and it became his instant duty, for the protection of H. M.'s subjects in *Macao*, to attack and drive the Chinese troops from their fort and encampment.

To effect this object H. M. Ships *Hyacinth*, captain Warren, and *Larne*, captain Blake, weighed from *Macao* roads about noon on the 19th inst., in company with the *Enterprise* steamer and H. M. cutter *Louisa*, with a detachment of seamen and marines from H. M. S. *Druid*, and a portion of the *Beugal* volunteers from the transport *Nazareth* *Shah*, under the command of captain Meek in boats, towed by the *Enterprise* and *Louisa*.

A little after 1 p. m. the *Hyacinth* took her station, with springs on her cables, about 600 yards from and abreast of the battery, on which 17 guns were mounted; she immediately opened her fire on the battery, which was returned with considerable spirit for upwards of half an hour by the battery and the junks in the inner harbour of *Macao*; at this time the *Larne* anchored about a cable's length from the *Hyacinth*, and the united fire of both ships soon silenced the battery and junks; most of the Chinese shot fell far short, while the rising ground on the isthmus covered the hulls of the junks from the view of H. M. ships, and their shot, consequently, fell rather wide at first, but told better latterly, for in about three quarters of an hour the crews of the junks began to desert them in great numbers. During the cannonade, the *Enterprise* and *Louisa* towed the boats, with the seamen and marines on board, to the beach about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the northward of the barrier, where they left the boats and immediately marched to dislodge a strong body of the Chinese in line about 500 yards from the spot where they landed, who had opened a fire upon them from their matchlocks three well-directed rounds of musketry were sufficient for this purpose, the Chinese immediately broke and flew over the paddy fields towards *Casa Branca*. The marines were then strengthened by the arrival of about 250 of the *Bengal* volunteers, and immediately advanced towards the barrier, having first detached a small party with a field piece to the right, which played upon the hillock on the road to *Casa Branca*, to which the Chinese had retired and there mounted one of their large guns; the steamer's long gun was also directed to the same spot, and before the English had reached the barrier the gun on the hillock was silenced and the rest of the Chinese was complete.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1940.

When the English, manned the barrier wall the junkers responded their fire, which was soon silenced by a severe fire of musketry from the former; the remaining crews of the junkers jumped overboard, and were seen swimming towards Green Island; many must have been drowned here and killed by the musketry shot from the barrier wall. The fort and encampment at the barrier were burned and the guns spiked.

After the fort had been silenced a fire was opened by the Chinese from the *temple*, situated on the neutral territory of Macao; great forbearance was shown by H. M.'s officers on this occasion, for they suffered the fire from the temple to continue for nearly an hour before they returned it, but when driven to the alternative, the beautiful practice of the Lorne, and the musketry of the marine's etc. from the barriers soon silenced this unhallowed fire.

Captain Smith, who commanded the party on shore, was so careful and delicate in his observation of the neutrality of the port of Macao, that he would not burn the deserted junk simply because they were lying in the Macao waters. But we understand that most of them were so shattered by the shot from the Hyacinth and Lorne that they are not seaworthy.

The newspaper, *Portuguese in China*, says three hundred of the Chinese troops were killed; on what authority this is said we know not, for the Chinese will not give any creditable report on the subject; but it is, we are informed, the opinion of officers engaged in the affair that the Chinese may have lost about one hundred men. The English troops re-embarked at 7 p.m.

During the attack the hills of Macao were covered with Chinese and Portuguese, to whom it must have been a most unpleasant sight. Apart from the accompanying horrors the sight is declared by some to have been beautiful; but this expression of admiration can only apply to the landing and manoeuvring of the English and Bengal troops and the precision of the fire of H. M. ships. The Chinese say their officers were the first to decamp, and the poor wretches were seen pushing each other over the barrier wall, a height of about twenty feet, the gateway being choked with the fugitives.

There were four casualties on the English side; a marine of the Druid was shot through the arm by a ball from the musket of a comrade which went off by accident; the arm was amputated immediately he got on board; and three sailors were wounded, severely but not dangerously. We have heard also that two or three men were scorched by the accidental explosion of the Chinese magazine.

We beg to refer our readers to the engraving, which has been made from a drawing by a friend, who had an excellent view of the affair from beginning to end.

The immediate effects of this attack have been the retirement of the *tonkies*, *kumming*, *tonkies*, and all the troops from Macao. It is reported that fresh levies are assembled at Cassa Branca to the amount of 6000 men; that they are fortifying that post, where they have transported all the spiked guns from the barrier, and an attack on Macao is threatened shortly. The citizens of Macao have fortified themselves into a city-guard, and they keep a nightly watch in their several parishes.

In preceding columns our readers will find some extracts from the "Blue Book."

There are but two or three copies of this publication in Macao, we therefore hasten to inform those who have not been able to obtain a copy for perusal that this 'book' is not of a 'faint tinge of blue,' but

"Darkly, deeply, beautifully blue."

Oh, ——— let me assure you.

Though to "measure the intensity" of the Macao of these despatches would be a most wearisome task.

Our readers, like ourselves, — although the wonderful fact has not been noticed in

British officer — moreover, captain Elliot's life was no more in risk than the crew of the Lorne's boat. Immediately after his arrival he called a general meeting of foreigners, when he gave notice to H. M.'s subjects — that he should forthwith demand passports for all such of H. M.'s subjects as may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government.

And he then, "counselled and enjoined all H. M.'s subjects, in urgent terms, to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships, *Felicance* &c. forwarding him, *without delay*, a signed declaration, and a list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese government."

On the next day, the 25th of March, captain Elliot wrote to the governor of Canton for passports; on the same day, before he had received an answer to his application for passports, and without having any communication with his countrymen, he wrote to the same governor, merely requesting an officer should be deputed to visit him on that day to the end that all matters might be peaceably arranged.

He as meanly declared that he would, without murmur, submit to his imprisonment, and not seek the aid of the crews of the ships at Whampoa to rescue him.

He as meanly declared he had always manifested his desire to fulfil the pleasure of the governor — the fulfilment of that pleasure being diametrically opposed to the interests and pleasures of his countrymen.

He as meanly apologized for the dictation of his official petitions: such apology being utterly disgraceful to the English name and nation, a direct disobedience of the orders from the foreign office, and a most unbecoming and undeserved reflection on the attainments of Mr. Morrison.

And, lastly, he requests that his application for passports may be returned! and this was the act of a British officer after his public address and speech (*vide Narrative of late events &c. p. 54*) to all foreigners on the evening of the 24th of March.

The commissioner, in his reply, said, — "It is not necessary that I should reiterate the commands which I have already given." Meaning of course, those commands contained in his proclamation to foreigners of the 18th of March, those in his edict to the hong merchants, and the others conveyed by the hong merchants to the chamber of commerce: all of which had been met and replied to by the foreign merchants before captain Elliot's arrival.

The commissioner then says, — "I have now merely to lay on Elliot the responsibility of speedily and securely arranging these matters, — the delivery of the opium, and the giving of bonds in obedience to my former commands &c."

These commands captain Elliot courted; and without consultation with his countrymen, without a word of demur or protest against what he afterwards calls "public robbery" and "wanton violence," he, at once, confesses he "must faithfully and completely fulfil the commands."

It was the general impression in Canton, when the celebrated notice of the 27th of March was issued, that the commissioner, in reply to captain Elliot's demand for passports, had made some awful threats of instant death to himself, and perhaps others,

the honour to receive for the first time, the commands, issued by the pleasure of the great emperor to deliver over all the opium in the hands of British subjects."

"Elliot must faithfully and completely fulfil these commands."

With reference to the murders on board the *Black Joke*, captain Elliot, most unnecessarily, and in the most confident manner, acquits the higher officers of having ordered the attack: who the real actors were could only have been a matter of doubt at that time: what does the Chinese official report say? — "An English barbarian boat" was observed spying about the Bocca Tigris, and was fired upon by Wangchun, a naval officer, who killed more than ten men, and the others escaped with their lives."

But this readiness to acquit the Chinese officers is not the worst part of the assertions made on this occasion. On the 27th of August captain Elliot represents the affair in one light to Lord Palmerston; on the 2nd of September, without any additional information, — for the fact of the cap having been found on board must have been communicated to captain Elliot by Mr. A. Jardine, — he represents the affair in a different light to the governor of Canton! Is this conduct becoming an English gentleman, a British officer?

With reference to the fact of American seamen having been concerned in the affray on the 7th of July, two citizens of the U. S. — one a supercargo, the other a captain of a ship, declared, in the most positive manner to the editor of this paper, that not a single seaman was on shore from the American ships on that day: We do not now give their names as they are absent.

We must return to this "blue book" in future numbers.

It is all very well for the editor of the *Canton Press* to involve himself in his own conceit and call our charges ridiculous and unproved; but if he cannot understand that the advice which are gave to him in our last number carried conviction and proof of the great need he had of such good offices on our part in every line, he must be sadly wanting in comprehension. But our *donny waddy*, fat and kicketh; we no sooner give him hopes of being introduced into the *pouke* of the W. L. A. A., than he must needs puff up the air and bray of neck-and-neck races and two column heats! Verily, this is an illustration of the proverb "set a beggar on horse back and he'll ride to the devil."

Extracts of a letter from Chusan, Aug. 6.

"The admiral left us about a week ago, to negotiate, if possible, with the court at Peking, or to act otherwise as circumstances might render expedient; and until his return, which is not looked for in less than a month from this date, all must remain in doubt and uncertainty here. If people profess to tell their friends at Macao more than I have mentioned, they do so wholly on surmise."

In respect to Chusan becoming a desirable resort for trade, we have no means of forming an opinion, and must depend I think in a great measure upon the power of the Chinese government to check at will our intercourse with the mainland. The island itself produces little but grain and salt. One hears such contradictory reports respecting the climate throughout the year, it is hard to know what to believe. For some days after

When the English possessed the barrier wall, the junks responded their fire, which was soon silenced by a severe fire of musketry from the former; the remaining crews of the junks jumped overboard, and were seen swimming towards Green Island; many must have been drowned here and killed by the musketry shots from the barrier wall. The fort and emplacement at the barrier were burned and the guns spiked.

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Captain Smith, who commanded the party on shore, was so careful and delicate in his observation of the neutrality of the port of Macao, that he would not burn the deserted junks simply because they were lying in the Macao waters. But we understand that most of them were so shattered by the shot from the Hyacinth and Larne that they are not seaworthy.

The newspaper, *Portuguese in China*, says three hundred of the Chinese troops were killed; on what authority this is said we know not, for the Chinese will not give any creditable report on the subject; but it is, we are informed, the opinion of officers engaged in the affair that the Chinese may have lost about one hundred men. The English troops re-embarked at 7 p.m.

During the attack the hills of Macao were covered with Chinese and Portuguese, to whom it must have been a no less spectacle. Apart from the accompanying horrors the sight is declared by some to have been beautiful; but this expression of admiration can only apply to the landing and manœuvring of the English and Bengal troops and the precision of the fire of H. M. ships. The Chinese say their officers were the first to decamp, and the poor wretches were seen pushing each other over the barrier wall, a height of about twenty feet, the gateway being choked with the fugitives.

There were four casualties on the English side; a marine of the Druid was shot through the arm by a ball from the musket of a comrade which went off by accident; the arm was amputated immediately he got on board; and three sailors were wounded, severely but not dangerously. We have heard also that two or three men were scorched by the accidental explosion of the Chinese magazine.

We beg to refer our readers to the engraving, which has been made from a drawing by a friend, who had an excellent view of the affair from beginning to end.

The immediate effects of this attack have been the retirement of the *troupeaux keumshioo*, *tsong*, and all the troops from Macao. It is reported that fresh levies are assembled at *Casa Branca* to the amount of 6000 men; that they are fortifying that post, where they have transported all the spiked guns from the barrier, and an attack on Macao is threatened shortly. The citizens of Macao have formed themselves into a city-guard, and they keep a nightly watch in their several parishes.

In preceding columns our readers will find some extracts from the "*Blue Book*."

There are but two or three copies of this publication in Macao, we therefore hasten to inform those who have not been able to obtain a copy for perusal that this "*book*" is not of a "twilight tinge of blue," but

"Darkly, deeply, beautifully blue!"

Oh, ——— let me measure you.

Though to "measure the intensity" of the Mission of these despatches would be a most wearisome task.

Our readers, like ourselves, although the wonderful fact has not been noticed in the debate in the house of commons—will be astonished at captain Elliot's conduct. That officer arrived in Canton at about 7 p.m. on the 21st of March, 1839—and, on his arrival, we regret that he addressed a letter to lord Palmerston, dated 24th April, that it was "at the risk of his life." Captain Elliot has the honour to hold the commission of a post-captain, and his life, as a necessary condition of holding that commission, is instantly at the service of his country: it is the first time, we think, such a plea has ever been urged by a

British officer;—moreover, captain Elliot's life was no more in risk than the crew of the *Larne's* boat. Immediately after his arrival he called a general meeting of foreigners, when he gave notice to H. M.'s subjects—"that he should forthwith demand passports for all such of H. M.'s subjects as may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government."

And he then "counselled and enjoined all H. M.'s subjects, in urgent terms, to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships, *Felicance* &c. forwarding him, without delay, a sealed declaration, and a list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects; together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese government."

On the next day, the 25th of March, captain Elliot wrote to the governor of Canton for passports; on the same day, before he had received an answer to his application for passports, and without having any communication with his countrymen, he wrote to the same governor, merely requesting an officer should be deputed to visit him on that day to the end that all matters might be peacefully arranged.

He as meanly declared that he would, without murmur, submit to his imprisonment, and not seek the aid of the crews of the ships at Whampoa to rescue him.

He as meanly declared he had always manifested his desire to fulfil the pleasure of the governor—the fulfilment of that pleasure being diametrically opposed to the interests and pleasures of his countrymen.

He as meanly apologized for the dictation of his official petitions: such apology being utterly disgraceful to the English name and nation, a direct disobedience of the orders from the foreign office, and a most uncalculated and undeserved reflection on the attainments of Mr. Morrison.

And, lastly, he requests that his application for passports may be returned! and this was the act of a British officer after his public address and speech (*vide Narrative of late events* &c. p. 54) to all foreigners on the evening of the 21st of March.

The commissioner, in his reply, said,—"it is not necessary that I should reiterate the commands which I have already given." Meaning of course, those commands contained in his proclamation to foreigners of the 18th of March, those in his edict to the hong merchants, and the others conveyed by the hong merchants to the chamber of commerce: all of which had been met and replied to by the foreign merchants before captain Elliot's arrival.

The commissioner then says—"I have now merely to lay on Elliot the responsibility of speedily and securely arranging these matters,—the delivery of the opium, and the giving of bonds in obedience to my former commands &c."

These commands captain Elliot courted; and without consultation with his countrymen, without a word of demur or protest against what he afterwards calls "public robbery" and "wanton violence," he, at once, confesses he "must faithfully and completely fulfil the commands."

It was the general impression in Canton, when the celebrated notice of the 27th of March was issued, that the commissioner, in reply to captain Elliot's demand for passports, had made some awful threats of instant death to himself, and perhaps others, unless the opium was surrendered: such a threat was never made to captain Elliot.

We, with others, have blamed the commissioner for deceiving the emperor in reporting the surrender of the opium as voluntary: but how could he consider the surrender otherwise than voluntary, when he compared the delivery by the merchants of 1000 chests on the night of the 21st of March, with capt. Elliot's declarations that he "was sincerely anxious to fulfil the pleasure of the great emperor, as far as it may be in his power, and as soon as it is authentically made known to him,"—and, "Elliot has now had

the honour to receive for the first time, the emperor's command, issued by the pleasure of the great emperor to deliver over all the opium in the hands of British subjects."

"Elliot must faithfully and completely fulfil these commands."

With reference to the murders on board the *Black Joke*, captain Elliot, most unnecessarily, and in the most confident manner, acquits the higher officers of having ordered the attack: who the real actors were could only have been a matter of doubt at that time: what does the Chinese official report say?—"An English barbarian boat was observed spying about the Bocca Tigris, and was fired upon by *Wangchung*, a naval officer, who killed more than ten men, and the others escaped with their lives."

But this readiness to acquit the Chinese officers is not the worst part of the assertions made on this occasion. On the 27th of August captain Elliot represents the affair in one light to lord Palmerston; on the 2nd of September, without any additional information,—for the fact of the cap having been found on board must have been communicated to captain Elliot by Mr. A. Jardine,—he represents the affair in a different light to the governor of Canton! Is this conduct becoming an English gentleman, a British officer?

With reference to the fact of American seamen having been concerned in the affray on the 7th of July, two citizens of the U. S.—one a supercargo, the other a captain of a ship, declared, in the most positive manner to the editor of this paper, that not a single seaman was on shore from the American ships on that day: We do not now give their names as they are absent.

We must return to this "*blue book*" in future numbers.

It is all very well for the editor of the *Canton Press* to involve himself in his own conceit and call our charges ridiculous and unproved: but if he cannot understand that the advice which are gave to him in our last number carried conviction and proof of the great need he had of such good offices on our part in every line, he must be sadly wanting in comprehension. But our donny waxen fal and kicketh; we no sooner give him hopes of being introduced into the *powder* of the W. L. A. A., than he must needs snuff up the air and bray of neck-and-neck races and two column heats! Verily, this is an illustration of the proverb "set a beggar on horse back and he'll ride to the devil."

Extracts of a letter from Chusan, Aug. 6.

"The admiral left us about a week ago, to negotiate, if possible, with the court at Peking, or to act otherwise as circumstances might render expedient; and until his return, which is not looked for in less than a month from this date, all must remain in doubt and uncertainty here. If people profess to tell their friends at Macao, more than I have mentioned, they do so wholly on surmise."

In respect to Chusan becoming a desirable resort for trade, we have no means of forming an opinion, and must depend I think in a great measure upon the power of the Chinese government to check at will our intercourse with the mainland. The island itself produces little but grain and salt. One hears such contradictory reports respecting the climate throughout the year, it is hard to know what to believe. For some days after our arrival, we had constant showers and a moist atmosphere. During the last fortnight the sky has been clear and the air dry. The thermometer is in the room where I write stands at 90, though well protected from external glare and heat. The troops, both officers and men, are suffering generally from dysentery and intermittent fever. I should not, however, conclude from this that the island is unhealthy, as the sickness we experience might naturally be expected from the exposure we have been subjected to in getting our things on shore, and the men have mostly been obliged to carry up their

...s and tents from the ships, but few Chinese being procurable. Three of our corps are in tents, and the fourth occupies a suburb on the beach.

I am living with ——— in a temple in the city of *Tianghsu*, about a mile from the sea, and the rest of the staff and our commandant are similarly located. I am not well provided with comforts, but most of all I feel the want of servants.

If you come, one servant and a set of mosquito-curtains fitted to a camp bed you cannot possibly do without.

Up to the present moment this city is deserted, and the shops shut, as when we entered it.

It is believed the *Isabella Robertson* will return immediately to *Chassu* with stores, whither, we suppose, the *Asia Felix* will also proceed.

The *Kusrovie* arrived in Singapore roads on the 2nd inst., from Bombay the 6th of July.

The plague is raging in Egypt, which interferes with the overland transit.

Another attack from the Arabs was expected by the garrison of Aden, in the end of June.

The overland mail for June arrived in Bombay on the day of the *Kusrovie's* departure; she was under weigh when the steamer arrived, and therefore did not bring any part of the mail. The mail may be expected here by the *Adels*, a new clipper that was to sail a day or two after the *Kusrovie*.

Lord William Russell, uncle to the duke of Bedford and lord John Russell, was barbarously murdered in his bed room on the morning of the 5th of May; his lordship was in his 72d year. The house was broken into for the purpose of robbing it; his lordship must resist the robbers, who then murdered him. The murderers were not discovered.

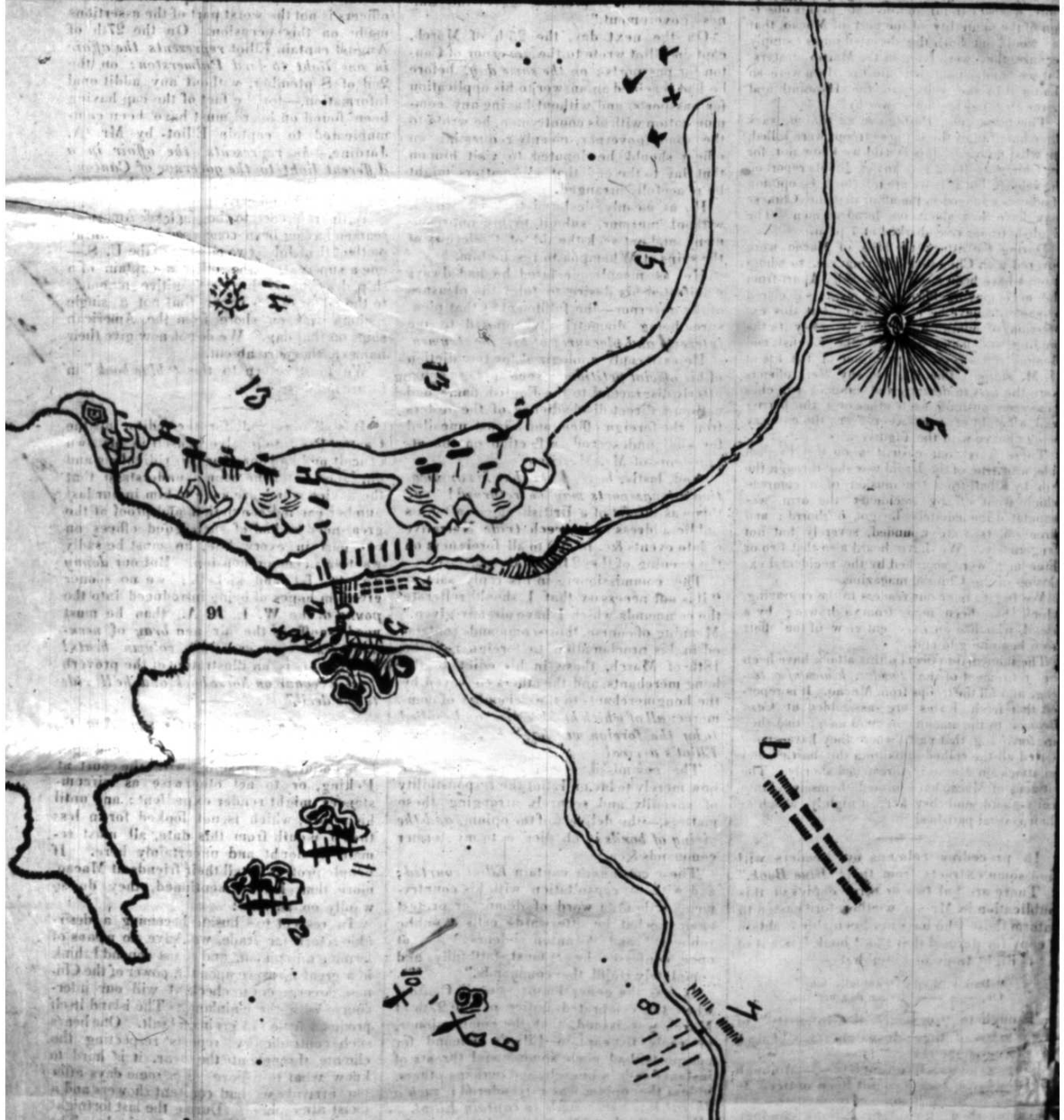
A report has been current in Macao for the last day or two of a revolt of the Mongol tartars, against the Chinese government; from particular enquiries and from the best authority we are enabled to inform our readers that a few days ago two couriers arrived from Tartary, who passed by Peking and left that capital on the 22nd of the 4th moon (May 23). Their report is, that about the beginning of this year a Mongolian *Hofu* (a kind of bonzo or lama) came to

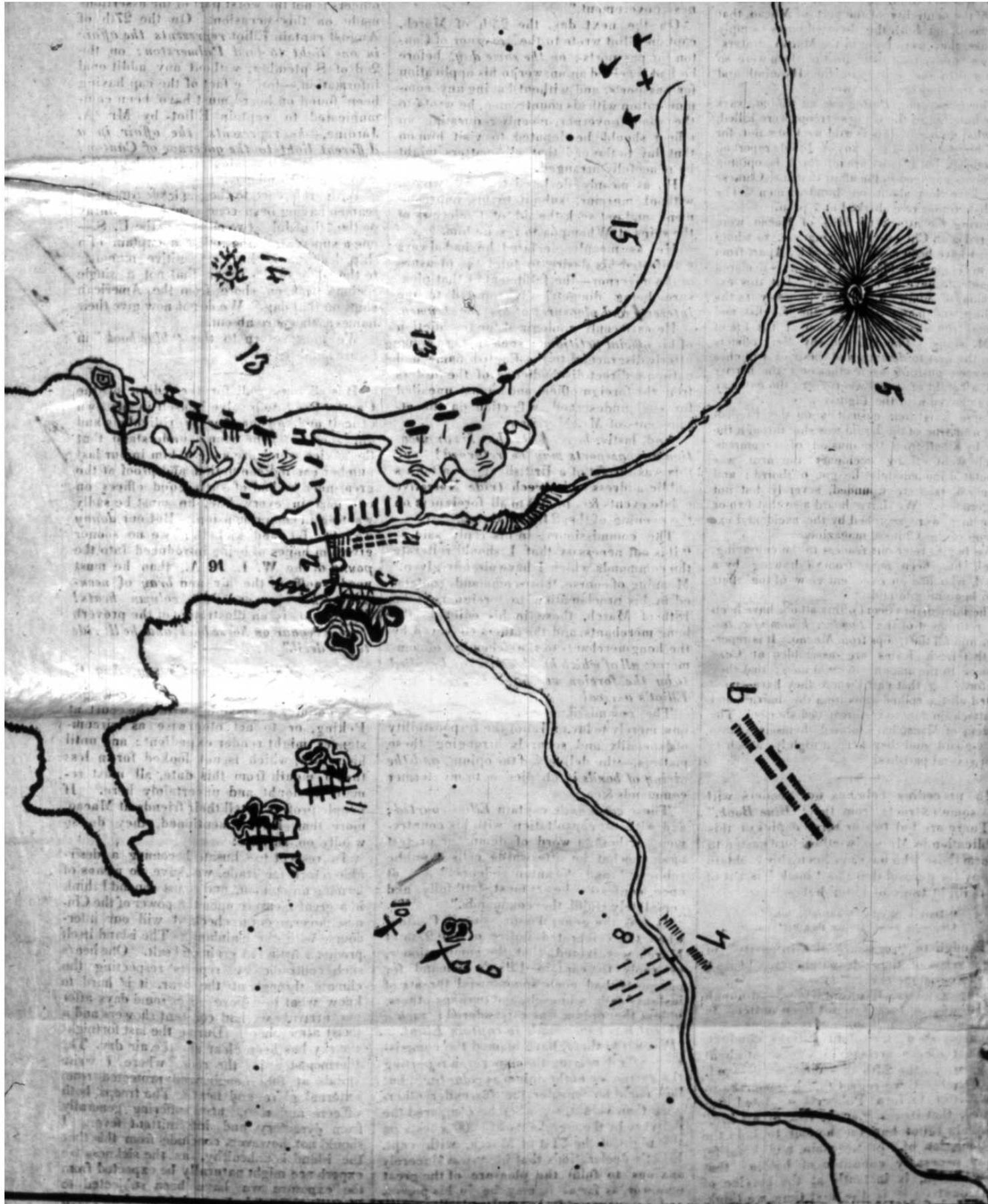
Peking with a great host of the people of his country, under the pretext of making an offering to the emperor. The Chinese government, alarmed at the number of Mongolians who were coming, forbade them to approach nearer than a certain place indicated; and, after the offering of the *hofs* had been received, sent away all the Mongolian caravans: the report of the revolt is founded on the *hofs's* journey to Peking.

The decision of the supreme court in the cause *Rumsakuck Mullick v. Laurence de Souza and others*, will be interesting to our local readers; we have taken it from the *Englishman*, of July 7.

The extract headed *Batavia* on our 3d page is from the *Singapore Free Press* of August 6.

The Russian expedition against *Kuiva* has utterly failed, but the autocrat, it is said, is determined to undertake another. England has declared that the first step the Russians take beyond the confines of *Khiva*, will be held as an act of aggression against Great Britain; and lord Auckland has sent a message to that effect to the Russian camp.





- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Long flag green—Bath. | 4 Encampment. | 7 British troops. | 10 H. M. S. "Hercules". | 13 Junks in the inner harbour |
| 2 Barrier. (at's temple). | 5 Fort. | 8 Bengal volunteer band. | 11 H. M. S. "Hercules". | 14 Green Island. (at Macao). |
| 3 Fort. | 6 Chinese troops. | 9 Steamer. | 12 H. M. S. "Lorne". | 15 Sandbank low water. |
| | | | | 16 Port of Macao. |

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1840.

NO. 35.



FREIGHT TO LONDON.
THE fast sailing *Barque PSYCHE*,
210 Tons, Al. to be despatched im-
mediately. Has room for only a few
tons. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
THE American Brig *WILLIAM OF*
NEW YORK, Burthen Tons 134.
Apply to her commander,
Captain UNDERWOOD,
or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FREIGHT TO MANILA.
THE fast Sloop, Brig *SAN JOAQUIN*,
will take Freight for MANILA and be
despatched in a few days. Apply to
Sh. B. BARRETTO,
or to Mr A. FLETCHER.
Manila, 21 August, 1840.



FOR SALE.
THE Portuguese Brig *BRILLIANTE*,
of 200 Tons, and all her stores.
For further particulars apply to P. J.
MARGAL at the Shop "Campe de San Francisco" where
as Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.
Manila, 20th July, 1840.



FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Portuguese Brig *GENOVEVA*,
of 185 Tons burthen, apply to
Mr. P. J. S LOUREIRO.

JST PUBL. SHI D; (with entirely new types) **PORT-
FOLIO CHINESE**; or a collection of authentic Chi-
nese state papers illustrative of the history of the present
position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages,
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the English translation by J. LEWIS STUCK. With notes, and
an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price \$2.
per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves,
or to send to me, can be supplied.

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INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.**

THE undersigned are prepared to grant policies in this
office to an extent not exceeding \$15000 on any
one vessel, payable in 6 mths.
Manila, 11th August 1840. **RUSSELL & Co—Agents.**

NOTICE.—The estate of the late Mr. **RICHARD
TURNER** ceased to have any interest or responsi-
bility in our firm on 30th June, 1839.
Manila, July, 1840. **TURNER & Co.**

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILLIAM JARDINE in our establishment ceased
this day. The business will in future be conducted by
the remaining partners, **JAMES MATHESON, HENRY
WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON, and ANDREW JARDINE.**
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Manila, 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
ROBERT LEWIS in our establishment ceased on
the 30th June 1839; and Mr. **FRANCIS CHARLES
DEWY** is admitted a Partner from this date.
China, 1st July, 1840. **DENT & Co.**

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILKINS DEER in our firm ceased from this date.
China, 30th June, 1840. **DANIELL & Co.**

With reference to the above notice of the retirement
of Mr. **WILKINS DEER** from the firm of Messrs. **DANIELL
& Co.**, the business will be continued from the 1st proximo
under the name **Firm** by the remaining Partners, Mr.
**JAMES MATHESON, DANIELL, and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART
DANIELL**, whose provisions is held by the undersigned
W. C. LEVETT
JOHN H. CANNAN.
China, 30th June 1840.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China
under the firm of **BERRY ADAM & Co.** will cease
from this date. Parties having claims against the firm
are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before
the 1st proximo, after which date the enclosed transac-
tions will be conducted by Messrs. **Wm. & Tm. GIB-
BELL & Co.**
BERRY ADAM & Co.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.
WE beg to leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to
the Business lately carried on by Messrs. **JAMIESON,
MCCLECKAN & Co.**, here, and at Calcutta.
Our Firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta,
JAMIESON & Co.; and at Glasgow, our Firm will con-
sist of Messrs. **JAMIESON & How**. Mr. **CUTHBERTSON** becoming a
Partner of it. We are Your most obedient Servants.
JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & How.
Signatures at Glasgow of
GEORGE JAMIESON (Signed) **JAMIESON,**
JOHN CUTHBERTSON. (CUTHBERTSON, & How.
JAMES HOW.—(absent in China.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above circular,
issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further,
that Mr. **JOHN GIBB**, residing at present at Calcutta,
is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establish-
ment at **JAMIESON & Co.**, there, and of **JAMIESON &
How** in China.
Manila, 1st July 1840. **JAMIESON & HOW.**

FOR SALE.
AFLOAT AT CAPPINGMOON
243 Chests Fresh Scented Orange Pekoe Tea
200 10 City Boxes, error Pekoe & Fair South China tea
1004 Chests Good Hyson Teas. Apply to
SE. AMILLO A. SOUSA, at Cappingmoon.
or G. GONZAGA, at Macao.
Macao, 10th August, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
A Supply of **FRENCH CLARET, LAPITE**, in 3d and 2d
LATOUR in 2 & 3d do. and **LOVILLER** in 2d do. do.
also **GRAND LACROIX** from **BALGUERIE & Co.**
Apply to **JNO. SMITH.**
Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praya Grande,
Macao, 31st July, 1840.

MANILA CIGARS
FOR SALE.—4th. **SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS.** Apply
at the Canton Register Office.

TO LET.—A large and spacious house, well ventilated,
with splendid Gardens in Praia de Manuico,
lately occupied by Messrs. **Turner & Co.** Apply to
FELIPE JOZE DE FREITAS.
Praia de Manuico

For sale at the Godowns of F. J. Freres, in Praia de Manuico
Red and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
Madeira Wine in Pipes and Barrels of different sizes,
Malaga in small casks.
Chests of do. do.
Port, Malmsey, Muscatel and Carcavellos Wine in bottle
2 Pianos, being 1 forte piano and piano forte.
2 Hardwood 8 Light Lutes.
1 Anchor and chain, 75 fathoms long.
Molasses and Rum & Wood.
A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—**HOBBSBURGH CHARTS** of the EAST
COAST OF CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. S. BOYD.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register Office,
A NARRATIVE of the late late and proceedings
in China, &c., by John Slote, Editor of the Canton
Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal
events relating to opium that were published in the
years 1836, 37, 38, & 39; the new laws respecting
opium, with various other documents, including the mo-
nitions from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and from
the British merchants in China, dated in September
last, the edicts which contained the imperial orders to
exclude the English for ever from the ports of China,
and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the Emperor,
recommending the measure of all foreigners. Price \$2.
A few inter- and copies \$2.

LATEST EUROPE NEWS.

THE COURT.

The demise of his majesty Frederick William,
King of Prussia, has taken place. Feeling the
approach of death, the king desired to see his
army before him for the last time. His
bed was accordingly carried to a window, whence
by reflection in a mirror he was enabled to take
a last adieu of his army. Immediately after this
ceremony, the king placed the regal power in
the hands of his son, and the day following

Latest News.

From Bombay, 31st March. From Calcutta, 10th March.
Calcutta, 24th March. China, 15th January.
Madras, 21st March. Singapore, 20th Feb.

At a court of Directors held at the India house
on the 2d June. Mr. Thomas Campbell Ro-
bertson, lieutenant-governor of Agra, was appointed
provisionally to succeed to the office of governor
general of India, in the event of a vacancy oc-
curring, and no successor being on the spot.

The French have despatched the *Magicienne*
frigate to watch our proceedings in the China
seas. The government of the United States are
sending a naval force to the same quarter.

The court of directors of the East India com-
pany have given notice, that the rate of exchange
at which they will receive cash for billon Bengal
will, from the present date & until further notice,
be 2s. the Bombay 2s. 6d., the company's rupee.

PRECIS.

May 18.—The budget has been received
with very general satisfaction, and the chancellor
of the exchequer has been praised by all parties
for the soundness of his general principles, and
his business-like capacity. Despatches have been
forwarded to St. Helena, to permit the French
government to exhume the remains of Napoleon,
for burial in France, a commission intrusted to
the prince de Joinville.

Rear-admiral Sir E. D. King, K. C. H. in the
Southampton, 50, takes command of the cap-
sition.

May 23.—Died at Bath, the celebrated linguist,
Mr. Thomas Manning, of Orange grove, Durt-
ford. He accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy
to China, and was considered the best Chinese
scholar in Europe, Dr. Morrison and M. St.
Julien being his only rivals. He was able to
speak fluently fifteen languages, and maintained a
correspondence with the literati of the world.
Four months he resided at Lassa in the king-
dom of Tibet, or Thibet, being the only English-
man who ever penetrated to the Lama's metro-
polis; there he spoke during his sojourn only
Latin, and on his departure received the benedi-
ction of the Lama.

May 30.—Courvoisier (valet) has at length been
committed for trial, charged with the murder of
lord W. Russell.

PARLIAMENTARY.

May 12.—Peers.—Lord Stanhope presented
an address to her majesty, expressing the deep
concern of the house on learning that an inter-
ruption had occurred in our friendly relations
with the Chinese empire, representing that it
had been occasioned by the perseverance of
British subjects in taking opium to China; and
praying that her majesty would be pleased to
take measures for the prevention of such proceed-
ings.

Whether the motives which had actuated the
Chinese government were moral, political, fiscal,
or capricious, he apprehended that it was still
improbable upon every foreigner to render ab-
solute and unconditional obedience to the laws
of the country in which he resided, and whether
therefore the importation of opium was prohibited
because it debased the intellect and depraved
the character of the Chinese, or because it
produced a scarcity of the circulating medium,
we were equally bound to respect their laws.
It had been said that the prohibition existed
only in theory, while the opium was in practice
freely admitted if not subjected to a stated
import, and that the edicts of the emperor were

even in this country, contraband goods could be insured for 10 per cent; but the villany of inferior mandarins by no means proved the connivance of the imperial government, whose policy had been always most decided, who had imposed the most rigorous prohibitions on the trade, and had punished most severely those officers who had neglected their duty. It had been said that the superintendent was only bound to prevent smuggling within the Canton river. He was unaware of any such nice geographical distinction, but he thought we could not permit a fleet of smugglers to rendezvous at Spithhead although their boats were not allowed to land at Portsmouth. The disposition of the Chinese had always been to conciliate; edicts had been passed to prevent the exactions of the hong merchants; captain Elliot spoke of the increasing desire to come to an amicable arrangement; and their humane treatment of shipwrecked seamen proved that implicit confidence might be placed in their good feeling. A corresponding police was not, however, acceptable to the English residents, who had repelled all advances by the most insulting and offensive conduct, and by threats of an appeal to force.

A great deal had been said of the imprisonment of our ambassador; but it would appear that it was at most but a short detention; that he was at best but a consular agent, with none of the privileges of an ambassador; and that he had only been detained because he chose to force a passage up to Canton to join the merchants who were most justly imprisoned there, and who had no reason to complain of their treatment, as by the Chinese law they would have been capably punished, and by the English law they would have been fined treble the value of the contraband goods, which were simply confiscated.

It might be impossible to suppress the opium trade and it was so in the case of the slave trade; but no exertion should be wanting to restrain a traffic which had already proved so detrimental to our commercial interests.

Lord Melbourne entirely agreed with the noble lord as to the duty of foreigners to obey the laws of the country to which they traded; but although it was unquestionable that a country should not abet its subjects in infringing the laws of another it was by no means necessary that it should take upon itself the charge of enforcing them. It had been for some time clear that matters were coming to a crisis in China, but it was impossible to foresee whether the importation of opium would be legalised upon payment of a duty, or whether it would be altogether prohibited; and, in fact, circumstances were such, that at no period could the government at home have sent out instructions which would not at the time of their arrival have found matters in a state wholly different from that to which they were intended to apply. The noble lord had only attacked the government through its agent, captain Elliot, but he thought, that, considering the difficulty of the circumstances he had to deal with, the novelty of his situation, and the danger to which he was exposed, he had acted with the greatest prudence and resolution. The firing on the junks had been complained of, and it was not perhaps the most prudent course he could have adopted; but making allowance for the want of supplies and the circumstance of irritation, his error should be overlooked both in this case and the blockade. The address proposed by the noble lord would only have the effect of embarrassing all operations, whether of the nature of negotiations or of hostilities, and would hold out to the Chinese expectations which could not possibly be realised of the suppression of the trade. We possessed, moreover, immense territories, peculiarly fitted for raising opium, and though he would wish that the government were not so directly concerned in the traffic, he was not prepared to pledge himself to relinquish it.

The Duke of Wellington felt the expediency of the house interfering in a matter on which it had as yet so little certain information. It appeared certain that the trade now denounced as contraband has been so with the knowledge of the local authorities, who had received large sums either as bribes or as legal duties. That the existence of the trade was well known was proved by the long discussion which had taken place on its proposed legalisation upon the payment of a certain duty, and that seemed to show that it was not prohibited

from mere notions of morality, as its effects would be the same, whether duty was paid upon it or not. The trade had been recognised by the house. It was hand therefore to turn round upon the merchants, and tell them, that as they were guilty of an offence, they were justly punished by the loss of their property, when the trade in that article had been specifically recognised. He could not bear that an officer of his sovereign should be treated as captain Elliot had been, that he should be assailed in such unwarrantable language, and that the surrender of British property should be extorted from him by the means that had been resorted to. He thought that captain Elliot had done but his duty; and would advise the house not to interfere at present, or compromise itself in any manner.—he concluded by moving the previous question.

After a few words from lords Lyttelton and Colchester.

Lord Ellenborough insisted upon the extreme inexpediency as well as the inefficiency of any attempts to prevent the growth of opium in our Indian possessions. The sum at present received as revenue from that source amounted to upwards of a million and a half, which was in effect a tax upon foreigners, and if that were lost, the deficiency would require to be supplied by a tax on our own subjects, while all endeavours to suppress the trade from other parts would be entirely fruitless. The cry that had been raised against the importation of opium, proceeded in a great degree from the impression that broad cloth might be imported instead, but no idea was more completely unfounded.

Lord Ashburton having shortly addressed the house, lord Stanhope spoke briefly in reply, and contented that nothing had been advanced in answer to any of his arguments.

Upon the question being put, the amendment was carried without a division.

May 15.—The chancellor of the exchequer made his financial statement in the house of commons, showing.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| The Income would be | £46,700,000 |
| The Expenditure being put down, | |
| as before, at | £49,432,000 |

The Deficiency would be - £2,732,000

To meet this, Mr Baring would neither propose new loans nor new taxes; but he proposed to increase the assessed taxes 10 per cent; the customs and excise (with the exceptions of spirits, corn, and post-horse duty), 5 per cent; to lay an additional duty of 42 per gallon on all spirits, British colonial, and foreign; and to take a vote of credit of 495,000!

Mr. Hume's amendment, that there be imposed a tax on the descent of real property, varying from 1 to 10 per cent, was rejected.

FRANCE.

Count Las Cases intends shortly to bring forward in the chamber a proposition for the recall of all the princes of the family of Napoleon.

There has been a vast sensation in Paris, owing to an announcement made in the chamber of deputies by the minister of the interior, who said: That the king had commanded his son, the prince de Joinville, to go to the island of St. Helena) bursts of cheering interrupted the sentence, and to take from there the ashes of the emperor Napoleon, in order that they may find their last resting place in France.' (Repeated cries of 'Bravo!') 'Our magnanimous ally,' continued the minister, 'in this circumstance has wished to efface the last traces of past animosity; if any still existed, it ought to be buried in the tomb of Napoleon. The frigate charged with this precious deposit will arrive at the mouth of the Seine, and another vessel will bring the ashes to Paris, where they will be placed in the invalids, and a solemn ceremony worthy of the country and of the occasion will take place. Napoleon was legitimate sovereign of this country, and at his return he must reign and command still. His sword will be placed on the monument to be erected in this glorious and silent asylum of his former contemners in arms; for an important monument must be erected, accompanied *L'ombre et de silence (verbum)*. The project of law we propose is to ask a million of francs for the removal of the ashes, the ceremony, and the erection of the tomb.' (Cries of Bravo,

bravo!') M. Hernois rushed to the tribune, and proposed to vote with enthusiasm the money asked for. The president said he was equally inspired by this generous impulse, but the regulation of the chamber required 24 hours for the presentation of a new law. The deputies quitted their seats, and for a quarter of an hour the business was suspended.

The bill for the transportation to France of Napoleon's bones was subsequently carried by acclamation, and a committee of imperialists appointed to carry it into execution. These were Marshal Clausel, Count de Las Cases, generals Schneider and Subrier, M. Bicat, M. Mathieu de la Roderie, Admiral Surrien, and M. Solvany. The committee on the bill recommended that a sum of 2,000,000 francs be granted to defray the expense of the voyage and interment, and an equestrian statue of Napoleon be erected in Paris.

The committee of the chamber of deputies, to whom the question was referred, have decided by a majority of 8 to 1, that Napoleon's remains shall be deposited in the church of the invalids. The price of Joinville's illness alone postpones the sailing of the *Favourite* corvette, which would receive the body, and of the *Belle Poite* 'rigat', which would act as escort.

Such was the enthusiastic approbation with which the project of restoring to France the ashes of Napoleon was received. On Thursday in the chamber of deputies the proposition was carried by acclamation; on the following Tuesday, however, the same chamber reduced the sum recommended by the committee for carrying out this universally popular suggestion, from two millions of francs to one and declared that there shall be no statute. All the journals are furious at this determination of the chamber, except the court and the legitimist organs.

AMERICA.

We have accounts from America to the 16th May. The commercial accounts are not favourable, the spring trade had been literally nothing, which is attributed to the state of domestic exchanges.

An American squadron of vessels of war was to be despatched to the India and China seas. It will consist of the Independence, 60 guns; Constellation, 33; the Concord, and another sloop-of-war, under the command of commodore Warrington.

There appears to have been a good deal of squabbling in congress. Members a buzzed each other in the grossest language; and 'You're a damned liar' applied by one honorable member of the house of representatives to another, brought on a scuffle with bowie knives, forcibly stopped by other members.

With respect to the boundary question nothing fresh had transpired.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

Extract from the *Bretagne Gazette*, of the 14th April of a letter written by general Nioleskoff, with the Khiva expedition, upon the 19th Feb.

'In my former letter I informed you, that we had a fortified post on the Enba, where we could replace our supplies so as to have the hope of arriving on the frontier of the mysterious crisis of Khiva with provisions, independent of all the accidents of war, for at least two months. In the same letter I mentioned the extraordinary severity of the winter upon the Enba, and that circumstances became more serious. The severity of the season and the depth of snow caused an impenetrable crust of one foot of thickness, which made it impossible to feed the camels. The poor beasts fell by hundreds, and on leaving the Enba we were convinced of the extreme weakness of the base of operations for our ulterior enterprise. We employed a whole month to accomplish the 20 german miles of distance to Amboulak, where was our last fortified place and our last deposit of provisions. Each column was obliged to work out (while the snow was falling in large flakes) a road which an instant afterwards was filled up by snow newly fallen.'

'The letter goes on to ascribe it to the fortitude of the soldiers, and to the magazines in the rear, that the troops did not perish; if they had advanced a few marches farther it would have been impossible to proceed or retreat, and death would have been the common lot of all. This and other intimations of the possibility of the enterprise being successful.'

It is singular that the French minister of the interior should call Napoleon—'legitimate sovereign of France (of this country)'; when Louis Philippe is only 'King of the French.' This designation can scarcely have been received with pleasure at the Tuilleries.

The beautiful of this number has been delayed through the absence of our printers, whose services we lost at an early hour yesterday evening; their civic duties requiring them to keep watch and guard from 6 to 12 p.m.

We put little faith in the assurances of the magistrate of *Heangshan*; our translation of his proclamation will be found in a following column.

A native teacher informed us yesterday that an edict from the emperor to the governor of Canton on the taking of *Chusan* by the English has been received, and promised to procure a copy for us, which we have not yet received.

We are obliged to postpone our further extracts from the "blue book" and our remarks on them & the debates in the house of parliament on our present relations with China; but we hope to be able to resume this duty in our next number.

We have been told that a heavy firing was heard in the afternoon of yesterday; probably from H. M.'s squadron destroying a Chinese fleet at *Pansiam*.

We transfer A's question to the editor of the *Canton Press*, for we cannot answer it.

We have heard nothing for more than a fortnight of Mr. Vincent Stanton, prisoner in Canton.

With reference to the "blue book," we now observe that Lord Napier has been treated in the most unhandsome manner by the *whig* ministry; all his private letters have been published; of the four superintendents his lordship was the best fitted for the office; we shall return to this subject in following numbers.

The statement in our last number, that "a marine of the *Druid* was shot through the arm by a ball from the musket of a co-rade," was incorrect; we were misinformed on the matter; the bone of his arm was shattered by a round shot from the enemy.

A friend has favoured us with a sight of the penny postage cover which has been selected by the committee of the house of commons from two thousand and forty five designs.

W. Mulready, R. A., whose name is engraven on the cover, appears to have been the successful candidate, and we regret that we cannot praise the design of this talented artist; it appears to us to be utterly ridiculous; but before proceeding in our censure we will endeavour to describe the engraving.

On the upper half and in the centre of the length of the cover, Britannia is represented seated on a rock, a lion couchant at her feet, her arms are extended in a most ungraceful, even termagant manner, with the palms down ward, & two winged messengers are flying from each side with outstretched hands, as if she had just thrown them away from her; Britannia's look is what in Scotland is called "door." A little on her right are ships in the distance, under sail; a group of Chinese and Englishmen are gazing for what may either be meant to represent bales of cotton or chests of tea; then two camels loaded with the overland mails, with their Arab keepers; next to them are two elephants, and the artist has ingeniously horsed the *Mahawats*, or keepers, astride on the elephant's backs, instead of sitting them on the animal's necks; and this want of keeping has been approved by a committee of the house of commons of England, the country which rules India! near these is a group of natives, some carrying bales, of letters, we suppose, others writing, but with a pen not with a style; underneath and in the corner of the cover is a bed-ridden old woman with

clashed hands, listless to the contents of a letter which one of her great grand-daughters is reading to her. (On the left of Britannia is a triplander in his sledge drawn by a reindeer at full speed; than a group of the red men of north American, holding a talk and shaking hands with Englishmen, behind them and under what looks more like a cocoa nut than any other tree, are some squaws with their *paposhes* in their arms; on their left is a wist Indian planter, superintending the opening of some puncheons of rum, which task the cooper is performing in a most uncooperlike manner; underneath are two damsels devouring the contents of a (love?) letter between them, while a little girl, her arms tossed aloft, appears to be squalling for it.

This childish, this ridiculous cover has been adopted by a committee of grave senators! If their design is to make themselves and the present government ridiculous to the world from "China to P. ra," they could not have succeeded better. In the whole design there is not a single indication expressed of the hoped-for spread, consequent on the reduction of the postage, of science, morality, or religion; it is redolent only of rum—and from the raving attitude of Britannia she seems to have taken a drop too much of it—sugar, tea, and cotton.

Proclamation from the magistrate of Heangshan.

Tung, magistrate of Heangshan, &c., proclaims for the information of all.

It is wellknown that Macao is a city in which both Chinese and foreigners dwell. The Portuguese clearly understand the great principles of rectitude, and it may be said that heretofore they have always been respectful and obedient for three centuries; they all have families, and no one would involve himself in trouble; therefore all of ye Chinese engaged in trade in Macao conduct your affairs with joyful hearts in perfect security, nor disturb your minds with doubts and anxiety.

Moreover, the superior officers firmly believe that the Portuguese can protect themselves, therefore they will not order a single (military?) officer or soldier to enter Macao. This is already well known—I have heard latterly there have been a class of lawless vagabonds who have been scattering abroad idle rumours to distress and confound the people's minds scheming for opportunities to plunder, by which ye people are greatly disturbed and have no quiet; the disposition of this class of vagabonds is the same as rebels; but though I have heard they are numerous, and have as many schemes of plunder as pointing hairs, my anxious plans will reach them. Therefore I issued my former orders for the district constables to make it known to all the shopkeepers that they themselves should invite stout young men to keep watch day and night, and so guard against spies; therefore, ye people, ye must with one mind exert all your strength; hire many stout young men, to patrol, protect, and seize in your streets; if you meet with any of the vagabonds before described, it is permitted to you to seize and bring them before my tribunal, when I will, forthwith, send them to the superior officers, who will respectfully request the royal order and on the instant execute them: decidedly no indulgence will be shown.

Besides sending runners to secretly and strictly search and seize, it is right that I issue this proclamation. Ye people, respectfully obey, and all of ye pursue your usual means of livelihood without anxiety or fear. A special proclamation of the utmost importance. 7 moon, 29 day (26 August).

Why will our dommy, week after week, trot him out before the public? In his paper of

July 25, we were his esteemed cotemporary, and he talked of our "shrewd judgment & excellent understanding;" in his number of Aug. 22, he shows up our animus, accuses us of uttering untruths (let him read again his and our articles attentively), of malice and folly. And in his last number we are called, ironically, the *angry* editor of the *Register*; let us see whether a few words will not transfer the onus of all these remarks and charges to dommy's pack-saddle.

We quoted, among other extracts from the "blue book," what capt. Elliot had written to lord Palmerston on the reported declaration of the American consul "disavowing any connection of American citizens" with the riot of July 7.

In our general remarks on these extracts this paragraph, of course, had our notice; and, as we could not speak on the reported disavowal of the American consul, we went as far as we could, and did say that the "fact of American seamen having been concerned in the affray of July 7th" had been denied to us by two citizens of the U. S.

But, to use some of his own expressions,—"entertaining animosity against us," his judgment dimmed by passion actuated by a bad animus, malice and folly"—we ask if the degree to which the editor of the C. P. has abandoned himself in his last number to all these low excitements is not as inconceivable to the feelings as it is apparent to the judgment of moderate men, when he can read—what to any man of the "meanest capacity" must be plain was adduced by us, although not in corroboration of captain Elliot's paragraph, yet as a proof that similar disavowals by American citizens had been circulated—that he can read what we wrote and called a "fact"—a *fact*, mark, and this very word the editor of the C. P. quotes; had it been our intention to impugn captain Elliot's report we should have written, *rumour*—that our record of a *fact*, although disavowed by American citizens—was also our disavowal of our belief of captain Elliot's report to Palmerston, and our present, —not our *July*—belief in the declarations of the supercargo & captain of two different American ships!

We are quite ready to stand the judgment and appreciation of his and our readers on this matter; for an instance of a baser spirit joined with a more stupid understanding we have never known; and a libelous vituperation contained in his 55 lines on us he must now inevitably receive back in his own teeth.

The Editor of the C. P. asks, "why should not captain Elliot mention, &c.?" we answer, because it is not the wont of Englishmen, officers & men, to talk of risking their lives in the course of their duty; but of the feelings of Englishmen on this point we do not hold the editor of the C. P. to be a judge; but we now ask him in what manner was captain Elliot's life risked?

Animus and *malice*, and *folly* had surely done their work with our cotemporary when he flattered into three scrapes; but we dislike, as we have often said, attributing motives; we do not believe in the bad animus or malice of our cotemporary—he is too heavy for either; and the worst term we shall apply to these and all future stumbings, will be—dommyisms.

It may not have been noticed by many of our readers in their hurry to scan over the most important items of latest news brought by the last overland, that previous to the mail leaving England several specimens of good strong Mysore tea, grown and prepared in the Brazil from Chinese plants, had been received from America and presented by Lord Palmerston to the Society of Arts. The enormous price (4 to 6 shilling per lb. in bond) will no doubt be a certain bar to the importation of this tea as an article of trade, but we would be to bring the subject to the notice of the Assam Company, as an inducement for them to increase their exertions for extending their cultivation and reducing the price of the article produced by them. The industrious Yankees begin to take up the matter with spirit and a determination to undersell the manufacturers of Assam—and their resources and advantages for doing so are too well known in other articles, for us to doubt that the same result will attend this speculation if we are not before them—which we may be by a little extra exertion at the present time.—*Cant. Cour.* July 11.

DIED.—At Hong-kong, on Tuesday, 26 June, FRANKIE PETERSEN, Esq., a well-known Danish merchant & aged 42 years.

Printed and published at the Canton Register Office.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1840.

NO. 36.



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THE fast sailing Spanish Brig PA-
TRIOTA, will be dispatched immedi-
ately. For freight apply to
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THE Barque CORINGA PACKET.
Captain GIBSON, has a great part of
her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or Passage apply to
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THE Barque SYLPH, Captain THOMAS
VIALS, will have quick despatch; for
freight only apply to
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219 Tons, A1, to be despatched im-
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NEW YORK, Burthen Tons 134.
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Captain UNDERWOOD.
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THE Portuguese Brig "BRILHANTE,"
of 300 Tons, and all her stores.
For further particulars apply to P. J.
MARGAT at the Shop "Campe do Sm. Francisco" where
an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.
Macao, 29th July, 1840.



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THE Portuguese Brig GENOVEVA,
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Mr. P. J. S. LOUREIRO.



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INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.**
THE undersigned are prepared to grant policies in this
office to an extent not exceeding \$15000 on any
one vessel, payable in Bombay.
Macao, 11th August 1840. **RUSSELL & Co.**—Agents.



NOTICE.—The estate of the late Mr. RICHARD
TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsi-
bility in our firm on 30th June, 1839.
Macao, July, 1840. **TURNER & Co.**



NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILLIAM JARDINE in our establishment ceased
this day. The business will in future be conducted by
the remaining partners, JAMES MATHESON, HENRY
WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON, and ANDREW JARDINE.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 30th June, 1840.



NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on
the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES
DUNNEDON is admitted a Partner from this date.
China, 1st July, 1840. **DENT & Co.**



NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILLIAM DENT in our firm ceased from this date.
China, 30th June, 1840. **DANIELL & Co.**

With reference to the above notice of the retirement
of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL
& Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo,
under the same Firm with the remaining Partners, Mr.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART
DANIELL, whose procreation is held by the undersigned.
W. C. LEJEY
JOHN H. CANNAN.
China, 30th June 1840.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China
under the firm of HIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease
from this date. Parties having claims against the firm
are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before
the 1st proximo, after which date the enclosed transac-
tions will be conducted by Messrs. W. M. & THOS. GEM-
WELL & Co.
pproc. **RIBBY ADAM & Co.**
THOMAS EDMOND.
Macao, 20th June, 1840.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.
W E B leave to intimate that we have succeeded to
the Business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMIE-
SON, McCRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta.
Our Firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta,
JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our Firm will con-
sist of JAMIESON & HOW. Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a
Partner of it. We are, Your most obedient Servants.
JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.
Signatures at Glasgow of { (Signed) JAMIESON,
GEORGE JAMIESON { CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.
JOHN CUTHBERTSON {
JAMES HOW.—(absent in China.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above circular,
issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further,
that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta,
is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establish-
ments of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON &
HOW in China.
Macao, 1st July 1840. **JAMIESON & HOW.**

FOR SALE.
ATLANTIC AT CANTONMOON.
249 Chests Fresh Served Orange Pickle 1-1/2 lbs.
240 10 city Boxes superior Pickle & Padre Souchoong tea
100 Chests Good Hyson tea. Apply to
Sr. LAMILLA A. SOUSA, at Cantonmoon.
or G. GONZALES, at Macao.
Macao, 10th August, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
A Supply of FRENCH CLARET; LAPITTES, in 3 dozens
LATOUR, in 2 & 3 do. do. and LIOVILLE in 2 do. do.
also GRAUD LAROSE, from BALGUERIE & Co.
Apply to **JNO. S. SMITH.**
Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praya Grande.
Macao, 31st July, 1840.

MANILA CIGARS.
FOR SALE.—4to. SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS. Apply
at the Canton Register Office.

TWO LET.—A large and spacious house still ventilated,
with splendid Godowns in Praia de Manduco,
lately occupied by Messrs. Turner & Co. Apply to
FELIPPE JOZE DE FREITAS.
Praia do Manduco.

For sale at the Godowns of F. J. Frias, in Praia Manduco.
Red and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
Madeira Wine in Pipes, and Barrels of different sizes.
Malmsey in small casks.
Carcavellos in do.
Port in do.
Port, Malmsey, Muscatel and Carcavellos Wines in bottle
Liquors.
2 Pianos, being 1 forte piano and piano forte.
2 Handmade 5 Light Lovers.
1 Anchor and chain, 75 fathoms long.
Molasses and Bonava Wood.
A quantity of Teak Wood Planks.

FOR SALE.—HERRINGBONE CHARTS OF THE EAST
COAST OF CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. S. BOYD.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office,
A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings
in Canton, &c. by John Slade, Editor of the Canton
Register—This Narrative contains all the principal
events relating to opium that were published in the
years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting
opium, with various other documents, including the me-
morial from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and
from the British merchants in China, dated in September
last, the edict which contained the imperial orders to
exclude the English far ever, from the ports of China,
and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the emperor,
recommending the measures of all foreigners. Price \$2.
A few interlined copies \$2 1/2.

*The duke of Wellington's extinguisher
on the opium agitation.*

Lord Stanhope's absurd motion that the lords
should pray her majesty the queen to undertake
the office of assistant custom-house officer to the
emperor of China, has drawn from the duke of
Wellington a speech remarkable for the sound-
ness of its judgment, and for its variance with
the views of his friends in the house of commons.

Had this speech been delivered before the 7th
April, it would have put an extinguisher on Sir
James Graham's motion. Or had sir James
Graham succeeded in that motion, and turned
out the ministry on it, the Tories would have
returned to power differing from their great
leader on the very question on which they had
defeated their rivals and regained office. In this
case the China war must have been an open
question in the Tory cabinet.

In the view of the quarrel with China there is
but one point of agreement between the duke of
Wellington and his party in the commons,
namely, that the government did not give cap-
tain Elliot sufficient powers; as to all the rest
of the case, the conduct of the Chinese, and the
proceedings of the British superintendent, the
duke of Wellington is completely opposed to the
Tory declaimers. His grace, instead of contend-
ing that the Chinese were justified in the violent
measures they adopted, declares that the injuries
inflicted on the British superintendent were
never before inflicted on any person under the
protection of a foreign government. As to the
opium trade, he says—

"It is perfectly true, as it has been stated by
the noble earl, that the trade in opium has been
carried on contrary to the laws of China. But
then it was carried on with the knowledge of the
local authorities on the spot, who received large
payments, otherwise bribes, or in the way of
duties, possibly in both, for the import of this
opium—the trade was forbidden by the law of
China; but practically it was allowed—it was
known to the authorities in China—to the em-
peror himself, and to all the servants of the gov-
ernment for many years; and the question had
been debated, whether the trade should be al-
lowed and continued upon a duty, or whether it
should be discontinued altogether. Allow me
to ask the noble earl, who has contended so very
strongly for the morality of the emperor of Chi-
na, if that morality was so very great when he
allowed that trade to be continued, or whether his
morality could be improved in any respect by
opium being introduced upon the payment of a
large duty, instead of its being introduced by
means of smuggling, and under bribes paid to
the officers of the government, and even, as it
has been shown from the exterior writers, into
the interior of the country in the mandarin boats,
that is, in boats either in the service of the coun-
try, or at all events under the charge of officers
of the government. I really cannot see the force
of the noble earl's arguments with respect to the
illegality of the trade, when it is as clear as pos-
sible that it was well known to the government
of China, and that no step was ever taken to
put it down; but, on the contrary, the means of
continuing it, and of requiring a larger duty
upon it, were under consideration; and, in point
of fact, the trade was finally put down and dis-
continued because it was supposed that it oc-
casioned the export of a large quantity of native
silver—that which is called *sycee silver*—it be-
ing the silver of the country."

Further, his grace observed—
"With respect to the trade in opium, we

must, as British subjects, look at it in another view. It is a trade perfectly well known to the government of India; it is perfectly well known to parliament; it is perfectly well known to her majesty's servants, to the East India company, and it was known to the government previous to the existing administration. I sat as a member of a committee of the house of lords to inquire into this, among other branches of trade, and I remember that evidence was received upon this subject; and I see that it was a great object that this very trade in opium should be continued after the monopoly by the East India company had been done away with. Questions were put to witnesses, whether trade could not be extended, but more particularly in this very branch—the trade of opium; and in the report of the committee of the house of commons, it will be found, that it is particularly observed that it was desirable that it should be continued. Really, then, under these circumstances, it is rather a little hard to come down upon these men, and to say that they have been guilty of an offence, for which they are not only to be punished with a loss of their property, but to be absolutely abandoned; and then to have told to them—“You have been the cause of this war—you have been the cause of this great misfortune, and you therefore, never shall have any redress whatever.” That is a course to which, I, for one, never can be a party to.

The duke of Wellington declares that the war is no opium war—that it has other causes. He truly remarks, that after the surrender of the *Armen* arose the demand for an Englishman to be strangled, the refusal of which led to the final breach.

The admirers of the Chinese think that captain Elliot was to blame in refusing to so amiable a people the propitiatory sacrifice of one or two human lives. For the love of sobriety they could cheerfully have given up some miserable sailor and Mr Dent to be strangled. The duke of Wellington does not think so lightly of the lives of our own people, and he approves most cordially both of captain Elliot's refusal to deliver up an English sailor, to suffer for the death of a Chinese believed to have been killed by an American, and of his protection of Mr Dent. As to the first case, his grace concluded—

“I say that it would have been most unjust if he had given up these men to be dealt with according to the laws of China, for the putting to death a Chinese, when he was convinced, upon inquiry, that no charge of guilt could be made out against them. Then there was another circumstance in which captain Elliot acted as became him.”

As to captain Elliot's proceedings to save Mr Dent—

“I should, my lords, be ashamed of the name of Englishman if there could be found one in her majesty's service capable of acting otherwise than the British superintendent did, under such circumstances. It was his duty to protect Mr Dent; even to the spilling of the last drop of his blood. He had no right to give up Mr Dent, who was living under the protection of the British government. It was his duty to protect Mr Dent; and for his doing that I do most highly approve of his conduct. I say that it would have been a total dereliction of his duty to give up Mr Dent to be destroyed by the Chinese. I should be ashamed of the very name of an Englishman if he had done so. But then the noble earl has said that a great deal of difficulty would have been got rid of—that the Americans had also given up a seaman to be dealt with according to the Chinese laws.”

In consistency with these views of the causes of quarrel, the duke of Wellington announced his intention to move the previous question if lord Stanhope should press his ridiculous resolution to a division, which his lordship did not venture to do.

The part which the duke of Wellington has acted on this occasion must certainly operate as a heavy blow and great discouragement to the east and east of the main body of the tory party. The duke is as much at issue with sir James Graham as with lord Stanhope; and it would be curious to compare the opinions of the great chief of the tory party with those of his front-rank men in the commons. Mr Gladstone, lord Sandon, sir William Follett, and others.

Poor lord Stanhope must think himself a cruelly ill-used man, the tory party, to a man having voted for sir James Graham's motion, and he, in the house of lords, having had his resolution struck to the ground by the iron hand of the duke of Wellington.

The duke's superiority to faction on a great national question makes the depths of faction to which his nominal friends have plunged the lover and the blacker. By his own standard of patriotism his own followers are tried and disgraced.

We have looked with considerable curiosity for the opinions of the *Times* on the duke's demolition of the factious pretences of his party. The next day, and the day after it, the *Times* was speechless, *magni metus, et magna ira silentium*. On the third, it uttered this testy complaint upon the withdrawal of Mr Palmer's threatened motion, in consequence, of course, of the duke's speech, which has disarmed the enemies of the ministry of any such weapons of attack:

“In the house of commons Mr G. Palmer begged leave to withdraw his motion on the opium trade with China. This was the natural result of the speech of the duke of Wellington on Tuesday, when his grace magnanimously thought proper to throw his protecting shield over the helpless ministers, and disinterestedly to turn his back on his own friends.”

Let us not omit to acknowledge the good sense of a speech of lord Ellenborough, which followed that of the duke. His lordship adverted very happily to the cant mixed up with the opium question—

“He trusted the house would not be influenced on this subject by the erroneous notions of morality which had been so curiously mixed up in petitions presented to that house with calculations on increased exports of broad-cloth. The expectation that the Chinese would take broad-cloth if they were deprived of opium was most fallacious. But in petitions coming from manufacturers of broad-cloth, he found reasonings derived from Christianity in the same sentence with extended exports, and he thought such a connection ought to prevent the former arguments from having much weight with their lordships. He trusted their lordships would not sanction any course which, instead of diminishing the evils of the opium trade, might increase them.”

The reasonings derived from Christianity in connection with arguments for extended exports of broad cloth, remind us of the Newgate ordinary's preference of punch to wine, “because it is a liquor nowhere spoken ill of in scripture, and, withal, pleasanter and properer for a draught.”—*Examiner*, May 17.

DEBATE ON THE CHINESE WAR.

Ever a debate took place in the house of commons which proved to demonstration how subsidiary to the purposes of place and party are those great interests from which alone Great Britain derives and maintains her present national position, it is the debate which has just concluded in that house on the subject of China. The interests of a commerce involving millions of property, producing nearly four millions of revenue, and including within its consequences all probability, the security of our Indian possessions, the national honour and character, were hazarded for the acquisition of office, or the influence of ill-informed philanthropy. The fact cannot be concealed, that the adoption of Sir James Graham's motion would, after the manner in which the discussion was carried on, in reality, have amounted to an assertion, that the war with China was unjust and impolitic; and, even though the new administration, which would necessarily have been formed on the defeat of lord Melbourne's cabinet, must have pursued the war entered on, the difficulties in the way of a resumption of intercourse and trade with Canton (China) would almost have been rendered insuperable. So strongly was this felt by those best informed and most interested on the subject, that on Thursday the most eminent Chinese houses in the city addressed the following letter to lord Palmerston:—(For this letter, see Reg. Aug. 4).

If there be one fact more distinctly made out from a knowledge of all the facts which have led to the present position of affairs with China, it is that our relations with the Chinese government, since the opening of the trade, have been those of dormant hostility; and although we cannot go so far as to assert, with Sir G. Staunton, that “there was no connection with the rupture with China, and any act of omission or commission on the part of her majesty's government,” and will less agree with those who contend that if captain Elliot had been furnished with complete instructions and powers, the crisis brought on by commissioner Lin

might have been wholly averted, we do not think that more energetic action on the part of the foreign secretary would have stayed it off for any great length of time. But the real question for public consideration is now no such minor question as one of time; it is, is the war righteous and just?

The Chinese have a perfect right to put down smuggling, if they can, but they have no right in doing so to injure fair trade—they have no right to call upon England to find them a preventive service, and still less they have no right to exact from our officers and fellow-subjects the gratuitous duties of such a service, on pain of death, and confiscation of property not within the empire. The consumption of opium is their business, not ours; and if, as a writer of the *Quarterly Review* sensibly remarks,

“With a population of three or four hundred millions, they cannot afford a coast-guard sufficient to prevent its introduction, let them suffer the whole inconvenience—the loss of their *sew-see* silver—and all those deplorable effects of smoking, which, however, we have reason to believe are greatly exaggerated—and that not so much by them as by us.”

No one doubts the power of the Chinese to refuse to regulate their conduct by the law of European nations; such law may be vastly beneath the notice of their wisdom; but then, if they encourage our trade, run into our debt, injure our merchants, and insult our honour, such non-recognition can be no bar to the consequences of their conduct.

“It is practically impossible,” says the well-informed writer we have just quoted, “for any nation to carry on a great and lucrative commerce with others, and yet refuse to enter into some species of diplomatic relation with them. The inconveniences of the want of such recognised relations may be endured for a season, but in individual violences, on one side or the other, are sure, at some time or other, to bring the *reductio ad absurdum*.”

But the case is now stronger than what is thus predicated; national violence on the part of the Chinese has brought about the war about to be entered on.

If it be the fixed and final determination of the Chinese government not to allow the resumption of British commercial intercourse with the celestial empire until the opium trade be suppressed, we venture to predict that such intercourse will never be renewed. Sir George Staunton thinks that the opium trade may be destroyed through the instrumentality of a treaty between Great Britain and China. That it should so be it would be necessary to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy in India. Are our government prepared to submit to such a term in the negotiation of a treaty? But suppose they were, what security have we that the Chinese may not think fit to prohibit some other article of commerce, to which their financiers may attribute an subsequent drain of silver, and to enact over again towards the British representative and British subjects the drama of which the curtain has fallen on the first act? We firmly believe that it is utterly impossible to prevent the introduction of opium into China. Demand everywhere begets supply, and were the Indian cultivation of the poppy stopped to-morrow, other countries would furnish the supply. Even now, in the Philippine islands the poppy is being extensively cultivated for the Chinese market. The late edicts of commissioner Lin will only make the entire trade smuggling trade. The Chinese may regulate, but they cannot suppress, the traffic. In any negotiations on the subject efforts must, therefore, be made to procure its admission into the empire on just and reasonable terms.—*Journal of commerce* April 11.

CHINA.—Important petition of the undersigned merchants interested in the trade with China.

After stating the monopoly established by the government and the East India company, goes on to say, “That in the month of March, 1839, captain Elliot, her majesty's superintendent, together with others of her majesty's subjects, as well as those who were engaged in the importation of opium as those who were not so engaged, and together with the merchants of other foreign nations, then resident at Canton, were placed in duress by the officers of the China government there; and the said superintendent being avowedly apprehensive of a sacrifice of human life, and considering himself vested with all the powers that might lawfully have been exercised by the supercargoes of the East India company, did in the name and on the behalf of her majesty's government, enjoin and require all her majesty's subjects then present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to him, for the service of her majesty's government, to be delivered to the government of China, of all the opium belonging to them, or British opium under their control; the British merchants then present did make surrender of very large quantities of opium of great value; and captain Elliot did in the most full and unreserved manner hold himself responsible for and on behalf of her majesty's government.—The petitioners, therefore, pray that inquiry may be instituted.—Signed by W. Jardine.

A Matheson, T. Horsley Palmer, &c. &c.

EXTRACTS FROM INSTRUCTIONS UNDER THE
ROYAL SIY-MANUAL
December 31, 1833.

To Lord Napier.

"2. In execution of the said commission, you will take up your residence at the port of Canton, in the dominions of the emperor of China; and you will discharge the several duties confided to you by the said commission and orders in council respectively, at Canton aforesaid or at any other place within the river or port of Canton, &c."

"19. And we do require you continually to bear in mind and to impress, as occasion may offer, upon our subjects resident in, or resorting to, China, the duty of conforming to the laws and usages of the Chinese empire, so long as such laws shall be administered towards you and them with justice and good faith, and in the same manner in which the same are or shall be administered towards the subjects or citizens of other foreign nations resident in or resorting to China."

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Napier.

January 25, 1834.

"You lordship will announce your arrival at Canton by letter to the viceroy."

J. P. Davis, Esq. to V. Palmerston.

August 7, 1834.

"Lord Napier seems to be clear as to his instructions allowing him to decline any but a direct communication with the officers of government; and in the policy of this course, I have no hesitation whatever in concurring; for to be governed by the hong merchants, a system which has always been highly detrimental to our true interests, would now be infinitely worse than under the reign of the company, whose transactions, amounting to some millions per annum, did, of course, give them great influence over those merchants. There even existed, perhaps, some community of interests, as the general welfare and growth of their trade was, to a certain extent, a reciprocal benefit. This species of influence is out of the question with us; who unless we can have direct access to the government officers, can do nothing whatever."

Agents of the E. I. company to the court.

"9. Lord Napier immediately requested from H. M. frigates, *Isogone* and *Andromache*, then at Chumpe, a body of marines for his protection; and, although in his circular on the subject his lordship stated, that one of the causes of the requisition was for the protection of the hon. company's treasury, we wish your hon. court to understand that we were quite ignorant of his lordship's purpose, and under no apprehension whatever for the safety of the treasury; and which, in fact, did not contain as much money as many private treasuries in Canton."

J. F. D. vis to V. Palmerston, Aug. 7, 1834.

Lord Napier's letter of announcement was rejected on the most frivolous or inadmissible pretexts.

J. F. Davis to V. Palmerston, Jan. 19, 1835.

Two courses.—"I mean the withdrawal of the ships from the river, and of the stoppage of the trade on our part."

"The crude and ill-digested petition to H. M. from a portion of the English traders at Canton (for some of the most respectable houses declined signing it) is said to have been drawn up by a casual visitor from India, totally unacquainted with this country."

No. 32.

Extract, records of proceedings, 19 Jan., 1835.

"With his original intention to quit China during the favorable monsoon, and his notice to that effect conveyed in his letter of the 17 July last &c."

* Memorandum: Foreign office, February, 1835. It is well known that considerable alarm did exist with regard to the private treasuries; and that arrangements were actually made for the conveyance of one of them to Macao, as a place of security. But it is very probable that the agents of the E. I. company did not feel themselves obliged to report on this occasion as the private treasuries did, which are quite immovable, were perhaps more intimately connected with a successful termination of Lord Napier's to Canton mission, than those of the company's agents.

Sir G. B. Robinson to V. P. April 13, 1835.

"It now becomes a painful but imperative duty to express unfeigned regret at the dissensions and violent party spirit that has so fatally prevailed, and even now exists to a fearful extent, amongst the mercantile community of Canton."

"Your lordship will, I feel certain, acquit me of any other feeling, save a sense of duty, when I call your attention to this dangerous state of society, and express my firm conviction that the untoward reception at and disastrous removal of, H. M.'s commission from Canton, was mainly to be attributed to the bitter party feelings, which I am sorry to assert, reigned at the very moment when general unanimity and cordial co-operation should have aided and strengthened the efforts of its officers."

No. 71.

Viscount Palmerston to Captain Elliot.

Foreign office, November 8, 1836.

Sir.—With reference to my despatches of this date, containing the opinion of his majesty's government upon the case of Mr. Innes and Mr. Kintine, I think it right to state to you, that his majesty's government are fully aware of the inconvenience arising both from the undivided state of the jurisdiction of the superintendents in China, and from their want of power to enforce or decline to which they may come, as matters submitted to them by members of the commercial body in China.

The general question as to the nature, extent, and powers of the future establishment in China, is now under the consideration of his majesty's government; and I am in hopes that, at no distant period, some effectual remedy may be provided for the inconvenience to which I have more particularly alluded.

In the mean time, I have to recommend to you to confine your interference, when called for, as much as possible to friendly suggestion and advice to the parties concerned.

The assumption of powers which you have no means of enforcing, and the issuing of injunctions which are set at naught with impunity can only tend to impair the authority and lower the dignity of his majesty's commission in the eyes of those by whom it is of importance that it should be looked up to with respect.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 72.

Viscount Palmerston to Captain Elliot.

Foreign office, November 8, 1836.

Sir.—I have observed that in your minute of the 15th of October, 1836 relative to the case of Mr. Innes, you express an opinion, that the power given by the act 26 Geo. III. c. 47, sec. 35, to the supercargoes of the East India company, to arrest and send to England persons resident at Canton, may now be lawfully exercised by the superintendents of British trade in China, by virtue of the order in council of the 9th December, 1833, which transfers to the superintendents all the powers and authorities which were by law vested in the supercargoes, at the date of the termination of the exclusive right of the East India company.

As a misapprehension on this point might give rise to much embarrassment, both to his majesty's government and to the superintendents personally, I have to state to you for your guidance, that the clause of the act of 26 George III., upon which you rest your opinion, was repealed by the 14th clause of the act 35 George III. c. 53; and further, that the only power exercised by the supercargoes, was that of removing unlicensed persons. But as no license from H. M. is now necessary to enable his majesty's subjects to trade with, or reside in China, such power of expulsion has altogether ceased to exist with respect to China.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

INCLOSURE 9 IN NO. 146.

* Captain Elliot to the governor of Canton.

Macao, March 22, 1839.

"The undersigned, &c. &c. seriously disturbed by the unusual assemblage of troops, ships of war, fire vessels, and other menacing preparations, and, above all, by the unprecedented and unexplained measure of an execution before the factories at Canton, to the destruction of all confidence in the just and moderate dispositions of the provincial authorities, has now the honour to demand, in the name of the sovereign of his nation, whether it is the purpose of his majesty the governor to make war upon the men and ships of his nation in this empire."

"He claims immediate and calming assurance upon this subject; and he has at the same time to declare his readiness to meet the officers of the provincial government and to use his strenuous efforts to fulfil the pleasure of the great emperor as soon as it is made known to him."

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

(A copy of the same was sent to the Keunminfoe.)

* This letter should have appeared in our last number.

Captain Elliot to V. Palmerston received Aug. 30, 1839.

Extracts.

Canton, March 30, 1839.

"The native servants were taken from us, and the supplies cut off on the same night; but it was declared by the merchants, that the orders had been issued in the course of the morning, by reason of Mr. Dent's opposition to the high commissioners' summons."

"The series of papers from No. 13 to 24 is my correspondence with the government since my arrival at Canton this day week, with the exception of No. 20, which is a most momentous circular to H. M.'s subjects, requiring the surrender into my hands, for the service of H. M.'s government, of all the British opium actually on the coasts of China at that date."

Capt. E. to V. P. Received Sept. 21, 1839.

Canton, April 6, 1839.

"But, my lord, when I arrived at Whampoa, on the 24th ult., and learnt that this intemperate man had actually begun to work out a dark theatre involved in his edicts, against the merchants of my country; I saw there was no hope of a conciliation by such means as I had considered. His purposes were plain; and it was my clear duty to let them reach me, and out the merchants acting principally for absent men, and therefore wholly incapable of taking conscientious course, or any other than those which would lead to separate and ruinous surrenders of all this immense mass of property."

"The surrender of the property at the first public summons was founded on the clear proof that the demand without alternative of any kind; under the circumstances of strictest and most unprovoked restraint, (faithfully described in my public notice inclosure no. 20 in my despatch of March 30) was an act of forcible spoliation of the very worst description justly leaving to H. M. the right of full indemnity and future reparation."

"The situation of this peculiar property has been entirely altered by the high commissioners' proceedings; and his continuance of the state of restraint, insult, and dark intimidation subsequently to the surrender, has certainly closed the whole case amongst the most shameless violations which one nation has ever yet dared to perpetrate against another."

INCLOSURE 5 IN NO. 148.

The prefect of Canton to Captain Elliot.

April 1839.

"You represent that your nation has its laws. These will serve only so long as you do not come to this inner land. But since you will come to Canton to trade, even your sovereign then must command you to keep obediently the laws and statutes of the celestial empire. How can you bring the laws of your nation with you to the celestial empire?"

Extract.

Canton, April 13, 1839.

"At all events, the time has arrived when his majesty's government must consent to the rapid growth of relaxation, or restriction, concerning foreign intercourse; the more sinister of which policy has prevailed for the moment, and is actually in saddest operation. In my own humble opinion, the Chinese government is utterly without the spring of power to jerk back (if I may so have it) to the accomplishment of the present reaction purposes; in my mind, the can be had only, to a settling aside by her majesty's prompt, powerful, and measured intervention, or to discomfiture, but not less certain overthrow, by the movements of lawless men on the coast."

"Thus profoundly, impregnated, (and my practical opportunities of judging are so favourable, as to go far to compensate my inability to search such subjects with the careful spirit.) I cannot but express the anxious hope that her majesty's government will find it easier, more just to itself, and more considerate to this empire, to avert the effects of the rash but impotent proceedings which emanate from the actual councils of the emperor, than to remedy, at a more little later period, evils of a different and far more difficult nature."

CAPTAIN ELLIOT TO VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

(Received March 27, 1840.)

H. M.'s S. Volage, Tongkon, November 28, 1839.

MY LORD.—It is a most remarkable circumstance, that throughout the whole course of persecution which has marked the commissioner's career, he has never ventured upon the expedient for coercing her majesty's subjects, which holds so prominent a place in all Chinese State papers respecting foreign management,—that is, by an official stoppage of the trade. For the last six months, and up to this day, the British trade has constantly proceeded, not infrequently, but in American and other foreign bottoms; and it is a striking and gratifying fact, that up to this time the lawful import trade of the country, as well in the Indian staple of cotton as in every description of British goods, has been done more advantageously than any of a like period since the close of the company's charter in 1834.

"The additional expense of the carriage necessarily falls upon the consumer; and the impossibility of calculating upon the commissioner's measures from hour to hour has incited the native purchasers to speculate extensively, and take off the cargoes at highly advanced rates. Here, my lord, is the just explanation of this state of things; and there is no ground for the complaint which may reach the ears of her majesty's government, that large profits and vast expense would have accrued to British buyers and shipowners, if the ships had proceeded to Whampoa. The reverse is the fact; for in such a case the holders of goods must either have made no sale, or

have disposed of them at far lower rates than they have, and the ships must have paid the heavy port charges. The high prices, in short, are prices of mere speculation, not arising from the state of the market but from the pressure of political circumstances, left to the management of a powerful but ignorant man, whose next movement is always beyond calculation. Neither has the great body of the shipping been detained one day longer than it would otherwise have been. The ships in the regular country trade never leave China before this period, and they are now departing daily, having discharged their cargoes. In less than six weeks (twelve part) the whole will have been discharged and have gone away. With respect to the home-trade, the reason for shipping cannot be said to commence (judging from the experience of the last five years) till the end of December; and therefore, upon that score there can be no ground for complaint yet. In fact, my lord, my own deep regret for the breaking up of the late arrangement, is unmitigated by any uneasiness on commercial grounds: for the actual state of things is more advantageous to the trade of the current year, than a settlement which would necessarily have thrown a large mass of imports upon the market suddenly; and have awakened those feelings of uncertainty on the part of the Chinese which are the spring of their present activity as purchasers. My concern arises from the perception that the arrangement involved a great principle, namely, a regular outside trade; if once it had been set in operation, there would have been no difficulty in maintaining and improving it. At first, indeed, there would have been attempts to force us in by transshiping outside; but while all the ships remained without, these efforts would have gradually abated for the convenience of the home merchants and mandarin themselves. The British merchants would have resided in comparative safety at Macao; the ships would always have been out of the grasp of the government. Merely most, day by day, have been more extensively used as a means of safe deposit for valuable British goods, that are now obliged to wait for a market in the hands of bankrupt merchants; and are frequently forced to a sale for the sake of recovering any returns at all. As a general consideration too, it was a matter of vast moment that the British trade should once more be carried on in a direct recognized form; and not by mere connivance through the medium of foreigners. All these advantages have been cast away by the entrance of the ship *Thomas Corbis* upon so shameful and dangerous conditions.

It is pretended by the government, that the open state of the trade is to be attributed to the commissioner's connivance for the Americans, who have signed the bond of consent; but his excellency must have learnt, by this time, that the chief weakness is to us. The Americans arrive here, for the most part, in ballast; bringing paper upon British credits to purchase their return cargoes. The cargoes they have carried to Canton are British property transhipped outside; and all this is as well known to the Chinese as to ourselves. It may, I think, be depended upon, that there would have been no consideration at all for the Americans, or their profits as carriers in this new course of outside trade which the commissioner has contrived to create, if the experiment of forcing the British into submission by an effectual stoppage of trade could have been tried, without excessive danger to the tranquillity of those provinces from the failure of revenue, and the total stagnation of employment amongst the hundreds of thousands of people living day by day on the foreign trade. And your lordship will give me leave to notice that, when there is no British import trade there can be little or no trade with this empire; because, at least eleven-twelfths of all that is exchanged with China is British property. American payments for their trade with China must be made in England, not in Canton; and, in the present situation of circumstances, the cutting off the British trade, which the commissioner frequently speaks of, is a cutting off of the trade with all the western nations—a departure from that wise policy of avoiding extremities, which I am not disposed to believe the court will sanction in any more serious form than angry papers.

The British trade is formally cut off at present; but I have never known it carried on with more vigour or advantage; and it is a striking comment upon what I have just said, that the leading American merchants have been constrained to live, for a least four months, not at Canton but at the station of the British merchants,—that is on ship-board, exposed to all manner of privation and danger. Their business at Canton is done by their clerks or junior partners, and they would have no business there at all, if our trade were at a stand. We are now in a situation to judge of the result of the commissioner's policy for the suppression of the opium trade; and it may be pronounced to be a signal failure, and pregnant with the worst character of mischief to this empire, as it was always reasonable to suppose such an extravagant course of proceeding must prove to be.

He found the traffic stagnant; he has made it flourish to a degree and to an extent that it has never reached before.

When he arrived, and for four months before that date, there had been scarcely any deliveries. The great bulk of last year's supply had accumulated; and the immense stock of the current year was only commencing to come in. In China, prices had fallen to between two or three hundred per cent. below the cost of production and charge; and at Calcutta and Bombay, on the very day that the opium was surrendered in Canton, sales were either impossible or ruinous.

These results had been produced by steady adherence to measures of repression against the consumers; a character of proceeding to which the Chinese system of government and police is well adapted, when its strength is put forth; and my own measures of December last, against the river traffic, had produced heavily upon the whole,—both in a moral sense, as an unequivocal separation between a government from the last contrivance of it, and, directly, because that contrivance had to

the last the best vent for the drug.

But, my lord, the more at the commissioner rejected all reasonable projects for working out the solution of the difficult if not impracticable problem confided to him, and drove me to the necessity of removing my countrymen by the delivery of all the British opium in China, it was clear to me that he could reap nothing but disappointment and difficulty.

The character of his measures was an acknowledgment of his own want of helplessness against the smugglers themselves, either native or foreign. A proceeding of that kind upon a handful of defenceless men could never be repeated; and to take away 20,000 chests of opium, already nearly valueless from weight of sticks of opium, to exchange the trade. It turns out, indeed, to be a measure nothing short of salvation to the opium trade. Generally considered, whatever it might have been to the actual holders of the particular quantity taken away. But, indeed, that very stock had already fallen to a point so far below its price, that it would be difficult to set, the proprietors would have been in a better condition if the commissioner had given it to them again next morning. Certainly, looking to future operations it seems susceptible of proof, that the general market needed the full relief which the commissioner gave to it, before opium could recover such a price as would repay the mere cost of its production and the other expenses of laying it down in China. But looking still further forwards, and seeing that the traffic has been carried on with incessant vigour and immense advantages since the 24th March last, it must be admitted that the persons who have continued to pursue it are deeply indebted to his excellency; and could indeed well afford to sacrifice the price they paid for the opium they surrendered, out of the profits of the opium they could never have sold otherwise, without total ruin. I believe that would be a moderate imposition upon present returns and present prospects; and whilst I am upon this subject I may presume to say, that the commissioner has full reliance upon the single device which left any hope of supporting the company's opium returns of next year. If he had left the 20,000 chests of opium in the hands of the holders, the company must have sacrificed their next year's supply. Under present circumstances, I see no reason to doubt that there will be a handsome income from that source. It is greatly to the honour of some of our principal merchants here, that they have steadily adhered to their voluntary pledge to relinquish this unwholesome and lawless traffic, under circumstances of such temptation; and with regard to such of them as stand in that uncomfortable situation, I cannot help expressing the sincerest hope that her majesty's government will find it practicable to relieve them from burdens which must press most heavily upon them, and carry out some efficient and comprehensive scheme for their protection in the lawful trade.

The purpose of the commissioner's policy for the last six months, has been to draw the lawful traders once more within his grasp, hoping to control and check proceedings outside by the means of pressure within.

I know not why I should hesitate to declare my conviction, that these purposes have only been baffled by my steady determination, never to place the lawful British trade in such a jeopardy again till I am differently instructed from England; and till the Chinese government is taught to understand its responsibilities towards that of her majesty.

In conclusion, I may once more assure your lordship that this determination has been attended with so loss to the traders of this year, but greatly the contrary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

Captain Elliot to V. Palmerston, Dec. 6, 1839.

EXTRACT.—After a series of infamous deceit and cruelty, mean rather than bloody, but still intensely distressing, the unfortunate mate is hurried into the signing of a declaration, that, though the vessel was not English, when she was burnt, she had recently been so, and was just sold to Spanish owners. And proceedings of this kind are precisely what would have befitted our merchants in Canton, if I had not fortunately arrived there on the Sunday evening in March last, before Mr. Dent was to be carried into the city.

Same Date.

EXTRACT.—It has lately transpired, through a variety of native channels of information, that the outrage upon the British passenger-boat, *Black Jade*, was perpetrated by his excellency's express command; and that he rewarded the magdalen by whom it was committed with 200 taels of silver. I am bound to admit that the evidence before me in the case of the *Bithine*, has diminished my unwillingness to credit this statement; but it should be said, that the testimony of a linguist, upon which it chiefly depends, is entitled to little consideration. The possibility, or otherwise, of all such allegations resting upon Chinese statements, must be estimated by a consideration of other circumstances within our certain knowledge.

SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE OPIUM CLAIMS.

JAMES MALCOLMSON, ESQ.
called in and examined.

1842.—Chairman.—You are partner in the house of Forbes, Forbes & Co?

I am

1843.—You are agents in London for a large portion of the Parsee merchants in Bombay?

For Parsee and Hindoo merchants in Bombay and Canton claimants for upwards of 5000 chests of opium.

1844.—Principally in Bombay?

Principally in Bombay?

1845.—Your knowledge of the Parsee merchants in Bombay is very extensive?

It is very considerable.

1846.—Can you speak from your knowledge of the effect produced upon those people in Bombay by the withdrawal or the withholding of such a large amount of funds as were represented by the opium belonging to them seized in China?

The effect has been very serious upon the commercial body of Bombay generally.

1847.—And more particularly upon those persons engaged in the opium trade?

Particularly upon persons engaged in the material trade of the country as well in the article of opium as in all other articles.

1848.—Its effect upon the trade of the district has been general?

It has.

1849.—And very severe?

Very severe indeed, and to show that I may mention that soon after the affair in China took place there was no such thing as taking native bills in Bombay; indeed large shipments of specie round to Calcutta were made, a thing hardly known before.

1850.—Had there been any failures among the Parsees?

Not to any extent; but great forbearance is the cause of failure not having taken place.

1851.—Upon what was the forbearance founded?

Mutual forbearance between creditor and debtor.

1852.—Was that forbearance founded upon any expectation that the British government would ultimately pay?

Upon a very confident expectation that the time would come when all would be right.

1853.—Was there much disappointment experienced at Bombay upon the first refusal of the government to acknowledge the indemnity bills drawn from China?

As far as I am advised very great disappointment indeed.

1854.—Do you believe that those merchants relied with great confidence upon the validity of those documents?

With every confidence.

1855.—They looked at it as an engagement of the British functionary and they felt no doubt that it would be respected by the government at home?

In all the letters that I have seen from the parties interested there is not in the first instance a doubt expressed at the fulfilment of the pledge.

1856.—You are one of the gentlemen who signed a petition to the house of commons referred to this committee presented on the 24th of March?

I am

1857.—You there state that you are agents of a great number of persons, a certain number of them are at Calcutta?

The greater number are at Bombay and the rest are in Calcutta and in Canton.

1858.—Is the effect produced upon these people in Calcutta as great as in Bombay?

Not so great as at Bombay I think.

1859.—Is the class engaged in the trade at Bombay poorer?

It is more distributed I think at

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1840.

Bombay; the parties concerned are interested for small amounts from one chest upwards, many very moderate capitalists are interested at Bombay, and I do not think that is so generally the case at Calcutta.

1860.—Do you think that many of those persons who had experienced loss at Canton had been able to continue the trade and to avail themselves of the high prices which had subsequently prevailed in China?

I apprehend that the opium that has since gone on to China has been principally from Bengal. On looking to the exports from Bombay during the whole 10 months that had elapsed since the amount is very small comparatively.

1861.—Then you think that as far as Bombay goes, those who were engaged in the opium trade previously, and who sustained loss when the opium was given up to captain Elliot had no compensation for their loss by subsequent profits in the trade?

Not to any extent.

1862.—*Sir G. Grey.*—You think the export from Bombay had very much diminished?

They had.

1863.—What has become of the opium which had been brought down to Bombay for the purpose of exportation?

It lies at Bombay now; that is one cause enhancing the difficulties that had occurred.

1864.—You state that there was a general expectation that the time would come when all would be right, did that expectation continue after it was known that the British government had refused to liquidate the claim?

No so generally.

1865.—But there was still an expectation that in time all would be right?

That is the tone of the letters I have received.

1866.—Still continued?

Still continued.

1867.—*Mr. E. Buller.*—How do they expect that all will be made right? that it will be made right by an immediate payment from the British government, or by compensation exacted from the Chinese?

I presume in the first instance it must come from the British government, and that seems to be the impression as far my letters go. The expectation arose in this way, the refusal of the British government was before parliament met; there it was held out that when parliament met something would be done, consequently the expectation continued that when parliament met something satisfactory would be done, & that from whatever source the money would ultimately come it would be paid and first come from this government.

1868.—That forbearance which you spoke of as being the reason why bankruptcies were not very extensive in Bombay still continues in the anticipation of receiving the amount with the sanction of parliament though the government had refused it?

To a very great extent.

1869.—Supposing it to be refused by parliament do you anticipate that forbearance will immediately cease?

Indeed I look upon the most disastrous

consequences as likely to take place to the commercial body of that part of India indeed of all part of India where there are parties interested in opium if something is not soon done and this both as regards those trading in opium and also in the produce of India generally.

1870.—Will not the forbearance you had spoken of still continue in anticipation of compensation being obtained from the Chinese?

I am not aware that the parties expect the compensation to come direct from the Chinese, it must come through the British government as far as I am aware.

1871.—*Sir G. Grey.*—Do you think the forbearance would continue if it were distinctly understood that the British government were prepared to enforce compensation from the Chinese and to pay it over to the parties injured?

Yes, I think if the British government would give a pledge that they would enforce it from the Chinese that would be equivalent to a pledge of payment.

1872.—*Mr. E. Buller.*—In that case you would not anticipate those disastrous consequences to which you have referred?

Certainly not.

1873.—*Chairman.*—Would not that in some degree depend upon the time at which the payment would be likely to be made?

No doubt, it would, because forbearance would only go to a certain extent.

1874.—*Mr. Gladstone.*—Is it not the habit of the Chinese to make their payments with extreme tardiness?

I answered the question under an impression that the British government would insist upon the Chinese paying and consequently that would take it out of the ordinary course of payment between China merchants and British merchants.

1875.—And also under the impression that the British government would require immediate payment of the whole sum?

Yes, and that they would announce that such was their intention.

1876.—*Chairman.*—In the usual course of trade between Bombay and China do not the returns come with great promptness generally?

They do generally.

1877.—*Mr. Brownrigg.*—In the petition presented by your own house, you state that you are agents to a number of natives in China, was it intended to convey the opinion that all those natives were proprietors of the opium that had been given up.

It was.

1878.—The whole of those are more or less proprietors of the opium?

The whole of them are more or less proprietors of the opium from one chest and upwards. They are the parties for whom when the compensation becomes payable our house will have to receive the money.

1879.—*Chairman.*—In the petition you presented you say "that the before mentioned native merchants of India who had been thus so seriously affected by the act of the Chinese government and the British superintendent, profess no other knowledge of the laws of England than the orders of

"the British authorities, and had paid implicit obedience to such orders, in entire faith and confidence in the British government." Had you reason to believe that there is not a sufficient degree of education amongst those people to acquaint themselves with the English law and that their only means of judging of it is through the orders issued by the public authorities with whom they are in communication?

There is sufficient education among those parties to acquire the knowledge, but with the exception of a few they had not the opportunity of referring immediately to the laws, and in such a case as this it has been I believe a matter of some considerable difficulty in even this country to refer to all the points bearing upon the question. The native merchants are in the habit (and this point is pressed very much by our correspondent upon us) of considering it the duty of government authorities to interpret the law, and they enter into no enquiry whether it is the law or not.

1880.—Among the Parsee population in Bombay education is rapidly extending? It is.

1881.—Are they not a very valuable class of people, and as regard trade in India of vast importance to the prosperity of the country?

They certainly are. They are most enterprising and clever merchants.

1882.—Advancing in education, in wealth and in influence?

Certainly very rapidly.

1883.—Is there any thing else connected with this subject that you wish to state to the committee?

Nothing further than that the parties are pressing anxiously for some declaration by the government at home that compensation will be given in some shape or other, otherwise they all contemplate the consequences as most alarming. Two parties are mentioned in one of the recent letters as having already committed suicide in consequence of the disappointment from the delay in this country.

1884.—*Mr. Clay.* You are referring now to your own correspondents?

Yes.

1885.—Have any of those parties engaged in the opium trade since the surrender of the opium to captain Elliot?

No doubt some of them have.

1886.—You have no doubt that some of those parties to whom your house has been agent have since engaged in the trade? To a small extent.

1887.—*Mr. Gladstone.* Are you aware of the answer that has been given by lord John Russell in the house of commons to a question put by the chairman of this committee?

Yes I am.

1888.—Do you think the declaration contained in that answer with respect to compensation is likely to allay the fears of parties interested in the opium claims and to produce a continuance of that forbearance respecting which you have been questioned?

It will have that tendency, but I

think at this late period they will look for so nothing more positive.

1889.—Chairman. You mean that however strong that answer might have been the merchants of Bombay would require something more precise and more distinct in order to justify them in forbearing from calling up their debts from their debtors?

Certainly at this late period I have one or two letters here which state very forcibly the feeling of some of the parties. This is a letter dated the 30th May 1839 from a Parsee merchant of eminence at Bombay largely interested in opium.

1890.—And of the parties named in your petition?

Yes. The pledge given by captain Elliot is most full and unreserved; and when we look to the immense stake at issue, and the loss that must have fallen upon England had the original trade been stopped, we think the course he has pursued is the most judicious one he could have selected. Had not the opium been surrendered for the service of H. M. government, the whole trade would have been stopped, and perhaps the life of every foreigner in China endangered, which must have led to a fearful encounter with the Chinese nation and the loss to England of the immense revenues derived from tea, which form a most important item in the assets of the country. Our agents as British subjects merely obeyed the orders of H. M. superintendent, and were not by fear or compulsion induced to the surrender of our property which was not in jeopardy, and could not have been seized by the Chinese, guarded as it was by the armed Lintin fleet, which was quite equal to its protection. The question now rests between the two governments of England & China; and it is for the former to determine what course to pursue for the recovery of the property surrendered by H. M.'s representative, whose pledge we should consider must be binding, as else all faith in the government will be at an end. Our property has been peaceably surrendered for the service of our sovereign on the unreserved and full pledge of H. M.'s superintendent, that the full value should be repaid to us; and in our opinion it now only remains to hasten forward the settlement of these uncontested claims; and on this point, we turn to you and your friendly regard for us with confidence, as we feel assured that you will unceasingly exert yourselves and put in motion every engine that may lead to the desired success. The delay is the only thing we have to fear, and this we do certainly dread when we look around us, and see how long it takes even to arrange the simplest matter connected with India; we must most earnestly solicit that you will produce a counteraction, and by constant and repeated appeals, urge upon the authorities the importance to India of a speedy settlement. We have no doubt that an effort will be made to vitiate our just claims on the plea that the opium trade was a contraband trade, and therefore not entitled to the protection of England, but this argument, if brought forward, is at once answered by the fact of the whole question of opium, and the company's monopoly of it on the Bengal side, having been the subject of enquiry by a parliamentary committee the time of the renewal of the charter, and that it was with the full information before them that the parlia-

ment of England sanctioned a continuance of the said monopoly, and a consequent encouragement of the opium trade.—The houbie company have derived an immense revenue from the trade which we and others have carried on in opium, and upon every principle of equity we are entitled to the fullest protection from the government, which has sanctioned such a gain by means so well known and so fully understood. Had the British parliament disallowed the continuance to the company of the opium monopoly, and branded its name as contraband and immoral, then the question would have been materially altered, and every man would have traded on his own risk; but by the course pursued, a pledge was given which must be fulfilled, and which we and all others are entitled to reckon upon without a shadow of a doubt. We rest upon the honor and integrity of the British government.

1891.—Have you a number of other letters, containing expressions to the same effect from various other parties?

Yes, a great many.

[To be continued.]

EXTRACTS from the Quarterly Review for March; article, CHINESE AFFAIRS.

1 We certainly cannot help thinking that captain Elliot would have acted more prudently had he not gone to Canton at all at this moment of excitement, but asked for an audience while at Macao; as he did go, it would have been possible, we think, to have demanded such an audience of the commissioner, if not with the view to act in concert with him, as the American advised, at least with a view of explaining to him, that the superintendent had no authority whatever over smugglers—that his duties were connected only with the legal trade. Had he done this instead of hastening to take the offensive part of releasing Mr. Dent, things might have taken a very different turn, even though he had unfortunately, to a certain degree, committed himself before he left Macao, by advising or sanctioning resistance on the part of the opium dealers. The Chinese knew this, for to the blessing of a free trade there had been added that of a free press at Canton; and not a note passed from captain Elliot but instantly found its way into one or other of the antagonist free-presses of the place. The immediate and unfortunate result of Mr. Dent's release was some such demonstration on the part of Lin, that captain Elliot issued an order by which 20,383 chests of opium were required to be delivered to him, for her majesty's service, to be by him surrendered to the commissioner Lin; and to induce compliance in the opium dealers, he gave them a pledge that her majesty's government, for whose service it was so delivered, would restore to them the full value of the article ceded; captain Elliot, in short, making himself fully responsible as superintendent under her majesty's warrant. Captain Elliot has been very much censured for this surrender, and the pledge he gave to commissioner Lin; but, before we condemn him, we should ascertain the position in which he stood. It is stated by the superintendent's party that it was very similar to that of Gil Rile, when the bandit beggar asked his money with a carbine pointed at his head. Lin's weapons were, it is said not less effective,—namely, starvation, imprisonment, and menace of death. The parliamentary papers have many remarkable omissions, to be sure; but here, *in limine*, we do not find in them any distinct trace of such extreme threats as are assumed in the reports we have alluded to.

2 We must add, that his letters and despatches are evidently those of a gentleman who could have had very little experience in the management of any business of importance; and moreover, that the style he writes in is often utterly unintelligible to us—what then must it have been, with the additional flourish of translation, to the Chinese authorities?

3 Now, it appears to us quite plain that this most elaborate letter must have been a reply to some communication late in the day of the 26th, which has been suppressed in the compilation of official papers. Why are we left in ignorance of what the imperial commissioner really threatened? We certainly shall not easily believe that the mere duration of two days, with a vague intimation that offenders of the laws were liable to punishment, could have frightened captain Elliot into his grand capitulation.

4 It seems to us absurd to contemplate such anation, with such a history and such a country, without far more respect than European writers are in the habit of expressing. Whatever defects we may see in the details of its government, still we must feel that there is some grand principle of good management at the bottom—something which no other nation has been able to match. And indeed we must take the liberty of remarking that, in comparing the official reports and other Chinese state documents, comprehended in the parliamentary paper now on our table, with almost all the specimens of English diplomacy bound up within the same *Wing*, we are more and more disposed to pause about adopting the self-satisfied contemptuous tone of thinking and speaking as to China, which has been so much in fashion both in and out of Downing street.

5 But, as the advocates for the traders, the poppy is given to the possession of the East India company, the drug is carefully prepared there for the China market, it passes through their custom-house, and its destination is well known. What then? Do no untraded goods for France, Spain, and the two Americas pass through our custom-house, with a sufficient knowledge of their several destinations, and in any attempt made to stop them? Do France make any attempt to prevent her brandies, silks, or any other article from being smuggled into England? Or the dutch their gin or sweet waters? Do any of the smugglers of these nations, or their governments, make any reclamation on ours for property lost, or vessels destroyed by our coast blockade or revenue cruisers? Certainly not; the smugglers and their employers take upon themselves all risks of their illegal enterprises, well knowing that no man can take advantage of his own wrong.

6 Lastly, it has been said that the opium ships were not in China waters when the seizure was made. This plea cannot avail: Hongkong is close to the continent of China, in the bay of Macao, and as much in China as Spithead is in England.

7 Under all the circumstances of the case—the superintendent's (however absurd) identification of himself with the opium traders—his order (however rash) for the surrender of the opium to him when it was placed securely in their ships, and utterly beyond the power of the Chinese—the encouragement given to the culture and manufacture of the drug by the East India company—and the indifference as to its prohibition by the Chinese authorities, during the peaceful and regular days, thereby encouraging its importation—all these things being considered, we are not disposed to deny that a case, not of strict right and justice, but of *misericordia*, may be made out for the opium dealers, especially if the reports in the city should prove unfounded (of which we know nothing), that the gains made by those concerned in the trade have been enormous;—that one gentleman boasts having put in his pocket 180,000!; and that one house has cleared not less than 400,000!

8 The general feeling of the British nation seems to be for war with the Chinese; ministers are for it; almost all the writers of the pamphlets we have recorded are for war—but differ as to the manner of prosecuting it.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Can you or, perhaps, some of your commercial readers inform me, upon what principle, and under the authority of what clause in the navigation or registry acts, the deputy superintendent has granted British colors to a ship, which forfeited them by sale to a foreigner last year; and has continued to sail under the American flag ever since. It is quite a new feature in our commercial law, that our flag may be thus "put off and on," under authority, whenever it may be convenient or profitable to do so. It is, moreover, strange that a little more deference was not paid by the deputy superintendent to the opinion of his senior, which was unequivocally expressed in his refusal to grant an application of a precisely similar nature. One of the two must be wrong; and surely so direct a violation of precedent should have the sanction of some authority. Your's

Macao, 6th Sept. 1840.

Mercator.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.—Accounts from Brussels state that Hongkongkiao, a Chinese commissioner, has arrived at Amsterdam on board a vessel belonging to the Handel Maatschappij, the bearer of a rescript of the emperor of China which empowers him to deliver letters of marque against the English. That he is going to the different sea-ports of Europe, whence, after having executed his commission, he will proceed to those of North America.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| England | 4th June | Singapore | 22nd Aug. |
| U. States | 16th May | Java | July |
| Calcutta | 25th July | Manila | 22nd Aug. |
| Bombay | 29th July | Australasia | 16th May |

ARRIVED.—30th ulto. RANGER, Prindoot, and TOMATIS, Wingate, storeships, from Singapore and Calcutta. MOELMEX, Gray, from Calcutta, 25th July. Singapore 19th August. RAFAELA (Sp.)—, from Manila. FRANCIS YATES, Boxer, from Singapore and London. BOMBAY CASTLE, Baxter, from Bombay, 28th July, and Singapore, 22nd August.

PANSENGER.—Per Bombay Castle, W. Blomkinsey.

SAILED.—2nd inst. ISABELLA, Hardie for London. TERNATE, Clively, CORRAIR, Porter, SAN JOAQUIN (Sp) APON, TOMATIS, Wingate, and RANGER, Prindoot, for China. THOMAS LOWRY, Graham, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—For Toronto, Messrs Burn, Gray, Wallace, Macdonald, Drysdale, Per Cruise, Mr. Lockhart, Per Ben Johnson, Mr. Fletcher, Per Thomas Lewis, Mr. Kennedy.

Arrivals in England from China.—Alexander Baring, May 9, Cordelia, 15, Helen Stewart, 16, Ann, June 1, Princess Louise, (Prinz) Tapley, June 3.

Vessels sailed from England for China.—May 1 A. three, 9 Devon, for Singapore and China. June 1 Horatio, 2 Lyx, for China.

Vessels from China, arrived at St. Helena.—April 17 *Slaine* Castle, in 90 days. 19 *Humbinger*, in 85 days. 21 *Thomas Curtis*, in 90 days. May 3 *Charles Grant*, in 87 days. 11 *Thames*, in 83 days. 13 *John Marsh*, 22 days. 16 *Arctic*, in 79 days.

Vessels from China, arrived at Bombay.—July 13 *Alet Rohomon*, 16 *Mary Gordon* and *Caledonia*.

The *Adele* sailed from Bombay two days previous to the departure of the *Bombay Castle*, but had not arrived at Singapore, when the latter vessel passed.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.—American, *Kosciusko*, Panama.

VESSELS LOADING.—For England, *Barossa*, *Payche*. For Calcutta, *Coringa Packet*. For Bombay, *Sir Herbert Compton*. For Singapore, *Margarida*, (Port)

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, *Cheetham*, (old) *Chebur*, (old) *Lyx*, (old) *Horatio*, (old) *Alexander Baring*, *Helen Stewart*. From Liverpool, *John O'Gunn*. From Calcutta, *Water Witch*, *Sophia*, Governor *Doherty*. From Bombay, *Adele*, (old) *Fort William*, *Earl of Clara*, *Thetis*, *Hindustan*, *John*. From Madras, *Hashemy*, *Golconda*.

H. M. S. expected.—*Wanderer* 18.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships. *Melville* 74 Rear Admiral the hon. George Elliot, C. B. capt. the hon. R. S. Dundas. *Wellington* 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer captain, *Maitland*, *Blenheim*, 74, Sir H. P. St. John. *David* 44 captain H. Smith. *Blonde* 44 capt. F. Bouchier. *Albatross* 28 captain Kuper. *Village* 28 captain Elliot. *Conway* 28 capt. C. D. Beihung. *Larne* 20 capt. J. P. Blake. *Nimrod*, 20, captain Harlow. *Algerine* 10 capt. Mason. *Pyrites* 18 captain Anson. *Cruiser* 16 capt. Gifford. *Hyacinth* 18 captain Warren. *Modeste*, 18 captain H. Eyres. *Columbine*, 16, captain T. J. Clarke. *Rattlesnake* (Troop Ship), captain Brodie. H. C. armed steamers *Queen*, captain Warden. *Madagascar* captain Dacey. *Atlanta* captain Rogers. *Enterprise*, captain West.

A private letter from Anjer, dated 10th Aug., contains the following intelligence.—“The Ardaseer was in company several times with the *Ann McKim*, but the latter did not arrive at Anjer.

On the 7th of August the *Ardaseer* spoke the *Guimchan*.

The *Glenelg* had passed Anjer, and the *Ara-bian* was then there.

The arrivals of the week have brought us but very few papers; none from Bombay, of late date.

The letters from ‘Old England’ and *blank* were delivered too late for publication in our present number, and before our next issue the subject—never of any public interest—will be forgotten. The letters will be delivered if sent for before Thursday morning, otherwise they will be destroyed.

We are by no means surprised that the hon. member for Roxburghshire should vote in the committee against the acknowledgment of the opium claims: this is to show the purity and independence of the Elliotts.

Had he voted for them, his vote would have been considered only as a mere matter of course and in justification of his cousin’s ‘momentous circular.’

We are informed from a source that we believe to be authentic that the two Chinese copies formerly in Mr. Innes employ, and who were seized and put in imprisonment by the Canton government 5th December, 1838, are now living perfectly unharmed about 200 miles from Canton.—These men are confidently expected home by their families at the lat of the Chinese new year.—Meanwhile, supplies have been afforded to their families and to themselves, by the good faith of Hongqua, and the deceased Mowqua.

It is reported the governor of Canton has deprived the *taotaze*, *Ayik*, of his commission.

Resolution adopted on 4th June 1840 by the committee of the house of commons appointed to take evidence respecting the opi-

um surrendered to captain Elliot.

“Your committee to whom it was referred to enquire into the grievances complained of in the petition of merchants interested in the trade with China, presented 24th March, by reason of the surrender of opium to H. M. superintendent there, in the month of March 1839, feel that they best discharge their duty by laying before the house, without any observation on their own part, the evidence which they have taken on the subject.”

Much surprise was excited by the circumstance of the claimants under captain Elliot’s guarantee being opposed in the committee by his cousin, the honourable John E. Elliot M. P. for Roxburghshire.

We have not had time to translate the report of the officers of Chekeang to the emperor on the capture of the island of *Chusan* by the English, but we hope to have it ready for next number; in the meantime the report says that—“on the 7 day of the 6 moon (July 5) the English barbarian rebels attacked the officer *Chang Chaoufa*, and that the fire from the English barbarian guns killed very many officers and men, and sunk one war junk, and on the following day the city of *Tinghae* was attacked by the English.” The report is dated 13 of the moon.—(July 11).

Debate on Sir J. Graham’s motion.

The press of other matter has so long driven us from our purpose to offer a few remarks on this debate, that it is now a subject of by-gone interest.

Yet a few words on the most important speeches may not be out of place in our present number, particularly as the debate and the ‘blue book’ are inseparably connected.

The small majority of nine was a defeat, but, as the *Standard* observes,—“ministers, last night, had the honour and pleasure of voting themselves free from censure! often before now have we remarked on their majorities of 16 or 21, composed entirely of placemen; but the present division is the first in which a *direct vote of censure* has been defeated by the bare votes of the parties proposed to be censured. The majority against the vote was 9. Among the 271 appear the following names:—Lord J. Russell (cabinet minister) 1; V. Smith, under secretary to do. 1; Lord Palmerston (cabinet minister) 1; Lord Mowbray do. 1; F. Baring do. 1; T. Macaulay, do. 1; Sir J. Hobhouse, do. 1; Mr. Clay and Lord Seymour, his secretaries, 2; H. Labouchere (cabinet minister) 1;—10 votes; so that the cabinet ministers and their own secretaries who voted on a question whether the cabinet should be censured or not, were more than equal to the whole majority.”

We perfectly agree with the remarks of the *Journal of Commerce* on the party and selfish feelings on which the motion was based and the debate conducted: it would appear that the interests and honour of England are not only confided to imbecile hands, but that there are no other set of known men, tory, conservative, or radical, fit to bear the mighty trust.

There are many misstatements in Sir J. Graham’s speech with regard to China; but the most absurd part of it is where he professes his contrition for having been a party to the opening of the trade, and his assertion that the orders in council gave to H. M. in council arbitrary power over her subjects in the dominions of China: this is only sheer nonsense. But mark, this arbitrary power was given by the reforming ministry of Lord Grey, of which Sir J. Graham was a member: therefore, of whatever party Sir J. Graham may designate himself, it is clear that he is but a mere party man and no true friend to the liberties of Englishmen.

Sir J. Graham blames the deceased Lord Napier for informing the governor of Canton that he was invested with powers, political and judicial, but Sir James forgets to add that Lord Napier was not only the best judge of the manner in

which he would fulfil the trust reposed in him, but that he also informed the governor that those powers were to be exercised according to circumstances. Consequently, had the governor of Canton received Lord Napier, the possible exercise of those powers would have been one of the topics of discussion.

But with reference to any powers over British subjects in foreign lands—no such powers can be granted unless by express convention with the government of the country in which such powers are to be exercised: the authority thought to be invested in the East India Company’s supercargoes was a mere chimera, except over the servants of the company.

Sir J. Hobhouse’s comparison of the government of *Tai-tai* to the British consul in China is ridiculous; & his plea that the distance between China and England precluded the possibility of sending definite instructions that could be acted upon when received, only proves that, as the consul could not be instructed as to the performances of his duties, it must be clear he could have had no duties to perform, and therefore he does not properly and constitutionally hold any official appointment.

For our opinions on this point we beg to refer our readers to the C. R. for 1835, ‘36, *passim*, and more particularly to the number for November 24, 1835.

Sir J. Hobhouse has some successful sneers against the pretensions to “the new morality.”

Sir G. Staunton’s speech on the whole is deserving of praise, particularly where he points out that national degradation in China will speedily be followed by the diminution of our influence in India.

With reference to the advice given by Sir G. Staunton, “that provision should be made for the recognition of the superintendent at Canton, previous to his going out, by means of a communication to the court of Peking and the imperial authority,”—how did Sir G. Staunton show that his advice could be followed?—by an embassy?—the ambassador must perform the *kofon*: by a letter to one of the six boards? it must be properly addressed, or it will never reach its destination.

With reference to the parade that Mr. G. Palmer made on the generosity of the Chinese government, and pilots, are not the records of the select committee in 1829–30,—when they stayed the company’s ships from entering the port until the extortionate fees had been reduced, a sufficient answer?

Sir R. Peel, like many others, is frightened at the 350,000,000 of China; and he, with many others, seem to be ignorant that the letterless hordes of Manchou tartars who conquered the country, and established this *Shih-ya-keen* or opium smoking dynasty, numbered but little more than 20,000 men when they left their native wilds.

Sir Robert, also, is all for power to be given to the superintendents: the liberties of Englishmen must be, indeed, lightly thought of by the reformed house of commons when power over them in foreign lands can be so quietly talked as possible to be invested in any functionary. With reference to English civil and criminal courts being established within the dominions of the emperor of China, it is possible the emperor might allow them, their power extending only to British subjects:—what cares he “whether the dog eats the hog, or the hog eats the dog?” Sir R. Peel observed—“what said their own superintendent (their own, indeed!) On the 26th September 1837, he said distinctly, “I would in this place, my lord, express a respectful but earnest hope, that no time may be lost in the promotion of adequate judicial institutions for the protection of the king’s subjects; and I have no hesitation in assuring your lordship that it is in my power to secure from the provincial authorities the most formal sanction of it.” While we write this, we have some satisfaction in referring our readers to the letter which we did ourselves the honour to address to Lord Palmerston on October 6, published in the C. R. and sup. of October 9, 1838.

Lord Palmerston closed the debate. He denied that he had been remiss in answering any important communication: if his lordship really thinks thus, what must he think of all captain Elliot’s despatches? His lordship made the astounding declaration—“That the several orders

in council of 1833, did actually establish civil and criminal courts in China."

"Not only were such courts established, but very recently a case of considerable importance was tried under them." And this declaration was made after the men sentenced by captain Elliot's—not the queen's—court had been set at liberty, the law officers of the crown having declared that captain Elliot had not the power to sentence the prisoners to confinement in England! And this declaration passed the house of commons without a remark!

It was said in the course of the debate that had there been a sufficient naval force in China in March 1839, the surrender of the opium would not have been prevented, because the presence of H. M. ships *Imogene* and *Andromache* at Whampoa in 1834, was no protection to lord Napier.

With reference to this assertion, we beg to refer our local readers to the C. R. of Sept. 16 and 23, 1834; and we repeat, that had the armed boats of the frigates proceeded to Canton, on the 7th 8th of September, reinforced by those of the merchant vessels at Whampoa—lord Napier's mission would have terminated successfully; that is the governor, *Lo*, would have received his lordship's letter and granted an audience. We know his lordship expected the frigate's boats in Canton.

And if two frigates of the *Vernon* class had been off *Chumpee*, instead of the *Larne*, in March 1839, would the English have been made prisoners? or if they had been, how long would they have remained so?

From the debate we are naturally led back to the *blue book*, and the officer who figures most therein, captain Elliot, the "little pickle" of the whig ministry, and we shall offer some remarks *seriatim* on the extracts we have made: requesting our readers to have the kindness to refer the remarks to the extracts.

Orders under the Royal sign Manual.—How faithfully lord Napier obeyed his instructions, and yet slander has spit its venom into the grave of the deceased nobleman!

And then the utter folly of the 19th para!—When were the laws of China they being founded on imperial rescripts, interpreted by the magistrates—administered towards foreigners in justice and good faith! Sir G. Stanton has declared the laws of China are dormant with respect to foreigners, except in cases of homicide.

Lord Napier's letter.—Mr. Davis, as a *celebrant* E. I. company's supracargo and an excellent Chinese scholar, is an authority on this subject.

Mr. Davis falls into the error that he had the power to order the British merchant vessels out of Canton river—what a monstrous misconception in a man who had passed his life as a mercantile agent.

No 32.—We have more than once ere now given Mr. Davis the credit of resigning his appointment on the high ground, that as there were not any duties for the chief superintendent to perform, he declined filling the office and receiving the salary; we now find that his intention to quit China had been taken long before lord Napier's death.

Sir G. Robinson's lamentations are rather ludicrous: when did two of a trade ever agree? What harmony existed between the English, French, and Dutch supracargoes? and he would have been nearer the truth if he had attributed the untoward reception and disastrous removal of H. M.'s commissioner from Canton to the intrigues—traitorous is not a term too strong—of the E. I. co's senior agent, Mr. James Daniell.

No. 71, 72. It is evident from these letters, that captain Elliot had no power or authority to issue any one of his notices, beginning with that of December 18, 1838. Lord Palmerston tells him, in terms not to be mistaken, that he is simply the recipient of £3000 per ann. of the public money.

Letter, April 6. Many have thought, and amongst others, a wise quarterly reviewer with the "*blue book*" before him, that the high commissioner, after his reply of the 26 March, must have sent some

threatening document to captain Elliot; but capt. Elliot, in his letter of April 6, *wisely* confesses that he clearly perceived that old *Lea* was forcibly spoiling old England's pocket! This paragraph is but an apology for the surrender at the first public summons without demur, refusal, or protest—captain E. having previously offered to fulfil the emperor's will—on the part of captain Elliot: now if he thinks his conduct required an apology what must the world think! and the whig ministry, we are of opinion, have a much clearer perception that the right of full indemnity and future security has been weakened by captain Elliot's ready surrender.

Inclosure No. 5 in 148. We quote the next paragraph in reply to captain Elliot's assurances to lord Palmerston and to his lordship's declarations in the house of commons respecting the English civil and criminal courts in China.

Extract from letter April 13, is a specimen of captain Elliot's language, which we will not pretend to do into English.

Letter, 28 Nov.—We have no hesitation in stigmatising this strange letter as a base attempt to raise his own at the expense of the characters and the pockets of others.

It is full of inaccuracies—worse, misstatements, which captain Elliot must have known were misstatements when he made them: to note a few:

1. As to the time sailing of the country ships for India: a reference to the Canton General Price Current is only necessary.

2. Shipping teas for England before the end of December: a like reference.

Without speaking so *assuredly* as captain Elliot always does, we are of opinion that the import of raw cotton fell of full a third, as compared with the previous year, and even of this quantity a part was stored at Manila and Singapore.

Of manufactured goods, large quantities were sent to Manila and Singapore.

When captain Elliot talks of the rise of prices, he forgets to take into account the enormous freight charged by the citizens of the U. S., their own sale and *del credere* commissions—all of which the goods had to bear,—saying nothing that such sales were *unchecked*: instead of profits upon imports, it was, probably, only the expected profits upon teas sent to England (in which trade captain Elliot's friends, the hongmerchants and citizens of the U. S. have been the rivals of the English merchants) that reconciled the English agents to, or rather induced them to bear such an *unnatural* state of things.

Captain Elliot says the "American merchants have been obliged to live on ship board exposed to all manner of privation and danger:" indeed! poor, dear, little Jonathans, surely uncle Sam will now do something for you. But this assertion is not true: the beads of American houses resided in Canton, except during occasional visits to Hongkong; and as to their privations, &c., how does this assertion agree with the cant phrase they were repeating on all occasions: "we calculate we milk the cow while John Bull holds the horns."

We request information on the contents of this letter from our commercial friends; we shall return to it in our next number: we now conclude with the remark that it is an imposition on and an insult to lord Palmerston, and a covert, slanderous attempt to injure those who have suffered but too severely from the greatest error of their lives—failing to hold captain Elliot at his real official value—nothing, worse than nothing!

Extract, *Blue book* Canton, Nov. 19, 1837.

"Till within the last few months, that branch of the trade (on the east coasts of Canton and Fuhkeen) never afforded employment to more than two or three small vessels; but, at the date of this despatch,

and for some months past, there have not been less than twenty sail of vessels on the east coasts:—"

Mark the confusion: a few is at most but two, three, or four months, whilst some may be six, eight, or ten months. Besides, the assertion is not true.

Canton, Jany. 30, 1839.

"He (Howqua) met this observation by saying, that I had experience enough of the Chinese government to know that full time would be given before such extreme measures were adopted."

Was not this a lesson against the surrender on the first summons?

Capt. E. to V. P. (Rec. July 17, 1837).

Macao Jany. 27, 1837.

"The moment may be at hand when it will be in my power to signify to H. E. the governor, at a great advantage, and in the most deferential terms, that I should be glad to interpose in any PARTICULAR task he may desire to put on me, but that it is a business of great moment, and that I should not venture to do so except h.e.'s pleasure were either addressed directly to me in a sealed shape, or through some responsible officer of the government."

And so, captain Elliot, a British officer, is glad to do the particularly dirty work of a Chinese governor!

In the Register of the 11th ult., we quoted from Marryatt's diary, second series instances of a sad dereliction of principle in American publishers in the mutilation of standard English works, when republished in America.

The following extract will prove how correct captain Murratt is in his report.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, from the creation of the world to the year 1830. By ALEXANDER FRASER TYTLER—continued by REV. EDWARD NARES, D. D. Edited by an American. 6 volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Tyler's work finishes with the 17th century; and the last volume of these six, which includes the first twenty years of the 18th century, was prepared by Dr. Nares, regius professor of history at Oxford; and the whole has been revised for publication here by an American.

There is one notice, however, in the publisher's advertisement, which we saw with regret, and must speak of with disapprobation. It is in these words:

"The present is published from the last English edition, omitting some few passages which were believed not to be material, and which might be considered objectionable by the American reader."

We have not the time nor the means at hand to verify what these omitted passages are, nor to judge how for they are "material," or how they "might be considered objectionable to American readers;" but we protest against the right of thus mutilating an author, and especially against the assumption that American readers are to have history thus accommodated to their tastes and prejudices.

There is such a want of manliness implied in the idea that a book of instruction and authority—a book of history—cannot be advantageously published in this country, until by omissions it be made palatable to absurd vanity, or prejudice, or peculiar interests—that, in short, it must be falsified before it can be merchantable—that we think it an act of duty to protest against the assumption as unfounded in fact, and unjust alike to the foreign author and the American reader.—New York American, February 8th, 1840.

This liberty is most extraordinary, and unpardonable, and could only have been presumed on in that part of the new world called the United States.

What in the universal history of the old world can possibly be immaterial to, or considered objectionable by, a citizen of the U. S. of the new world?

We applaud the editor of the *New York American*, for his honest protest.

The list of American vessels engaged in the slave trade,—the publication of which seems to have put the *dander* up of gander J. a citizen of the U. S., whose address to the editor of the *Canton Press* on the subject on the 19th was published in that journal of the 22d ult.,—was taken from the same American paper.

Printed and published at the
Canton Register Office.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1940.

NO. 37.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE MOR, Captain Adam Young, to sail early in October. For freight of 100 tons, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
By arrangement all are engaged.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.
THE RED ROVER, Captain Watson, to sail in October. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE BARQUE CORINGA PACKET. Captain O'Brien, has a great part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or Passage apply to
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FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE BARQUE SYLPH, Captain Thomas Vialle, will have quick despatch; for freight apply to
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FREIGHT TO LONDON.
THE REGINA, Captain PSYCHE, 218 Tons, will be despatched immediately. Has room for only a few tons. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
THE AMERICAN BRIG WILLIAM OF NEW YORK, Burthen Tons 134. Apply to her commander.
Captain UNDERWOOD
or to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR SALE.
THE PORTUGUESE BRIG "BRILHANTE," of 200 Tons, and all her stores. For further particulars apply to P. J. MARCEL at the Shop "Campe do Sin. Francisco" where an inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.
Macao, 29th July, 1840.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE PORTUGUESE BRIG GENOVEVA of 165 Tons burthen. Apply to
MA. P. J. LOUREIRO.

PUBLICATION.—On Thursday, the 17th inst. **JOHN SMITH** will sail to the highest bidder that will sailing, covered, copper fastened, cutter, the "LOON," now riding anchor in the Inner Harbour; with her mast, rigging, iron and lead ballast &c. For particulars apply to the auctioneer. The sale will commence at 11 A.M. on Tuesday.
Albion Hotel, Macao 9th September, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Macao Dollars at one per cent discount. E. I. Company's Bills on Bengal at 2 1/2 cent. Bills on London at 6 1/2 pence a gold at 4s. 9d. per Dollar. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.—(with various new types) **POY-TOO CHINESE.**—a collection of authentic Chinese state papers illustrative of the history of the present position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages, half the page the size of Chinese, and the other half the English translation by J. LEWIS STILES. With notes, and an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price \$2. per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves, or to send to friends, can be supplied.

VICARIE MERRETT'S CONSTITUTE'S INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOBBY.
THE undersigned are prepared to grant policies in this office on an extent not exceeding \$15000 on any one vessel, payable in Bombay.
Macao, 11th August 1840. **RUSSELL & Co.**—Ag. etc.

NOTICE.—The estate of the late Mr. **REYNOLDS** has been assigned to the late Mr. **REYNOLDS** and his estate. The late Mr. **REYNOLDS** has been assigned to the late Mr. **REYNOLDS** and his estate. The late Mr. **REYNOLDS** has been assigned to the late Mr. **REYNOLDS** and his estate.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. **REYNOLDS** in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1840. Mr. **FRANCIS CHARLES DENTON** is admitted a Partner from this date.
China, 1st July, 1840. **DENT & Co.**

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. **REYNOLDS** in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1840. Mr. **FRANCIS CHARLES DENTON** is admitted a Partner from this date.

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. **WILLIAM DENT** from the firm of Messrs. **DANIELL & Co.**, the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining Partners, Mr. **JAMES NOBERT DANIELL** and Mr. **ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL**, whose preparation is held by the undersigned.
W. C. LEGGITT
JOHN H. CANNAN.
China, 30th June 1840.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of Messrs. **ADAM & Co.** will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the undersigned transactions will be conducted by Messrs. **W. & THOMAS GALL & Co.**
W. C. LEGGITT
BIRBY ADAM & Co.
THOMAS EDMOND.
Macao, 29th June 1840.

Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.
W. & Co. leave to intimate that we have succeeded to the business lately carried on by Messrs. **JAMIESON, McCracken & Co.**, here, and at Calcutta. Our firm in this city is as signified; that at Calcutta, **JAMIESON & Co.** and at Canton, our firm will continue, **JAMIESON & Co.** Mr. **C. H. JAMIESON** being a Partner at B. We are, Your most obedient Servants.
JAMIESON, McCracken & Co.
Signatures at Glasgow of (Signed) **JAMIESON, JOHN C. H. JAMIESON, & HOW.**
JAMES H. W.—(absent in China.)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. **JOHN GORDON**, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our establishment of **JAMIESON & Co.**, there, and of **JAMIESON & How** in China.
Macao, 1st July 1840. **JAMIESON & HOW.**

FOR SALE.
APPLANT AT CAPTAIN GORDON.
249 Chests Fresh Scented Orange Peel Loss.
200 10 City Boxes, with Pkgs. and Pkgs. Souchong tea.
1000 Chests Good Hyson tea. Apply to
MR. CARILLO A. SOUSA, at Capingoon.
or **G. GORDON**, at Macao.
Macao, 10th August, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
Supply of **FRENCH CLARET** LAPITTE in 3 dozens
GARDON, in 2 & 3 do. do. and LITTLE in 2 do. do.
also **GAUDY LARON** from **BALGUEURIE & Co.**
Apply to **JNO. SMITH**
Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praya Grande.
Macao, 31st July, 1840.

MANILA CIGARS
FOR SALE.—At SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

TO LET.—A large and spacious house still unfinished, with splendid Gardens in Praia de Manioco, lately occupied by Messrs. **Turner & Co.** Apply to
FELIPE JOZE DE FREITAS.
Praia do Manduco

For sale at the Godowns of F. J. P. P. in Praia de Manioco, 2nd and White Superior Lisbon Wine in quarter casks, Madeira Wine in Pipes, and Barrels of different sizes. Malaga in small casks. Corvailles in do. Port, Malaga, Muscadet and Corvailles Wines in bottle. 2 Pianos, being 1 forte piano and piano forte. 2 Handmade 2 Light Lovers. 1 Anchor and chain, 75 fathoms long. Molver and Bann. Wood. A quantity of Teak Wood Plank.

FOR SALE.—HONGKONG CHARTS of the EAST CHART OF CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. & Co.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register Office, A NARRATIVE of the late Mr. **REYNOLDS** and his estate. The late Mr. **REYNOLDS** has been assigned to the late Mr. **REYNOLDS** and his estate. The late Mr. **REYNOLDS** has been assigned to the late Mr. **REYNOLDS** and his estate.

SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE OPIN CLAIMS.

JAMES MALCOLMSON, ESQ.
CALLED IN AND EXAMINED.

Concluded from No. 36 Supplement Page 189.
1892.—Sir G. Grey. Are the other representations you hold in your hand to the same effect?
Very much to the same effect. There is one letter, dated the 4th of October, after the doubt had got out of the government confirming the plea here. "The poor natives are not to be blamed for having traded in opium, but the E. I. Company who had in every way fostered the trade and had been and now are drawing an immense revenue from the same. You will be surprised when we tell you that notwithstanding all that has occurred, yesterday's government gazette contained the usual annual proclamation for the granting of passes for the Malaya opium, and we learn from Calcutta that the supreme government intend to bring forward 15000 chests of Patna and 7500 chests of Benares opium, now ready in their godowns, and that none of the opium agencies are to be discontinued. We enquire for your personal interest from a letter to our senior on this subject. "The fact is, some agents have taken as a plea whatever to check the sale or growth of the drug, but continue to draw immense profits from a trade that they pretend to call contraband. Is it honourable, is it dignified for a government to foster a trade that is contraband and by which their subjects will ultimately be ruined? If the home government wish, there will be an difficulty in putting an entire stop to the trade, and thereby relieve the poor natives who easily fall into so seducing but at the same time most dangerous trade. Does it not appear ridiculous that on the one hand, Captain Elliot drives up 20000 chests, while on the other, the Indian government are bringing forward for sale upwards of 40000 chests more." There is a great deal more to the same purport.

1893.—Is that letter written by one of the parties for whom you act?

It is from one of the Parties merchants.
1894.—Mr. Hagg. That letter you say was written on the 4th of October. When this letter was written had the notice reached Bombay, that those orders drawn by the British government, had been partially repudiated?

I do not think they had, but they were in possession of information to lead them to anticipate a refusal.

1895.—At the time that letter was written is it not your belief from the communication you had from our correspondent that the general feeling at Bombay was, that the British government would not honor these bills?

It was among many.

1896.—Sir G. Grey.—On what was that expectation that the British government at would not honor these bills founded?

In October I think they must have been in possession of advice from this country informing them that their correspondent had doubted an immediate confirmation of Captain Elliot's act.

1897.—Previous to any correspondence with the treasury upon the subject.

Certainly, long previously to any correspondence with the treasury.

1898.—Mr. C. Buller. What is the date of Mr. Gordon's letter?

Our letter to Mr. Gordon was on the 7th of November and the answer on the 11th November.

1899.—Sir G. Grey. Had you any recent communication from Bombay upon this subject?

Yes.

1900.—Since the preparation of the argument against China?

Yes.

1901.—Do they speak of this general fear among to which you have referred as likely to last only a short time, or as still continuing in expectation of the result of that argument?
The foreboding was not last to an indefinite period, it will every day be getting more circumscribed in its scope, of which I would like to leave to read extract of a letter dated 29th January last. "If your good action does not come forward and open, give some assurance for the opium indemnity, you may depend that many respectable men will get on and to their lives, we have already seen two instances, and many more will occur in the interior, as men of high spirit and ancient family cannot bear the disgrace of appealing to the modern law. We are ourselves confident that government will ultimately reduce the prices of their own opium, but what will be the

the writer, *Kiafoh*, being unwilling to submit, destroyed themselves. The military commander *Ching Chingfa*, and ensign *Tseng-Ping-hue*, were wounded. Ensign *Lokenang-hue*, then returned to *Chinhue*.—Further, *Chookweefah*, the overseer of the village of *Chinhue*, had previously received orders from *Yau Ho-tang*, to return to his village and request his troops to the rear of the officers' civil and military and troops, they were not to be found at their posts. When I your minister *Woo*, heard these tidings:—

Then curled my very beard with ire.

Ting-hue is little more than a hundred *le* from *Chinhue*, and the communication is very easy; the most important posts are *Tsuhshun*, *Chou-pai-shun* & *Kinkshun*, which are all near each other, and by are the most important (perhaps only) routes. The minister, *Choo*, ordered ensign *Chow Tszfu* to raise the standards of eight hundred men & distribute them throughout *Chinhue*, upwards of 900 men were ordered to repair with all haste to *Chinhue* to wait for orders. Further, I gave verbal orders to *Tung Ting-hue*, the *chiefof Ningpofo*, to buy boats and sink them in the most important of the inner passages, and also to use (sink) wooden piles and bind them together with iron chains, and by these defences to guard the district, and place such impediments in the way of the English as to prevent them from advancing; but we are still in a very embarrassed state.

Most unexpectedly, on the 13 of the moon (July 11) in the fifth watch (from 3 to 5 A.M.) it was reported by the lookout that many sail of barbarians were off *Tsuhshun*.

Tsuhshun is little more than a hundred *le* from *Chinhue*. We, your majesty's servants, have planted our selves at the most important posts, and have given the strictest orders to the military to keep the most attentive guard to guard against surprises. But I have just heard that five more sail of the English rebels barbarian ships have arrived, and numbering them all there are now thirty, one sail, having guns on their broadside, forward, and abaft; the largest have three decks, the next in size two, the smallest one deck. Two of them have revolving tubs (paddle-boxes) on their sides, which circulate quickly, propelling the vessel with great speed, and which take the soldier-sailors in two. Their troops number to about 5 or 6 thousand. If we meet them, it is absolutely necessary to have far superior numbers, we may then subdue them. Your servant, *Chow*, before got ready at *Chauchoo* 2500 men of which only 300 arrived at *Chauchoo*; exclusive of these, some days will be required for the troops which I *Woo*, have ordered to arrive in *Chinhue*; the whole number here at present little exceeds 2,000. Now as the barbarian ships are many and our forces few,—this is a great difference. At present our policy should be to act on the defensive, for it is not right inconsiderately to give battle. We should first form and determine on our plans; and by delay tire out their leaders, causing them to exhaust themselves by advancing and retreating.

By delay we shall be enabled to collect a great army numerous as the clouds, and then we can harmonize our plans for attack, and then we may hope, in the sailing of a drum, to pounce upon and seize them. At the present time it is necessary in order troops to guard the approaches to all the entrances, great and small, on the seacoast. The naval commander of *Wanchow* and *Kowloon* must also be ordered to guard his complement, and prevent the English from sneaking in; and then forwards some troops to *Chinhue*, but many cannot be spared.

The troops now in *Chinhue* are not in a very efficient state. It is proper to request the imperial will to be sent down to *Zang*, the governor of *Chekeang* and *Fukien*, to select from the latter province great naval officers to hasten with all speed to the coasts of the province of *Chekeang*, not taking into account (fearless) where the barbarian ships may be, and immediately to unite their troops with the admiral of *Chekeang* and together exterminate (the English).

Further we request the imperial will to be sent down to the governor of the two *Angs*, to order the naval officers of the provinces of *Kiangnan* and *Chekeang* to guard the boundaries and coasts, to prevent opposition from the

barbarian ships. Moreover, to protect the waters of *Chekeang*, the civil and military officers of that province must now organize very strictly; and the governors and lieut. governors of every province must at once, order all their subordinates to keep watch and guard.—This despatch, with the concurrence of my colleagues, is forwarded posthaste. Perpetrate we beg for the imperial glance &c. *Chinhue*, 6 moon, 13 day (July 11).

Imperial Edicts in reply.

A duly prepared despatch has arrived from *Chekeang*, reporting the loss of *Chusan*.

We, (the censors) have respectfully received the vernacular reply.

Of the ruin of the encampments and troops of the province of *Chekeang*, I might have known it without enquiring. Immediately those small petty, stinking (barbarian and rebellious English) have the audacious daring to spread forth their irregular, vicious actions, all the great civil and military officers are filled with apprehension and lose all firmness and self dependence; they are constantly of no use but to take care to keep their mandarins, and enjoy themselves.—I have still further to make known my imperial will. Respect this.

On the same day the following were respectfully received.

Tsankwang, 20th year, 6th moon, 20th day (July 18). The privy council have received the imperial edict.

Woo (lieut. governor of *Chekeang*), reports that the English barbarian ships have entered the district of *Ting-hue* in the province of *Chekeang*, and caused disturbances, &c.

Some time ago, on account of the rigorous prohibitions against opium, I ordered the government of Canton to cut off the trade of the said barbarians; to this end I have already sent down my imperial will to the governors and lieut. governors on the coasts to establish strictly preventive measures; but, then, can there have been the smallest neglect in this matter? Their bodies must be no better than wooden images, that they have allowed the English to land and make a scene. I order *Woonkeung* (tortar governor of *Chekeang*) and *Chow Ting-peau* (magistrate of *Chinhue*) to be delivered over to the proper board for heavy punishment. Respect this.

Also on the same day a fire express from the military board, travelling 400 *le* a day, with the following despatch to *Woo*:

Tsankwang, 6 moon, 22 day, (July 22). The following imperial edict is received.

"The English barbarians, because their opium has been prohibited, and their thoughts of schemes for gain cut off, the emperor, early considered that they would sneak into the entrances and create disturbances. On this subject I have already given repeated warnings. All the governors and sub-governors of the maritime provinces, and the different military officers have been most strictly ordered to keep secret guards and prevent the said barbarians rushing in. To day it is authenticated that *Woo* has reported that the English barbarians sent a letter to the commandant of *Ting-hue* setting forth their disorderly and mad (conduct or requisitions); and it is also known that the said barbarians have all landed, surrounded, attacked and taken the city of *Ting-hue*. What I further observe in the report is deeply deserving of the greatest detestation. This stinking species, or race,—beyond their paltry schemes for a vailing themselves of opportunities of smuggling opium in perverse opposition to the imperial orders, what can they do? The said lieut. governor and general, if they had been able to acknowledge the truth in doing their duty, and had strictly guarded the approach, how could they have so negligently permitted the landing of upwards of 3 or 4 thousand men?

So if any accidental affair occurs all the great civil and military officers become alarmed and lose their wits. The ruin of the troops of *Chekeang* may be known without asking. I have already sent down my imperial will that *Woo* and *Chow* be delivered over to the proper board for heavy punishment. As to *Ting-hue* then, it stands alone in the ocean and is exposed to the danger of being surrounded and taken; the said lieut. governor should have quickly sent additional naval officers to save it. It is now difficult to secure that the barbarian ships will not go

westward and sneak into *Ningpo* and other important places, hoping to create confusion, stationing themselves and acting as they like. I order that troops of chosen soldiers be stationed on the roads to keep strict guard, and prevent the barbarian banditti from sneaking in. To day I have sent down my imperial will, travelling 400 *le* a day, ordering *Yu-Po-sun* (the edict) as to show who or what this officer is to collect and lead on troops and cut the English to pieces; he can reach (*Ting-hue*) in a few days. The said lieut. governor and his colleagues must absolutely exert their whole minds in consultation, that they may in a slight degree atone for their former crimes; but if there is any remissness, they shall be punished in the heaviest degree. Forward this at the rate of 400 *le* a day, and cause it to be known. Respect this.

This is a reply to the report of the loss of *Chusan*. Written with the vermilion pencil.

The publication of part of the evidence of Mr. Malcolmson occupied so much of our time and space last week, as we were preparing the Register for the press, as to oblige us to postpone our remarks on some extracts from the *Blue Book* and the quarterly review; the paragraphs of the latter we had numbered for the purpose of reference and we shall now recur to them; first observing that the author of the article seems to wish to impress his readers with the belief that he has been in China; yet how could one who has read the celestial soil talk of "Hong-kong in the bay of Macao?"

Para. 1. The reviewer says—"the Chinese knew this"—knew what? Captain Elliot's circular, dated Macao, March 23, although copies of it reached Canton on the 24, was not published in the Register until the 26. And it is utterly false—that not a note passed from Captain Elliot but instantly found its way into one or other of the antagonistic prints of the place." Let the reviewer produce an instance. And where is it not for the blessing of a free press, where would be the exclusive, the selfish, and, whenever it suits its purpose, the vituperative, detractive, and scandalous *Q. R.*?—which would gladly strangle all praises but its own. The reviewer says Captain Elliot's style is often unintelligible to him; we believe poor Lord Palmerston, on whom so much of it has been inflicted, and every boy else make the same complaint; but, let us see how much of intelligibility there is in his own style. Immediately after the words we have just quoted the reviewer proceeds:—"The immediate, and unfortunate result of Mr. Dent's release (where from? Mr. Dent was not a prisoner in his own house, he might have proceeded freely to the British consulate at any time before Captain Elliot's arrival, had he wished) was some such demonstration on the part of Lin, that Captain Elliot issued an order &c." Can any of the reviewer's friends make these words in italics intelligible?

3. This paragraph shows how carelessly the reviewer read the *Blue Book* lying before him; we now beg to refer him to Captain Elliot's letter dated April 6.

4. We agree with most of what is said in this para. in the review, a small part of which only we have quoted.

5. The reviewer is out here: how is it possible for smuggled goods to pass through a custom house? it is a contradiction in terms;—he means to say that goods intended to be smuggled into France, Spain, and the two Americas pass through our custom houses, but of course, they are not smuggled out of England. The rest of the paragraph requires no notice as it does not, in the most distant manner, bear upon the monopoly of the manufacture of opium by the E. I. company.

6. "Hongkong is close to the continent of China in the bay of Macao; and as much in China as Spithead is in England."

Well done reviewer! there is nothing like downright, ignorant assertion. But Hongkong happens to be about 40 miles from the bay of Macao; and it has been said not to be in the waters of China, because the Chinese can not protect it. *Terrae dominium finitur, ubi finitur armorum vis.* But in this the fact with respect to England and Spithead, Mr. Reviewer?

7. The case of those who surrendered their opium is not at all *misericordiam* but *ad iustitiam*.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

With reference to Δ 's letter and the 'extract' of a letter from captain Elliot to Howqua, which appeared in the last C. R., a few words are necessary. That 'extract' was first published in the C. R. of July 30, 1879; it was brought to us by an ancient friend: we are not certain whether he brought us the original and we translated it, or whether he brought us his translation for publication; we rather think we got the translation from him. However, our impression is, that the publication was with the knowledge & permission of captain Elliot, and that either the M. S. translation, or a proof from the Register office, was submitted to captain Elliot. Our friend when we meet will probably put us right on this point; but as we considered the 'extract' had been communicated in a rather confidential manner, and as it was beyond doubt a private letter written in confidence to Howqua, which, as a matter of course in a matter of trade, he betrayed, we did not adduce it as a *per contra* against captain Elliot's letter of the 28th of November; and, although it has served its purpose, we regret our cotemporary has so used it; for although he might not have known every circumstance connected with the letter as well as ourselves, he must have known it was a private letter. We do not know what were the opinions of our cotemporary at the time of the date of the letter; but we believe it is generally known that a portion of the British merchants thought in common with captain Elliot on the points alluded to in the 'extract,' though perhaps they did not go the whole hog with him.

Amongst other reports it is said that Tang, governor of Fukkeen, being fully convinced that the natives would have opium, ordered the war junks on the coasts of Fukkeen and Chekeang to attack the opium clippers, but at the same time he agreed that the trading junks of those provinces should import any quantity from the west coasts of this province, Singapore, &c., on paying his emissaries a fee of \$150 per chest on its being landed within his jurisdiction.

All the above is credible enough, except the amount of the fee, which we think too large.

We now renew or rather immethodical remarks on the extracts from the 'blue book,' beginning with one or two published in our last number.

Petition of British Subjects, Dec. 1839.

Mr. Davis is wholly wrong in his remarks on this document: it is easy to say a composition is "crude and ill-digested," but let Mr. D. rake out the crudities; and when he said it was "from a portion of the English traders at Canton," he said what he must have known was not true: it was from the *great majority*. The only firms which did not sign it were Messrs. T. Dent & Co., (then represented by Mr. L. Dent), Messrs. Whitman & Co. (Mr. J. C. Whitman) and the then lately established firm of Messrs. Daniell & Co.,—or, *de facto*, Mr. J. N. Daniell, the senior agent of the east India company in Canton.

It is easy to know why the two last named gentlemen, when the occurrences of the previous February are remembered, did not sign the petition; but it is not so easy to know why Mr. Davis ranks them, in invidious comparison with those houses which did sign the petition, as "some of the most respectable houses."

Captain Elliot, in his letter to the governor of Canton, dated Macao, March 22, 1839, says he is ready to meet the officers of the provincial government, and to use his sincere efforts to fulfil the pleasure of

the great emperor, as soon as it is made known to him.

In his letter to lord Palmerston of the same date and referring to this letter to the governor, captain Elliot says,—"but I should not omit to mention that I have at the same time offered to use my best efforts for fulfilling the reasonable purposes of this government." But what a great difference is there between the reasonable purposes of the Canton government and the emperor's will.

Ordering away the native servants and stopping the supplies of provisions—in fact, the first measure necessarily includes the last—is the first means of annoyance always adopted by the local government, & has been often experienced; but they have never gone beyond them, except in the instance of making all the foreigners prisoners in Canton; and this unprecedented measure was much too tamely submitted to.

On the extracts from captain Elliot's letters in our present number, and on the whole of his correspondence, it is only necessary to remark very generally. The impression that has forced itself on our mind is, that they are the productions of a man of inordinate vanity and self conceit, but, unfortunately, not of a man having that confidence in himself which can only be founded on sincere intentions.

Captain Elliot no sooner succeeds to the office of chief of the commission than he thinks he is able to *manage* the emperor, the governor, the British merchants, and lord Palmerston. He sees, intuitively, through all the mazes of Chinese diplomacy; for instance: he more than once assures lord Palmerston that the trade in opium is about to be legalized, and why was this positive assurance given? because captain Elliot's clear conception penetrated through the astute policy of the emperor of China: after *Hou Naetse*, *Chootsun* & co. had declared that to stop the influx of opium was a great desideratum, but that it was impossible; the emperor, as a preliminary measure to opening the trade, had only to "convince both foreigners and natives that the obstruction of the outside trade was a possible state of circumstances;"—and thus having proved he could both *shut and lock the door*, he would then, in his compassion, *take it off its hinges!* wonderful!

Thus learned commentators sit—

In Homer what he never knew.

The whole scope of captain Elliot's correspondence is to recommend himself to the home government as a man who has achieved victories against the tricky policy of the Chinese such as no man has ever achieved before. He says no foreign officers were allowed to reside in China: pray what are the French, Dutch, and American consuls?—He claims credit for adopting his correspondence with the provincial authorities to the genius of the people and the peculiarities of the language.

What is the genius of the Chinese nation? to claim universal dominion and to trample on the necks of all others: what are the peculiarities of the Chinese language as punctiliously observed, by themselves? A tone overbearing, presumptuous, arrogant, in the highest degree on the part of the officers; a *schine* low-sounding, deprecatory, despicable, in the lowest degree on the part of the people; but there is a just medium, which any foreign officer of sense and spirit would adopt; but we say, it is impossible to put all captain Elliot's diplomatic flourishes of—"the honor to receive, highest consideration &c. &c., into the Chinese language without degradation to the writer and the nation to which he belongs.

Captain Elliot has failed most signally in his repeated attempts to open a correspondence on acknowledged grounds of right and

dignity of office. Witness his repeated assurances to lord Palmerston and witness the treatment he has received and tamely submitted to: what weight had his remonstrances (*vide* letter Jan'y. 30, 1839) with the high commissioner? but he did not open his mouth—and what was his altered position after Decr. 1839, but that of a ready and despised tool of the governor of Canton: he having told the Chinese authorities a year previous that his commission extended only to the regular trade: and why did captain write the uncalled for falsehood, that his gracious sovereign (the British government) was totally ignorant of the opium trade?—What can be now say to the speech of the duke of Wellington?

For the torrents of censure which the C. R. poured on captain Elliot for his measures in December 1838, we alone are answerable: we poured them all. But we can assure lord Palmerston that there was no intention to oppose the government boats on the part of the people on board the schooners in the river: what opposition could be made against boats carrying 60 men armed with spears &c., by a few unarmed lascars? But read captain E's letter; he was to accompany (of course he under them in their own river) the Chinese officers to Whampoa to expel the boats; now having previously, on various occasions, declared the traffic to be illegal and those who were engaged in it beyond the pale of all laws, he tells lord Palmerston that it was his duty to prevent the persons of British subjects (be their crime what it might) from falling into the hands of the Chinese government. That is, if any of the British boats, engaged in selling opium in the river, had opposed the Chinese government boats and been captured, captain E. would have felt it his duty, although under the orders of the Chinese governor, and acting with his own colleagues, the Chinese officers, immediately to have taken H. M's. cutter to the rescue of men whom he had denounced as smugglers, and had Chinese lives been lost he would not have scrupled to have called them murderers: is this conduct conceivable to common sense?

But we are tired of pointing out the unintelligibilities, inconsistencies, and contradictions of this correspondence: yet we will venture to make this assertion:—that there is not one letter from captain Elliot, filling half a page of the 'blue book,' in which we cannot show, if not a direct contradiction, at least that the meaning of one part of the letter is weakened or neutralized by another: this may be the very *acme* of diplomatic correspondence for ought we know: the puzzle is, where could captain Elliot have learn it—certainly not in the cockpit or gunroom; but we are afraid he has been deluded into the error of thinking himself a fine writer; yet if the world is to suffer the infliction of another 'blue book,' before they have done with it, captain Elliot will exclaim with *Nero*—"would that I had never learned to write."

With reference to captain Elliot's letter of November the 28, we will prove our assertion made above, of the facility of detecting contradictions: "measures of repression against the consumers," he says, "is a character of proceeding to which the Chinese system of government and police is well adapted, when its strength is put forth."

He commences the second paragraph from this with the following words. "The character of his (*Lines*) measures was an acknowledgment of his own sense of helplessness (rather the sense of his own helplessness) against the smugglers themselves either native or foreign." Now, he cannot escape from this dilemma by drawing a distinction between the con-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY 1840.

| THUNDER. | BAR. | MAGAO. |
|---------------|---|--|
| Morn. Even. | Mean, from 6. A. M. to night. | WINDS. |
| 6 A.M. 3 P.M. | | |
| 1 1 79 80 | 29.52 SW ra. cldy, fr.bri; ra. cldy, fr.-wind night fine. | night clear, mod. br. |
| 2 2 79 84 | 29.50 SW " | " " |
| 3 3 77 84 | 29.92 SW a SSE & SW ra cldy, mod. br. showery | early, rn. cldy fr. breezy, night clear, mod. br. |
| 4 4 78 84 | 29.93 ESE clear to a SSE & ESE showers early, mod. br. | showers at 10 a.m. rapidly fr. br. SSE night clear, mod. br. |
| 5 5 77 83 | 29.95 W ra cldy, mod. br. shower, early cldy fr. SW nc. fr. br. | |
| 6 6 79 85 | 29.92 SW a So. ra. cldy fr. br. cldy, sun perf. fr. br. a clear | fr. br. night clear, mod. br. at 5 p. |
| 7 7 80 85 | 29.95 So. a SW ra cldy mod. br. some haze, clearer, | sun powerful fine bright clear mod. br. |
| 8 8 78 84 | 29.97 SW a SSE, ra. cldy. mod. br. clearer, sun | powerful, mod. breeze haze. |
| 9 9 77 80 | 29.54 So. a SE ra cldy, little wd some rn. most part | cldy mod. br. SE night fine, clear fr. br. SE. |
| 10 10 78 84 | 29.92 SSE a SSE & SE ra cldy, mod. wd. n. clear | with wind breeze, night fine clear, fr. br. SE |
| 11 11 79 84 | 29.92 SE a So. & SSE ra cldy mod. wd. rn. cld | with fine So. night fine clear, fr. br. SE. |
| 12 12 79 84 | 29.93 ESE a So. & SSE fine and pleasant, fr. br. cldy. | early with ra. ra. cldy fine br. So. fine cldy fr. br. SE. |
| 13 13 80 84 | 29.78 SE a ESE fine & pleasant, fr. ra. cldy, fine br. | SE fine clear, fr. br. ESE. |
| 14 14 79 84 | 29.79 ESE fine mod. phase, fr. light squalls. rain, ra. | cldy to clear, fine br. fine cldy with fr. br. |
| 15 15 79 84 | 29.74 ESE a ESE ra cldy, fr. mod. wd. n. clear, mod. wd. | at night, fr. br. ESE ra cldy, fr. mod. wd. n. clear, mod. wd. |
| 16 16 79 84 | 29.74 ESE a ESE ra cldy, fr. mod. wd. n. clear, mod. wd. | at night, fr. br. ESE ra cldy, fr. mod. wd. n. clear, mod. wd. |
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| 30 30 79 84 | 29.74 ESE a ESE ra cldy, fr. mod. wd. n. clear, mod. wd. | at night, fr. br. ESE ra cldy, fr. mod. wd. n. clear, mod. wd. |

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| Advertisement, each insertion | 1 |
| do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents. | |
| do. Continued for 3 months. | \$ 6. |

NO. 38.

The *current* letters of opinion relied implicitly on the characteristic good faith of a British officer, and therefore, on the assertions made by Captain Elliot in the most positive language of his authority to demand the opium for the purposes of the British government, it was delivered. By what has since transpired in London the officers now know and feel that Elliot was not authorized for what he did. Still, in charity it must be supposed that the superintendent of trade considered himself warranted; and in the spirit of the same peaceful virtue the reflection must be made that it was his misfortune to be placed in a position he did not understand. And ministers must also be excused for his appointment as they did not know that Captain Elliot was inefficient for the diplomacy required to improve the standing of the British nation with the most cunning, proud, and assuming government of the world; nor that he had not the tact and management to promote the trade with China, the trade of great interest to British revenue. This must be allowed; for it is quite certain they would not employ a "charge des affaires" to work a frigate off a lee shore, because they are quite certain of his incompetency. But apart from every other consideration the surrendere of opium had a right to expect from him. Either the most sincere representation of their grievances and most cordial and energetic support for the reliance they had placed in his integrity. How he has fulfilled his obligation, for the good faith and true repose in him, let his letter to Lord Palmerston 28 Nov. 1839 reply. The most favourable inference that can be made on that communication is, that by 28 Nov. he had had time to learn the great responsibility he had thrown on his government and the probability that his gratuitous measures would not be justified by his instructions or powers, and hence the manifest solicitude so evident in his letter to reduce the

What we hear, we consider the wrong has been set up in *Yinghai*, and we have a great feeling, like the Chinese, for corporal punishment, but we wish that the chief magistrate of *Yinghai* had in far respected the usages of the Chinese as to have indulged them in the confidence. As the editor of the C.P. had it a few weeks ago, of "this time-honoured prejudices, customs and affections" for the "bamboo," he may depend that if he administers this universal and all-persuasive instrument according to the penal code, he will specially elevate himself in the minds of the Chinese, who will venerate him for his wisdom in adhering to their national customs.

Query: how many copies of Staunton's translation of the penal code have been supplied to the expedition? Every ship and regiment ought to have had copies, for a classification of that admirable work will give the officers no mean insight into the Chinese character.

It is reported the British troops are about to be removed, in consequence of the approaching change of the monsoon, from their present position. We would presume to recommend that they should garrison the barrier, trench and fortify themselves there; with one of H. M. S. lying in Newmarket bay, Macao would be protected. Casa Branca commanded and overawed, and the troops have sufficient room for exercise.

The communication of Δ is of a very milk-and-water complexion: according to his view of things captain Elliot scarcely committed an error before he wrote his insidious letter of the 28 November, and H. M. S. ministers have not committed any error, either in appointing him or continuing him in his appointment? Now if we have not done it already, it will be no difficult task to prove, from his own letters in the "blue book," that captain Elliot uncovered his ambition for the office of chief superintendent before he succeeded to it: and since his appointment, it may said of him as Junius said of the duke of Grafton—"we speak memoriter"—"it is not so much your fault that your grace does wrong by design but that you never do right by mistake." And as for H. M. S. ministers, they committed a gross & never-to-be-forgotten or forgotten error in appointing the *new* man, a monopoly to protect and promote the interests of a free trade, and since Lord Napier's death, so gross has been their negligence or connivance, one or both, and both united to serve private ends, not the public service or the interests of the nation, that they have allowed the highest appointments of the commission to be possessed by those who came out as attaches of the lowest grade, and who could never have seen such appointments even in their sleep. Much more can and may be said on this subject.

With reference to the letter of Δ in our last number and the strictures it contains on the sentiments expressed by the British superintendent at a dinner in the house of one of the British merchants in May last, we have a remonstrance from that gentleman, on what he terms the impropriety of dragging into public discussion the friendly interchange of sentiments at the social board. We can only say that we should be the last to violate the privacy of the domestic dwelling in this respect, and that we should not have admitted the comments objected at. Were it not that we considered the occasion as a *summa* degree of a public nature, and that such from the nature of the speech delivered, would seem to have been the view of the superintendents themselves.

We request the attention of those gentle-

men who have the management of the protestant burial ground, in Macao, in the communication is a preceding column, a visit—or rather an attempted visit to the grave of captain Mackenzie, in the *Poppy*, induced the writer to send us his communication, which we have willingly inserted, although we wish it had not been—we were going to say, in so good a length: but all lightness is all becoming the subject, and we trust the complaints which the writer prefers will be speedily redressed.

We have seen a letter from *Chusan*, dated August 29, which gives a sad account of the condition of the troops: dysentery is spreading amongst them, and the *Chileroians* have 240, or nearly one third part of the effective strength of the regiment on the hospital list, and on the 18th one of them died of scurvy. *Memoirs*, *Outrigger* and *Thorn* had been very ill, but were convalescent; the dysentery leaves those who have been attacked by it in a very weak and listless state. The city is so exceedingly unwholesome that many of the officers have been obliged to leave their quarters and live on board the transports: it is quite possible that malaria and miasma may be generated in a deserted and enclosed city; but the state of the city must be attributable to the existing anarchy, and the illness of the troops is the consequence of their bad food and water, and the foul air of an-breathing faults and great faults, must have been committed before a temperate regiment could be reduced to such a state.

We are glad to know that the police establishment has improved greatly under the vigilant care of captain Cairne, who has for some time filled the office of chief magistrate; but the inhabitants are still opposed to and dislike the English, and leave the island whenever they can.

The consequence has been a want of supplies; and if they continue to be thus estranged, the English will be obliged to forage wherever supplies are to be found, and take possession of all unoccupied houses for the use of government: even the very fishermen will not sell their fish to the English, and it is the general impression among the Chinese that the imperial forces will drive them out of *Auau*; if the natives really hold this opinion, their retiring from all connections with the English is at once explained; for we have little doubt that, were it possible for the imperial forces to re-take the island, every native would be put to death in order that the very record of its capture should never be written on the page of history.

The English officers, being utterly unacquainted with the prejudices of the Chinese and their penurious way of living, have lost the confidence of the natives by forcing them to sell their poultry and bullocks below the market price, and then they boast of their cheap bargains; in one instance, an officer boasted of having bought 8 fowls for a rupee, when they were a quarter of a dollar a piece in the market, and another of having bought a bullock for \$10, when it is well known that the native are unwilling to sell them at any price, as they use them only for tillage.

Poulo, and *Kintang*, of silver island, are said to be highly cultivated; the inhabitants are described as a hard working, simple, ignorant race of mortals, very much afraid of firearms; when foreigners landed, most of the women retired to the hills, yet a few had courage to remain and were treated with great respect. The blockading squadron off *Chusan* consists of the *Cruiser*, 18, *Mahomed Shah*, 14, and the *steamer Atahuta*. This very small force is not equal to any aggressive measures; but fortunately for the squadron, the *Ningpo* government have drawn all their junks ashore and unshipped their masts, to prevent them holding *traitorous communication with the English*.

In a small bay in Silver island upwards of 20 *Siam* and *Philippine* junks were at anchor, laden with sugar, &c. they said they had been at *Chusan* and *Shanghai*, but that their mast-rotting would not permit them to enter; they were therefore going home again. It is not improbable that these junks would have their sugar for longcloth &c. They offered good fair sugar at \$5 per picul, which price it

is worth; but the principal part of their cargo consisted of course, unperfected sugar at \$4 1/2 and 5, which is considered to be much too high. Two medicinal attempts have been made to leave the *Mitilla* docks, from the rugged appearance of the unshipped sugar it is feared both the keel and stowage are greatly damaged.

H. M. S. *Nimrod* arrived in *Chusan* harbour on the 22nd of August.

The latest intelligence is bad. Two officers and 2 or 3 soldiers of the 49th went into the country to forage; at a farm house they bought 12 fowls and a goat for \$1 (the real value is about \$4 or 5); and when going to the next farm a Chinese peasant laid hands upon one of the officers. The officer shot him through the thigh with a pistol bullet. Upwards of a hundred Chinese called out, armed with *hoes*, upon which the other officer fired his double-barrelled gun amongst them, wounding several. The Chinese took the gun from him, and then the soldiers fired and charged with the bayonet when the Chinese retreated. A great many of the natives were hurt.

In the supplement to the *Calcutta Courier* of the 27th of June is a notice of the "Narrative" of the late proceedings and events in China, &c. by the editor of the *Canton Register*.

The insidious attempt at wit introducing the remarks of this editor of the *Calcutta Courier* is beneath our notice; but justice to ourselves and a respect for public opinion we feel will be to be imperative motives for defending ourselves from the insidious attack of the editor of the *Calcutta Courier*.

With a most singular obliquity of intellect and perversion of moral rectitude, after quoting our sentence in the "Narrative" page 55 which is nearly a verbatim repetition of what appeared in the C.R. dated the 26, but published, as then acknowledged, on the 27 of March, the editor of the *Calcutta Courier* prefers the following most serious charge against us:—

What interpreter, or what representations took place between captain Elliot and the Chinese authorities during these three days of imprisonment and stoppage of supplies is not stated by Mr. Slade, which is such an omission as to want the appearance of a wilful suppression of the truth. He says "no report of importance occurred"—this we are well assured is not the fact, nor will any one believe the statement, that without any thing on which worth record immediately, captain Elliot would have been on his way on the 27th his celebrated public notice which has acquired lately so much additional interest, owing to trials in our supreme court that it is while we think to republish it uncensored.

and, on the second page of the *Calcutta Courier* the editor repeats the charge, and declares he has proved it in the following words:—

Mr. Slade's statement that nothing material happened between the 26th and 27th of March to justify captain Elliot on this last day leaving his notice, calling for the delivery of all British arms, &c. and granting, could not be the fact, we have since seen that we were right. Several very insulting communications were received by the captain, and though these might have been read and examined, and he might have found that the commissioner was ready to proceed to the extreme, and to close the trade against us entirely. On the 26th the whole trade of the port was concluded by a public notice, and all ships were forbidden not only to open their holds but to leave the port without their grand chops."

There is such a *malus animus*, such a slanderous spirit of defamation evinced in these paragraphs, that we trust our readers will excuse us for now repeating what we did say; and, from the words in *italic*, they will perceive that the editor of the *Calcutta Courier* is guilty of the very crime—of which he accuses us; namely:—"a wilful suppression of the truth."

On Sunday evening about 9 o'clock the native servants were directed to leave the *long* to the natives, and the natives were forbidden to sell to the foreigners food of any kind. The copies of the official Chinese notice, armed with *clubs*, *guns*, *sticks*, and *staves*, as well as a detachment of troops, prevented the natives and guarded the docks of the British consulate, to prevent the escape of Mr. Dept. All the Chinese boats, usually employed for carrying tea to the ships, were moored head and stern in the river from the point to the great entrance of the foreign factories, whilst placed in them there, were two tiers of smaller boats used, we believe for transporting troops. In the course of Monday night a boat belonging to the *Georgian*, which had been hoisted up high and dry in front of the great dock, was taken possession of by the Chinese, and on Tuesday night, between 8 and 10 o'clock, several of the sailing boats, and the boats belonging to the foreigners, were, by the Chinese, taken possession of, and brought into the middle of the river, and turned bottom up. The troops and boats created a barrier to prevent them from

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Of fruits we have as yet seen only a few

Q. The Chinese listen to what Snow says, but it will not answer; he must give the bond.

A. Snow says it is impossible, and asks permission to leave Canton.

Q. This is most unreasonable language, talking of leaving Canton! Snow must give the bond, and then ask the emperor's gracious indulgence.

A. Snow has said all he can say; he is most happy to see an end of the opium trade, but cannot give the bond.

Q. The Chinese said, the signing of the bond will not endanger Mr. Snow, but will bring punishment only upon the offender.

A. Snow says he cannot give the bond; that he cannot bind others, but even if he were to give the bond he would be recalled by his government and be disgraced. (Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, by John Slade, page 76.)

Kopy Canton, 2 April, 1840.

No. 281.

Senn Van Basel &c. &c.

To his excellency the imperial commissioner, Lin.

Whereas by your excellency's communication of the 18 day of the second moon and year received thus, the Kwanchowin this day I have been informed, that your excellency is quite satisfied with my declaration that no opium is held by me or by any of my nation's subjects in Canton; I presume that you will make no difficulty in allowing me and the other Dutch subjects now detained in Canton, to proceed to Macao, and do therefore with profound respect request you to direct his excellency the hippoon, to furnish me with the necessary passport for going to Macao without delay.

Extract. N. C. B. R. F. 15.

voor copy conform.

Nederlandsch commercieel agentschap in China.
H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Belaat met de waarneming van het zelve.

It is correctly reported among the natives that Keakea, governor of the province of Pochele, is appointed imperial commissioner to Canton, and that he is expected to arrive within a month; of course we know not the object of his being appointed to this high office, and we will not pretend to conjecture; we suppose, however, that he will not bring the useful grand seal and irresponsible powers with him.

There are various other contradictory reports which we forbear to detail, for it is highly probable that before our next issue true and important intelligence will arrive from Admiral Elliot. We are informed the governor of Canton received an imperial edict about a week ago, the contents of which have not transpired.

We received the letter signed "A British Merchant" between 9 and 10 p. m. on Sunday night; and we should have been at a loss to understand the words, "to say nothing of its offering an inference that an attempt at a more general demonstration had failed," but for a mere accident.

We heard early on last Wednesday that some of the U. S.'s merchants had made written applications to the English merchants on some part of the subject-matter of the last Register.

On Sunday night a casual visitor called, and informed us that attempts had been made to get up something like a circular against the Register and in favour of the U. S.'s merchants, and while he was talking we received the letter in question.

There is no doubt that the letter of Mr. Matheson has operated greatly to our prejudice, however unintended; & we have heard that it caused general surprise, and is thought to be quite unequalled for: it is derogatory to the character of the editor of the Canton Register and of the paper, and calculated to injure its sale, and circula-

tion. But how well or how wisely Mr. D-lano has consulted the honour of his countrymen in publishing the letter, or in making applications for character to English merchants, like a discarded footman, seems to us very doubtful.

We have published the letter signed "A British Agent," and we request the writer will favour us with his name.

As he has alluded to the "still-excellent" word "unchecked," we beg to inform him that when we suppressed the letter in which it was written, and used the word in the Register, we meant it to apply to the unchecked weight of the cotton as alluded to in the Register of Dec. 10, 1839. This meaning may not be apparent to a casual reader; but had we been asked to explain it, we should have done so readily.

When "a British agent" says that "the meaning intended to be conveyed is plain,"—we consider his assertion too ridiculous to deserve serious notice.

It seems to be forgotten or disregarded, that this letter was written against the British superintendent, not against the merchants of the U. S. If Captain Elliot's letter of Nov. 28th had not reached China, this letter would never have been written.

We shall have difficulty more to say in reply to "A British Agent" on one or two points of his letter, when we know who he is; we received his letter between 2 and 3 on Saturday afternoon; we are thus particular in the time, because we think it was written after he had seen the C. P. of the 3d inst. We think we may safely draw the conclusion that he is one who forsakes the setting and worships the rising sun; that he is one of those who attempted the "more general demonstration," and who, although an English protestant, has made his confession to Mr. D-lano. But there is one comfort in the certainty that if the Cyprians of this hole and corner crusade against the Canton Register had arrayed himself and his powerful influence for instead of against us, they would have as readily followed in that course.

The last number of the Canton Press has a whole page of correspondence, of which we are the subject.

The excuse the editor of the C. P. makes for publishing Mr. F. B. Wells's letter, is quite in keeping with the character he has discovered to the world since the 19th ulto.

—"but the refusal of the Register to admit Mr. Wells's reply to his observations has forced us to admit it in our paper referring to do so would justify exposing the English press of Macao to the reproach of partiality."

The italics are our own.

We gave our most sufficient reason to Mr. F. B. Wells for refusing to admit—not his reply—as the editor of the C. P. has it, thereby insinuating that Mr. F. B. Wells had sent it to us and we had been frightened at the want of "leniency" of this Jupiter tonans—but any of his writings in the Canton Register. And although our "answer" to Mr. F. B. Wells is published in the C. P., still the editor when he wrote his editorial could not comprehend its manifest meaning.

But to the excuse: which gives the measure of the intellect and of the honesty of the editor of the C. P.—particularly when the printing and publishing by him of what we may call the side-play paragraph relating only to ourselves in his paper of the 19th ulto, and followed by an unequalled pertinacity of malice and a cowardly shrinking under the name of another, by printing and publishing the letter entire of Mr. F. B. Wells, in his paper of the 26th ulto, when, for all useful or honorable purpose he might have suppressed all the letter after the words, "and it is subscribed," (taking the same editorial liberty as he did with that from Carobus;) or refusing to publish for Mr. F. B. Wells those parts reflecting on us; commencing with the second para.—"We ourselves" (mark the proud tautology of this Jupiter tonans) down to the words "if unjust." And the sen-

tence beginning with—"But with the Register," to the end.

Had the editor of the C. P. behaved in this open, honorable manner, the foreign community of Macao would have been spared the infliction of the present discussion, and all the results to which it may lead hereafter; but the editor's excuse for publishing Mr. F. B. Wells's letter addressed to this paper, is that the English press of Macao would be justly exposed to the reproach of partiality. *Credat Indus non ego.* But far better be exposed to this reproach—for who are impartial? what man, what woman, what nation, what press is impartial?—than to the foul and deserved reproaches from which he cannot escape, or wash himself clean; for they originate not in the conceptions of another but immediately from his own acts; for he it was who first printed and published an anonymous slander; and the excuse for continuing his slandering course is—to uphold his character for impartiality; that is, he will make the Canton Press the common sewer for the filth which can find no other channel for disgorging itself.

In all this conduct he has proved himself at once both

Conning and foolish—mixture abhorred!

We have always exchanged two numbers of the Canton Register for the Canton Press; one for our office file one to forward to a former president of the select committee; but we have given directions that this exchange be henceforth discontinued: it is now quite unnecessary to detail our reasons.

We are, however, rejoiced that this letter is published; had Mr. F. B. Wells sent it for insertion in the Register, instead of asking us questions, we should most willingly have received it for publication; for the vantage ground it gives us is too great not to be used.

The first part of this correspondence which it is our duty to ourselves to notice, are the letters from Mr. Matheson to W. Delano, jr. vice consul of the U. S. of America, and from Mr. Delano to the editor of the Canton Press, enclosing extract from Mr. Matheson's letter.

Mr. Matheson established the Canton Register in November 1827, and until the end of 1833 held, we believe, great if not an undivided control over it.

From this fact it is highly probable that many should suppose that Mr. Matheson controls the present management of the Register.

But we and we only are accountable, editorially, for all that has appeared in the columns of the Canton Register, since the first number of 1834.

It is natural that Mr. Matheson—having established the Canton Register and superintended its early progress, should wish to make a public disavowal of any connection with, when he disapproves of, its management; or when such connection with it would, in the thoughts of others, involve him in its present management; and more particularly at the present day, when "winds (of slander) are piping loud." Yet we think that Mr. Matheson might have done all he could have reasonably he wished for on this score, without using any expression condemnatory of us; such as the following: "to give any heed to the impression which is wished to be conveyed in the Canton Register, that the complaints it alleges against the Americans, are concurred in by the British community in China, &c." This sentence seems to wish to show to distant readers that we have been the originator, from uncharitable or even baseless motives of such complaints. To remove this false impression, it is merely necessary to point to the extract from a letter and pamphlet we quoted in our last number: we did not write either the letter or pamphlet.

We know so much of this letter that it was not intended for publication; yet when Mr. Delano requested Mr. Matheson to allow him to have it published, the latter gentleman could not well refuse such request.

To Mr. Delano we say, in direct and distinct condemnation, that we have not brought any "slandrous charges against the Americans resident in China." The article in the Register of Dec. 10, 1839, commencing with the words, "advice from Tomkow," and ending with

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 6TH, OCTOBER, 1940.

"being starved," was founded, nearly verbatim, on both written and verbal communications from the same party who wrote the letter quoted in our last number. And as to the words he quotes from the last Canton Register, namely, these: "the feeling is very generally felt among all the British merchants now resident or who have been resident in China," we allow it would have been better, because *the truest*, if the word *many* had been written instead of *all*: this alteration even the grammatical construction of the sentence requires; and as we do not, we trust, often inflict bad grammar on our readers, we should, of course, on this account alone have made the alteration had we corrected the proof with a little more attention,—but it should not be forgotten that editors generally write in a hurry.

To the last paragraph of Mr. W. Delano's letter, we have to reply, that a "British merchant" now in Macao, wrote the letter extract from which we published in our last number: and when we said in that number—"what we publish, in cases like the one in hand, of course we make our own, and hold ourselves answerable"—we meant no more, than what is perfectly understood by every newspaper controversialist—simply that we would not disclose the name of the writer of the letter: that we disapproved of its tone and matter is, we think, proved by our having suppressed it in the first instance; not that the writer sent it to us to be published in the form in which we have published it; but expecting we should have adopted all its assertions & then worked them up into an editorial, leaving him unknown and scathless, while we had to answer for his, unsought-for-by-us, facts or falsehoods: this is a fashion which, we suppose, some people call "taking an interest in" and supporting a paper.

Whether the writer of the letter is among those who have made their disavowals to Mr. W. Delano, we know not; but we think it is his and their proper office to discover whether he be or not.

We have asked this question of Mr. Delano, in our office of editor of this paper, but he has not answered our note.

Mr. W. P. Pierce comes next under notice.

Having seen for the first time, within a few days, a book edited by John Slade entitled "A Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China," I find on the 117th page, statements in relation to the transshipping trade, and particularly the discharging of the "Lintin," which are gross falsehoods.

The only American ship, during the season which received \$8 per bale, freight for cotton, was the "Eben Preble" loaded in December; and if more than \$6—was obtained at all in September, it was by British merchants in ships under Danish colours.

I was the consignee of the "Lintin" when she came to Toonkoo with a cargo of tea &c. in January—the bills of lading of her cargo specified that the goods should be taken from her in six days after her anchoring at Toonkoo, and in case of its not being taken from her, I was at liberty to put it out into any good vessels at the risk and expense of the consignee. At the expiration of the 6 days not even the deck load of the ship was discharged, and a disposition being manifested by the consignee of the cargo to delay the discharge till after the 15th in order to hinder the entrance of the ship, I gave the necessary orders for the transshipment, which was effected, with as much care as I could bestow upon it, in time for the ship to enter the Bogue before the day the blockade was to commence—all the tea which were damaged by breakage were

received by the owners of the ship, and paid for, without demur. I never made the reply, as stated, "that club law was the order of the day" and whoever gave such information to Mr. Slade was guilty of wilful falsehood. My demand of the consignee of the cargo that they should pay the demurrage was perfectly correct and the assumption of the whole expense by the owners of the Lintin was entirely gratuitous.

Being about to quit China, I write this and leave it here, that in case it should become necessary to parry slander from any more respectable source than the editor of the Canton Register, use may be made of it for that purpose.

Macao, August 18, 1840.

W. P. PIERCE.

This act is done and sworn to on this nineteenth day of August in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty at Macao.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office.

(L. S.)

P. W. SNOW.—U. S. Consul.

To fully inform our readers of these "gross falsehoods," we beg to lay before them the 117th page of "A Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China," written not edited, as Mr. Pierce has it, by John Slade.

The transshipping trade, that commenced soon after these meetings, destroyed the unanimity—if it ever existed—so strongly recommended, and caused an estrangement between the British superintendent and the merchants; the latter divided into various parties, each acting on their own views, and pursuing their own and their constituents interests in the manner which appeared to them the best and speediest to obtain the required end—the sale of British property in British bottoms in China, and the realization of the proceeds.

But for these transshipments, the American trade would have been almost in a state of stagnation, but by them, the American merchants were enabled to sell their bills for British cotton.

As the transshipping trade in Hongkong, and afterwards in Toonkoo, continued, the British had great cause of complaint against the American merchants for the high rate of freight demanded by the latter; six, eight, and even nine dollars on a small quantity of cotton in one instance.—We believe in the early part of September, when notice of the first blockade of the port was given—were demanded; and when the notice of the second blockade, was published in January,—on the occasion of the seizure of Captain Grille,—the commander of the American vessel, Lintin, was ordered by his agents to discharge his cargo anywhere and anyhow, in order to re-enter the river before the 15th of January, the day the blockade was to commence. The commander, in obedience to his orders, transhipped the cargo into the Heroine, and other ships, without the consent of the consignees, working night and day, without paying any careful attention to the valuable property he was transshipping; and consequently the chests of tea were very much broken, and some completely spoiled, and when the English merchants remonstrated against such conduct, the Americans replied "that club law was the order of the day."

After having thus transhipped the cargo to secure his own purpose to get the Lintin inside the Bogue Tigris before the blockade commenced, the agent on board positively refused to deliver the tea from the Heroine without a guarantee from the English consignees that they would pay the owners of the Heroine the demurrage and expenses of that vessel charged by them; this demand was afterwards withdrawn by the agents in Canton, in consequence of their having given positive orders that the cargo of the ship should be discharged at Toonkoo within six days.

The defence of such conduct was this—it was necessary that the Lintin should re-enter the river, in order that the American agents might again "accommodate" their English friends with downward tonnage at \$p. Drn. 12½ per ton!

On the whole, the system pursued throughout by the Americans caused universal dissatisfaction and disgust to the English.

The prospect of engaging in this outside trade, carried on at an illegal anchorage, remains with the American merchant; and a much greater degree of blame attaches to the high commissioner for conniving at agraric with the English merchants, against whom he has incited the Chinese to commence secret and open hostilities (vide his proclamation, dated 31st of August).

With reference to the second paragraph of Mr. Pierce's affidavit we can have nothing to say; it relates to details of which we know nothing; the British merchants shipping in vessels under Danish colours may answer, but what is said about "the high rate of freight" on the 117th page, was based on information voluntarily communicated to us by British merchants.

Whether the hasty manner in which the cargoes of the Lintin, Valparaiso &c., were discharged in order that they should be ready to earn fresh freights, joined with other proceedings, will justify the term of "grasping rapacity," we will not decide; nor whether the shippers of English property in Canton on board the Lintin had the right to limit the period of six days for the delivery of her cargo, and then to empower their agent and countryman, in the event of the failure of such delivery—from whatever causes—to turn the cargo out at the risk and expense of the consignees; but we must draw the attention of the public to what Mr. W. P. Pierce has sworn to; which is as follows:—"A disposition being manifested by the consignee of the cargo to delay the discharge till after the 15th, in order to hinder the entrance of the ship"—thus he has sworn to the truth of that which neither he nor any men, but the consignees themselves, could possibly know; he has sworn he possessed a knowledge of the secrets of the hearts of men. He should have sworn that such were their intentions to the best of his knowledge and belief. He has also sworn that "the assumption of the whole expense by the owners of the Lintin was entirely gratuitous." Now, this point we think, involves a question of law; and who can swear to that until the law has decided it?

It is only necessary for us to refer our readers to the words in italics in the above quoted page to prove that this unfortunate man has also sworn to a falsehood: where will it be found that it is stated Mr. Pierce did make the reply "that club law was the order of the day." In charity to Mr. Pierce, we willingly believe that he did not knowingly swear to this falsehood. He conceived the word American, in the last line but one of the third paragraph pointed to him, and under this delusion swore his fatal oath: but is it not extraordinary that the U. S.'s consul did not show him his misconception,—or, before the irrevocable words were uttered, one or both of them did not refer to us for explanation?

We do not say Mr. Pierce has taken a false oath—but that he has, unwittingly, sworn to a falsehood.

Mr. F. B. Wells.

The Editor of the Canton Register.

But still Sir, you cannot have called upon a private individual, to give his name to the public, merely to abuse it.

You have published four columns in your paper, in reply to my "unintelligible letter," in which there are some assertions, some queries, much abuse, and one denial of a supposed fact. To

Requires no reply now.

O the extremity of slander and folly: passion is, in man, credit, honour: the reputation of any man can be only justly known but by his acts, not by the expressed opinions of others: the babbling

As to your ignorance of all private scandal, allow me to ask how come you to the knowledge of that story concerning the cow? That it was not true, you can have ample evidence, even at this late day, if you choose to ask for it.

Both letters signed "An American," published in the Register of the Dec. 17, 1839, were written by reverend missionaries from the U. S.; and the writer of the last must blame his countryman for the notice we now take of that letter; we passed both letters without notice at the time, b' cause we did not wish to involve

The offer of service has been made in the early last days of September in Hongkong. The reverend the honour of a visit conversation offered he stated; they were decided we have not the least been fulfilled had we in it not inconceivable

ourselves must have part of October or the after our return from gentleman had done us and in the course of services as he has ended with thanks, but doubt they would have accepted them. Now, that when the revd

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE
CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

* On the 26th of Aug. (C. R. Dec. 10, 1839), this date purposely and cunningly omitted by Mr. F. B. Wells.

- We, again!

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO JOHN SLADE, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR,

At your request I this morning, called upon Mr. F. B. Wells: after pointing out to him the following paragraph published in the Canton Press of the 19th ulto.,

"It is scarcely worth while in passing, to notice that "unchecked" expression, in a late number from the Press of your cotemporary of the Register; for fortunately he has hit upon a term, than which none could better betray his utter want of all feelings becoming a gentleman, and his utter ignorance of all commercial transactions; nor could there be found one which would more efficiently unmask the bitter rancour of his maudlin animosity."

I called upon him either to apologise for and disavow the sentiments contained therein, or to refer me to some friend with whom I might arrange a meeting between you and him, as the only alternative with honorable men in cases where insult has to be atoned for. He positively declined either making an apology or agreeing to the alternative measure.

Yours sincerely,

Oct. 5th.

S. FEARON.

I have only to add to the foregoing,—that more than one English gentleman in Macao knows that a message would have been conveyed to Mr. F. B. Wells within the hour in which I received the Canton Press of the 26th ulto., could I have found a friend to carry it; but the commercial pursuits of all of my countrymen within my reach was a difficulty not to be overruled; Mr. Fearon is the seventh gentleman whom I have requested to carry a message to Mr. F. B. Wells;—and I now POST Mr. F. B. Wells as beginning his behaviour towards me with LYING (and, which is more and better, this I will prove in another place) and ending it with COWARDICE.

Macao, Oct. 5, 1840.

JOHN SLADE,

Editor of the Canton Register.

New York, Barthes 1000 125.
Apply to her commander.

Captain UNDERWOOD.

or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

The Portuguese Brig "BRILLANTE,"
of 300 Tons, and all her stores.

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government, is being formed under a deed of
partnership.

Mr. Archibald Cameron, of Bombay, was one

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The agricultural and commercial bank of Dub-
lin has stopped payments; but according to a
published statement their surplus assets amount
to 300,000/.

FRANCE. June 12 General Bertrand deliver-

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, WEDNESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1840.

MOST IMPORTANT AND CALAMITOUS INTELLIGENCE FROM PECHILE AND CHUSAN.

At 9 P. M. on Oct. 6 H. M. S. Cruiser, H. W. Gifford, esq. commander arrived from Chusan. Her letters were delivered to H. M. S. Columbine; the packet was large but few have as yet reached Macao. It was hoped H. M. S. Cruiser would have remained until noon to day (Oct. 7) to carry letters to India, but she was seen at daylight under all sail standing out to sea. We presume orders from his superior officer prevented captain Gifford from remaining; but her arrival in India—should she be the first to arrive—without commercial letters from China will cause great disappointment to thousands.

The intelligence brought by the Cruiser is, that an imperial commissioner is on his way to Canton invested with imperial powers to amicably arrange the difficulties between China and Great Britain; and that, corresponding with his progress, admiral Elliot is proceeding with the whole fleet to the southward, with the intention of meeting the imperial commissioner in Canton, and to commence negotiations for the arrangement of affairs. It is said by some that the commissioner may be expected to arrive in Canton about the 15th or 20th instant.

Lin, the present governor of Canton, and formerly high commissioner, is placed under what the Chinese call "examinators"; who are to investigate his conduct since his arrival in Canton on March 10, 1839.

The state of matters in Chusan is very lamentable. Mrs. Noble, 3 of H. M.'s officers and 25 men (a boat's crew) had been seized by the Chinese, and sent over to Ningpo; they are well treated, and, with fair speeches, the Chinese promise they shall be restored immediately the English evacuate Chusan. The last words we have heard are that captain Elliot and Mr. Morrison had gone over to Ningpo to negotiate for their release. Keshen has been repeatedly in communication with admiral Elliot; the Chinese statesman is described as being peculiarly bland in his manners, but the chief drift of his conversations was to deprecate the opium trade; and it is said some kind of half-promises have been made by the chief commissioner that the opium trade shall be one of the question of the future negotiations.

We have also heard that the great object of the imperial cabinet was to get the men of war from the neighbourhood of the capital; and then they promised to send a commissioner—Keshen—he of 10 or 20 years' trade suspension-notoriety, to investigate mat-

ters in Canton: the demands being,—apology, indemnification for opium, &c., a possession, and an open trade at the northern ports or towns. If such are the demands from the British government, can the chief commissioner depart from them without great injury and dishonour—even if the power is left with him? and can it be expected that Keshen will ever accede to these demands? Some idea of the Chinese temper has been shown by their conduct to licut. Anstruther, seized within a mile of the town of Tinghae, while out sketching; and the crew of the Kite, armed transport.

This vessel appears to have been wrecked between the Yangtzekeang and Chusan; the officers and crew were seized by the Chinese and are in captivity.

The Indian Oak, going to Singapore, was wrecked on the Loohoo islands.

At the interviews between captain Elliot and Keshen, the latter was most civil, but he seems to have studiously avoided anything like state ceremony.

It is said by others that Keshen has required 60 days for his journey to Canton; if so, he cannot arrive before the middle of November: if this report is true, this slow progress is but the first openly expressed symptom of contempt for the English commissioner.

We have headed the foregoing intelligence as being MOST IMPORTANT AND CALAMITOUS: we consider it the most disastrous, the most miserable intelligence that can go abroad for the national honour and the commercial interests of England.

Mark and remark the absurdity of the proceedings: a British naval force arrives off the Peiho river; the mere appearance of these ships bends the Peking government down to the measure of deputing one of the highest officers in the empire to confer with the English barbarian on the subject of his grievances: well, why does not the barbarian, with his armed force—the effect of its presence in the waters of the province of Pechile he has already proved,—commence his negotiations,—if negotiations are to be again commenced—on board H. M. ship, or at Tientsin, only 90 miles from the Peking, the capital of the empire and where the son of heaven the sacred and supreme ruler resides?

No! he is enjoined by the bland, polite, and wily Keshen to remove the only evidence of his power—the only efficient part of his mission—her majesty's ships of war—near 2,000 miles to the southward, at the commencement of the north east monsoon,—

and renew his negotiations in Canton!—that city where the British name and nation has been trampled in the dust and robbed of its property! that city over which the English flag should have waved three months ago! that city which the British superintendent declared in April 1839 he would make too hot to hold any one!—O most lame and impotent conclusion! The result of the capture of Chusan, of the loss of British lives, the pining sickness of galled British soldiers the wrecks of British ships, of a large military and naval expedition, on which the eyes of the world are fixed—is—the presence of a British admiral in Canton negotiating on that spot where his countrymen were imprisoned, robbed, disgraced! how can he put his foot on board a Chinese boat, the laughter, the derision of the emperor, Keshen, Lin, the hong merchants, linguists, of every fisherman and Tankeah boatwoman and child on the pearly river of Canton!

The end, then, of nearly two years of intense anxiety is, that British affairs and interests in the autumn of 1840 are exactly where they were in the spring of 1839:—no!—not where they then were but in an infinitely more complicated and, consequently, in a more disgraced condition!

Another imperial commissioner is to come to Canton to settle matters! this devoutly—not-to-be-wished—consummation: would have resulted before the end of July had the Borea Tigris been garrisoned by British troops on June 22—and immediately afterwards possession taken of the city of Canton.

The effect of these negotiations will be to disturb men's minds, to cause great fluctuations in the markets, and injure very materially British commerce.

If the national honour of Great Britain is not to be for ever disgraced in Chinese and in general estimation, the negotiations will fail; Keshen will be wishing to refer to Peking on every disputed point: and if they do fail, what will become of the commissioners?—if they succeed—we mean if our trade is renewed as a boon from the emperor, what shall we have gained?

To leave a spot 90 miles from Peking to settle matters upwards of 1200 miles from it! suppose Keshen falls sick and dies—suppose a hundred things possible—but no man could have supposed the facts we have just submitted to our readers.

Printed and published at the
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New York, Barthen Lane, 101.
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FRANK. JUNE 12 General Bertrand & Co.


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VOL. 13. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 1840. NO. 41.

FOR CALCUTTA.
 **TO** sail positively on the 5th November, the Brig **POPPY**, Captain JAMES OVERTON. For freight of treasure only apply to Mr. J. HUDSON, at Messrs PEREIRA & Co. 17th October 1840.


FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
 **THE** fast sailing brig **CORAIR** will be despatched about the 25th instant, or freight apply to D. & N. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Macao, 12th October, 1840.


FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.
 **THE** **THIRATE**, Captain LIVERLY, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight apply to MACVICAR & Co.


FOR FREIGHT TO MANILA.
 **THE** Fast Spanish Brig **SAN JUAN AQUIN**, will leave (full or not) perceptibly on 21 current. Apply to Sa. B. BARRITO, at to INNES, FLETCHER & Co. Macao, 8th Oct. 1840.


FOR SINGAPORE.
 **THE** Barque **BUNGAL PA KET**, Captain J. M. STEWARD, will sail on or about the 20th inst. For Freight apply to A. A. DE MELLO. Macao, 5th October, 1840.


FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
 **THE** line new Barque **TENASARIM**, Captain TAPLEY, will have immediate dispatch. For freight apply to A. A. DE MELLO. Macao, 5th Oct. 1840.

FOR BOMBAY.
 **THE** fast sailing bark **SINGAPORE**, Captain TAPLEY, will have very quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to A. A. DE MELLO. Macao, 6th Oct., 1840.


NOTICE.
 **THE** Portuguese Brig, **GENOVEVA**, will be despatched positively for Singapore and Timor on the 1st of November; for freight apply to P. J. S. LOUREIRO. Macao, 1st October, 1840.


FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.
 **THE** **ROB ROY**, Captain McKINNON, to sail in October. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.
 **THE** **MOR**, Captain ADAM YOUNG, to sail early in October. For freight of Treasure only, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Her accommodations are all engaged.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.
 **THE** **RED ROVER**, Captain WENT, to sail in October. For freight apply JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
 **THE** **SHAN SYLVAH**, Capt. in Town as Viceroy, will have quick dispatch; for Treasure freight only apply to D. A. M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR SALE, OR CHARTER.
 **THE** American Brig **WILLIAM**, of New York, Burthen Tons 134. Apply to her commander, Captain UNDERWOOD, at to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.
 **THE** Portuguese Brig **"BRILHANTE"**, of 300 Tons, and all her stores. For further particulars apply to P. J. MARCAL at the Ship "Campana de San Francisco" where an inventory of the said Brig may be viewed. Macao, 29th July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PETER WILKINSON was admitted a partner on the 1st July. (S. & d) LINDSAY & Co. Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KERRIDGE in our firm, ceased the 30th April last. Macao, 1st Oct., 1840. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co. CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 2. 27 " White Duck Light Canvas for apparels, 27 " do. do. 27 " Superior White Duck, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5. White Drill.

JUST PUBLISHED. (with strictly new type) POST-PAID CHINESE: or a collection of authentic Chinese state papers illustrative of the history of the present position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages, had the page the original Chinese, and the other half, the English translation by J. J. LEWIS SMITH. With notes, and an introduction. Bound in handsome cloth. Price \$2. per copy. N. B. Particulars being copies for themselves, or issued by post, can be supplied.

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 A Supply of FRENCH CLARFET, LAPETTE, in 3 dozen LATON, in 2 & 3 lb. do. and LIOVILLE in 2 do. do. also GREASE LARON from BALGU RIE & Co. Apply to JNO. SMITH, Albion Hotel, first N. F. on the Praya Grande. Macao, 31st July, 1840.

MANILA CIGARS.
FOR SALE.—Do. SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—Horse-drawn CHAIRS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to W. S. BAYD.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office. A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal events relating to opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the memorials from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in September last, the effect which would be the imperial orders to exclude the English for ever from the ports of China, and the memorial of the protest of Peking to the emperor, recommending the measure of all foreigners. Price \$2. A few inter-avid copies \$1.

Latest European News. London Mail, July 4. The queen of the Belgians was safely delivered of a princess on June 7.

The duke of Sussex presided at a great anti-slavery meeting at Exeter hall on June 24.

East India Intelligence. Latest Dates.
 From Calcutta, April 20, Madras do. do., Bombay, do. 30. China March 13.

Letters and papers to the above dates reached London June 10.

H. M.'s *Jupiter*, with naval and other stores, has sailed for China.

The *Vernon*, Captain Penny, which passed Portsmouth on June 8 made the passage from the Cape to the I. of Wight in 32 days.

The *Lord Hardwicke* and other vessels are being fitted with steam apparatus, but on a more improved principle than that hitherto used in the *Vernon*.

The bank of Asia, after the directors had unanimously refused a charter tendered by the government, is being formed under a deed of settlement.

Mr. Anthony Currenson, of Bombay, was one of the present stations at H. M.'s levee on July 1. By an order in council, published in the Gazette of June 6, Madras was allowed to be

imported at the same rate of duty and under the same restrictions and conditions as Bengal sugar.

The peninsular and oriental steam navigation company are (July 4) about to start their new steamer the *Orie*, of 1500 tons and 480 horse power from the English channel for Alexandria. Their steamer will in future leave England on the 1st of every month, and it is expected will reach Alexandria in a fortnight; a large and powerful steam ship, will shortly be stationed to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez.

It is understood the *Orie* will take out the mail of the 1st of September.

The east India steam navigation committee have issued a prospectus for the formation of a company incorporated by royal charter.

The order in council, dated April 3, 1840 (vide C. R. August 4) is republished in the London gazette of June 22.

Consequer, after sentence of death had been passed on him, confessed he had murdered Lord W. Russell. We have not time to extract the particulars of the trial or confession.

The Briti queen sailed for N. York on June 30.

COMMONS. June 25, Mr. Ewart moved for a reduction of the duty on foreign sugar from 63s. to 34s., which would be to admit the slave grown produce. It was supported by Mr. Thornely, Mr. Hume, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Villars; and opposed by Mr. Labouchere, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Chapman, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Gladstone; and rejected by a majority of 127 to 27.

OPIMUM.

COMMONS. June 29 Mr. Maclean begged to ask the noble lord the secretary for foreign affairs, whether it was the intention of the government to take any steps with regard to the certificates and bills of exchange which had been delivered to the British merchants on account of the opium surrendered. It appeared by the report of the committee that they had declined to interfere on the subject, and he wished to know whether the noble lord intended to bring forward any motion for the purpose of granting compensation to these merchants.

Viscount Palmerston had seen nothing to alter the views he had already taken on the subject, and which he had stated to the committee of British merchants.

Mr. Maclean wished to know whether the government repudiated the acts of Capt. Elliot, or whether they intended to continue him in his situation of superintendent.

V Palmerston said it was not their intention to recall captain Elliot.

The sugar duties bill was read a third time and passed.

The house had previously refused to reduce the duty on foreign sugar and to permit the passage of free laborers from Bengal and other parts of the east India to the Mauritius, but the house had decided against the last proposition on the ground that they had not sufficient information, and not on the ground that it ought to be denied at once and for ever.

July 2.—The commercial joint stock bank at Manchester has stopped payment. The engagements at this bank are said to exceed 1,000,000L.

The agricultural and commercial bank of Dublin has stopped payment; but according to a published statement, their surplus assets amount to 200,000L.

FRANCE. June 12 General Bertrand delivered up to Louis Philippe, seated on his throne, and surrounded by the chief officers of state, the arms of Napoleon.

The family of Napoleon have protested against this delivery.

There has been hard fighting in Africa, the *mission of a private letter says*. "The Arabs absolutely desire to burn the earth, because it supports us. They are terrified to perish, provided we perish, and the lowest amongst them would willingly expose himself to a thousand swords in order to carry destruction among the French."

The campaign of marshal Vallen is blamed on all hands. The marshal's last affair is described as having been particularly disastrous—his rear guard having been cut in pieces. The prince de Joinville has quitted Paris for Toulon, where he is to embark for St. Helena on the 6th July.

Spain. On June 11 their majesties the queen regent her daughter, the queen Isabel, and the infanta, sister of the latter, left Madrid for Barcelona.

About 1400 troops preceded their majesties. The queens arrived on the 18 at Saragosa. A despatch from Bayona of June 22, states that on the 15 seven battalions and nine squadrons, destined to attack the escort of the queens, were completely defeated between Sigüenza and the Medina Celi by the division of general Concha. The rebels, commanded by Palacios, suffered severely—1400, including five officers and three principal chiefs, were made prisoners.

AMERICA. Dates in London from N. York to 13 June.—The rev. Dr. Channing, of Boston, has resigned his pulpit. This learned divine is considered the head of the Unitarians.

Natchez has been visited with a most terrific tornado, by which nearly 300 lives have been lost, and the amount of damage to buildings alone is estimated to exceed 1,000,000 dollars; many of the most respectable inhabitants fell victims to the fury of the hurricane, but the majority of persons killed were either fishermen or persons whose habitations were close to the coast.

The city of Angostá was inundated by a freshet on 22 May.

The house of representatives went into committee at 12 o'clock, March 24, on a bill for the issue of treasury notes; the debate continued for 29 hours—i. e. till 5 p. m. of the 25, and the committee rose without deciding the point.

June 8.—A panorama of Macao has been opened in Leicester square. The view is taken from the bay of Tyra, exhibiting on one aspect the city with its forts, unasteries, churches, houses and gardens; whilst the remainder of the panorama represents a vast expanse of ocean with ships of all countries winding their way a round the numerous islands of the outer passage. The bay itself is occupied by craft of every description, from the heavy trading junk and native passage boat to the small tankers or egg boats. The view altogether is of a very pleasing and lively character.—(London Mail, July 4).

Opium Claims.

By the July Mail the unfortunate people whose property was taken for the services of the British government by the chief superintendent of trade have learnt that ministers are still deaf to their claims, although lord Palmerston has said "they have no intention of recalling that officer." It must therefore be hoped that captain Elliot may now have acquired that knowledge of British interests connected with Chinese affairs which will enable him at the approaching negotiations or hostilities to repay the ministers; i. e. to save 42 millions sterling revenue on tea and 2 millions on opium; so, on this means are in his hands. Captain Elliot may and most probably will enjoy a coronet, that it will cover a mind at rest is another matter; for the manner he has repaid the sufferers from the errors of his former administration, see his letter to lord Palmerston 28 November 1839. That letter does in some measure account for the conduct of ministers, which at best is an abuse of power exercised helplessly, unless indeed it be more properly characterized as a gross fraud.

If foreigners had applied captain Elliot with the checks of duty of the number he stated to the commissioner, the superintendent would have drawn bills and been obliged to come under obligation to subjects of the French or other governments. In such case there can be no doubt that the ministers would have acknowledged his guarantee, and paid his bills; they certainly would not scorn a foreign requisition and still continue captain Elliot as a government serf.

But the opium surrenderers have a claim on the justice of great Britain far superior to any temporary or isolated service which might be rendered by a foreign power. Since 1800 the net benefit derived through opium to the British empire may safely be stated as 47 millions sterling, owing to the labours and capital of her merchants in China and India, and it must be borne in mind, that this sum has been paid by the consumers.

Without the assistance of the traders of opium, or in other words without the benefit of the opium trade, British subjects would have been taxed to make up that amount, in which case what would be the actual state of India?

In the present times of peace a million or two of pounds sterling per annum is not of vital importance, but the deficiency of the opium revenue from 1800 to 1815 would have been of fatal consequence.

Now when these matters are considered, it is most unjust in ministers to refuse payment to the opium claimants, and most unworthy of great men to deny to Englishmen, whom they would acknowledge and pay with thankfulness to foreigners.

The Chinese and the Ministry, by John Fisher Murray, Esq.

So much has already been written and published upon the opium question, that the truth might reasonably have been expected to come out somewhere. But the truth is, that the deluge of pamphlets, with which the town is inundated, has produced the desired effect—that of overwhelming the matter altogether, and suffocating every fact calculated to lead the mind to an honest and impartial conclusion.

I have perused, with much care and pains, the opinions of gentlemen who have stated "his question." I find their statements expanded their opinions, one-sided, and the general tone and manner of their discourses that of advocates, engaged to carry a point, and warmed, it may be, in assumed eloquence and affected fervour, by the same sort of inspiration.

I have waded, moreover, through the diplomatic trumpery lately published;—and need hardly say, that I have waded to no purpose. The labours of diplomats are directed, not to give information, but to withhold it. With difficulty, the public wrings from the government a sight of their publications; which, when at length discovered, are found to have been put forth with the search. By much the greater part of their diplomacy is false; and the part that is not falsehood will be found to be folly. The official documents bearing on the Chinese question afford nothing more than a series of illustrations of the ignorance of the authorities of home, and the intemperance of the authorities abroad; of alternate submission to the Chinese on one hand, and of resistance; both carried to excess, and both displayed with curious infelicity, exactly at the wrong moment.

The Chinese, we know, are a pusillanimous people; we know that, with assistance only sufficient to render his enemies ridiculous, captain Elliot, sitting on his quarter-deck in a chair, with an umbrella over his head—an exhibition, by the way, of ridiculous gasconade—forced the passage of the Bogue.

The position which we held with respect to China was a restricted toleration, for commercial purposes, and for commercial purposes alone. Two intemperances the Chinese neither wanted nor sought; we respectively, on the contrary, in common with other nations, solicited a formal permission to trade with them; we at length obtained it, under certain conditions, and from that time to this, with occasional intermissions, have continued to enjoy the privilege with the other foreigners who trade with China. It is doubtful, to say the least, that we did not get all we asked; it is certain, that our embassy, having for its instructions the obtaining from the celestial emperor the island of Formosa—a demand as reasonable as if the emperor of China were to send an embassy extraordinary to Great Britain to solicit the Isle of Wight—was continuously refused; we could not enjoy a reciprocal right of lord Ashurst, who returned as he went, or of our secretary, who did the same, prevail upon the Yellow Throne to establish with us diplomatic relations.

The attempt made by the opium merchants to force upon the emperor of China the responsibility of making

at their iniquitous traffic has utterly failed. The corruption of the Chinese house officers at Canton proves no more against the government of China than the corruption of custom-house officers at Dover proves against the government of Great Britain.

The poets of the Chinese are eloquent on the disastrous effects produced by the habitual consumption of this deadly poison. "Beware," the poet cries on, "the opium drunkard, hanging by the wall like the skin of the lion of the orange of the garden of Queen Elizabeth's garden; his eye the eye of a fish in the belly of the poison; the fire is gone, out upon his health; his wife and children wander to and fro, in search of a sub poison."

The third and last consideration was (of course) an Elliot.

The editor of a garbled White Paper of the Pall Mall papers upon China thus criticised his lordship's conduct:—

"He did not wait at Macao, or any other place on the coast, for a passport, but proceeded, by surprise, as it were, to Canton. He demanded at once to hold direct communication with the viceroy, and rejected the communications which were sent to him through the medium of agents addressed to the Hong merchants, which had been the usual mode of intercourse, in the time of the supercargoes."

Lord Napier, further, provoked, went the length of placing in the streets a statement of the circumstances, which evoked by some thing very like an appeal to the people against the government.

On the 5th February 1839, Sir George Robinson writes to lord Palmerston thus:—

"When your majesty's government direct us to prevent British vessels entering the traffic, we are enforced, as it were, to resist; but a more certain method would be, to prohibit the growth of the opium and manufacture of opium in British India; and if British ships are in the habit of committing irregularities and crimes it seems doubly necessary to exercise a salutary control over them, by the presence of an authority at Canton."

With regard to lord Palmerston, it is fortunate that no party motives can be imputed to any one of claims of inventing his lordship with his fair share of responsibility; the blame attributable to him is attachable to his lordship, not as Whig, conservative, Whig, Tory, Ultra-Tory, or Whig-Radical, all of which, circumlocutions have their ambulatory secretary in turn undergone; but as British minister. His duty ought not to be so indifferent to him as his politics; or probably he may have learned, from long impunity, to neglect the former; as he must have learned, long since, to despise the latter.

Nor can a suspicion of vindictive animosity attach to my efforts to exhibit lord Palmerston in his true colours. Punishment is for petty law-breakers; nor have I ever heard of justice having her awful hands upon a foreign secretary; and until I see an example of his punishment I must be inclined to doubt of his responsibility.

In the mean time, it is perfectly clear that lord Palmerston is, primarily, the author of the opium crisis in China; that he has manifestly neglected the lowly duty imposed upon him by captain Elliot; and that, if responsibility means any thing—if it be not a mere buzz-word in the mouths of secretaries—for all this evil is lord Palmerston responsible.

JOHN SLADE, Esq.

Sir, Please to strike my name from off your list of subscribers; and oblige

Your very obt. Servant,

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 10th Oct., 1841.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

October 1841.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| England | 4th July | Singapore | 2nd Sept. |
| U. States | 8th June | Yokohama | 22nd Aug. |
| Calcutta | | Manila | 22nd Sept. |
| Bombay | 12th Aug. | Austral-Asia | 16th May |

ARRIVED.—On 1st H. M. S. CREWELL, 16. H. M. Gifford Esq. Commander, and Mon. Yendig, from China. 2. H. M. S. (Transport) Gears, from Singapore and Madras. WATKINS, Whitcomb, from Singapore. NORRIS (Transport) Macaulay, and HANNEY, (Storeship) Hooker, returned from Sea. 3. TERRACE, (Storeship) from China. 4. CORNISH, Porter, from China. 5. FORT WALKER, Hogg, from Singapore and Bombay. 11th MARCH, Owen, from Singapore and Calcutta. 11th H. M. S. CALLISTO, — Herbert, Esq. Captain, from St. America.

PASSENGERS.—Per Mac, W. F. Gray Esq. Per Terrace, Sir H. Darnley, Bart. Sir William Macgregor Bart. Lieut. O'Sullivan, Madras engineers. D. J. Barr, J. H. Astell, H. M. Clarke, W. Wallace, W. Macdonald, S. A. Gilman, A. S. Dryden, esq.

The Terrace made a rapid passage of four days, having left Canton on Sunday and arrived in Macao

made on Thursday. She spoke the Spy, working into Chusan harbour, in company with H. M. S. Nimrod, and a junk from Loochoo, under English colours, having on board the captain, officers, and crew of the wrecked vessel, Julian Oak.

SAILORS.—Francis Yates, Boats for London. 7 H. M. H. Crockett, 16, for Colombia. 8 H. J. C. Carter, Boston, for Manila and Bombay. 12 Farrar, Young, for Manila and London. DANIEL ABRAHAM, (Dutch), Ketchikan, for Manila and Batavia. CORNELIO PACHECO, Gibson, for Singapore and Colombia. STEPHEN HARRIS, Bolton, for Singapore & Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Bonny Castle*, Captain and Mrs. Petry, and Dr. Merritt. Per *Tartar*, Sir Henry Dorell, Bart. Sir Wm. Macgregor Bart. — Rear. — Franklin — Johnston, Esq.

Arrived in England from China.—June 3, Thomas
Contra, Harbinger. 8, Queen Mab, Slains Castle.
23, Charles Grant. July 4, Thames.

Sailed.—Lynn, June 6. Helen Stewart for Manila and China. 17. H. M. S. Jupiter, for China. 21. John O'Mahony for China. 24. Chebar, for do. 27. Lowell, for Manila and do.

VESSELS LOADING.—For England, *Barren*. For Calcutta, *Rob Roy*, *Syph*, *Red Rover*, *Tenassarim*, *Poopy*, *Corair*, *Ternate*. For Bombay, *Mor*, *Singapore Packet*. For Manila, *Des Amigos*, *San Joaquin*. For Singapore *Margarita*, (Port); *Bengal Packet*. For do., and *Timor*, *Gouvea*, (Port).

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.—American, Kos
cinski, Panama.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, Lyx (sls.) Alexander Irving. From Liverpool, Cheetham Helen Stewart. From do. via Singapore, Devon Watkins, Clifford, Ellen, Bells, Marica, John O'Gaunt. From Calcutta, Water Witch, Governor Doherty. From Bombay, Fort William, Earl of Clare John, Mary Gordon, Lady Gant. From Singapore, Teanamerin, Virginia, Antilde (Port.) From Manila, Valparaiso, and Morrison, (Am).

H. W. S. expected.—Wanderer 18.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships, Meville 74 Rear Admiral the hon. George Elliot, C. B. capt. the hon. R. S. Dundas. Wellfleet 7 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer captain, Mattland Renshaw 74, Sir H. F. Southouse. Druid 44 captain H. Smith. Blonvic 44 capt. P. Bourchier. Alligator 26 captain Kuper. Volage 28 captain Elliot. Conway 38 capt. C. D. Berhane. Latse 20 capt. J. P. Blake. Nimrod, 20, captain Barlow. Algerine 10 capt. Maxon. Pyled 18 captain Anson. Cruiser 16 capt. Gillard. Hyacinth 18 captain Warren. Maiden 10 captain H. Eyres. Columbia, 16, captain T. J. Clarke. Rattlesnake (Troop Ship) captain Brodin. H. C. armed steamers Queen, captain Wardro. Madagascar, captain Diney. Atalanta captain Rogers. Enterprise captain West.

We have not received any late papers by the arrivals of the week : and we are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the opportunity of making extracts from the *London mail* of July 4.

Our correspondent who writes from *Ting-hae* city, *Chusan*, under date 15th July, and whose letter appeared in our no. 34 for Aug. 25 begs to take this opportunity of stating "that when he accused the men of the transports of *footing* the outer suburbs and other irregularities, he was very much misinformed on this point they having returned to their respective ships the moment they had landed their troops. And the writer of said letter begs further to express his sorrow for having occasioned pain to any of the masters of transports by his indiscretion; who are an exceedingly respectable body of men, and many of whom the writer classes among his kinder friends."

The imperial edict which we have translated was sent to us by a gentleman whose means of procuring authentic information and documents are equal to any. The original is not in general circulation.

Our readers will be surprised that the emperor should continue the use of the highly objectionable character E; and more particularly so in his preliminary document for a treaty of peace.

Kashin invariably applied the same title to the queen of England in his interviews with the commissioners as he did to the emperors of China. Whether an alteration in the style of their official documents was insig-

upon by the commissioners, we know not; but it would only have been prudent for the commissioners to have informed *Keefer* that the feelings and judgment of the English people on the sincere intentions of the emperor to fulfil his engagements—for we suppose he has made some—would be greatly biased by the style and tenor of the first edict issued having reference to the negotiations that are to take place in Canton.

We have extracted some passages from a small pamphlet entitled "*The Chinese and the Ministry*," by John Fisher Murray Esq., merely for their absurdity. He declares he has read the *blue book*—yet he says captain Eliot forced the Bogue with his umbrella!—when he is alluding to the passage through the Bogue by H.M. ships Imogen and Ansonomolie, in Sept. 1844, at which time captain Eliot held the appointment of master-at-tendant; still in another place he says capt. Eliot was the 3rd commissioner under Lord Napier!

He is utterly absurd in all he says,—and he talks his absurdity badly,—except in his opinion of the *blue book*, and the blame which he says attaches to lord Palmerston.

There are and have been various rumours respecting the opinions captain Elliot has expressed since he left Canton on the probability of the English government paying for the opium if delivered over to the government of China. It is reported that captain Elliot, and those in his confidence, have said that he never thought the government (rather country) would pay for the opium. The English merchants in China cannot put captain Elliot on his oath, but they can write a letter to & requiring of him to declare what were his opinions and hopes that H. M.'s ministers would acknowledge his (which is *their*) responsibility to the sufferers of opium when he issued his notice dated March 27, 1840, at 6 o'clock in the morning; for upon his answer much depends. Our correspondent Z says captain Elliot will probably be made a peer!—we will not just now discuss his claims to that dignity; but if he had any faith in H. M.'s ministers at the above date and they have deserted him at its utmost need—if he possesses that lofty and noble spirit becoming an English gentleman as well as an English peer, he will not accept a dukedom at their hands.

Further, with reference to this surrender of opium by *H. M.'s government* to the Chinese high commissioner: on the day after captain Elliot's arrival in Canton he was observed to be walking in the verandah in a state of the greatest agitation, muttering to himself the words—*fearful—fearful*. His extreme agitation was remarked; and he asked an English gentleman if he could send a letter to Macao—or only the two words—*"do nothing."* to captain Blake of *H. M.'s Lorne*; after some difficulty these important and mysterious words were sent and the conclusion drawn by those who witnessed captain Elliot's behaviour, was—that he had made some requisition to captain Blake to act on the offensive if he did not hear from captain Elliot in so many days; and dreading that captain Blake might have acted on this requisition, captain Elliot feared an attack would be made on the foreigners in Canton: he therefore hastened to obey the imperial commands and he tells lord Palmerston that his obedience saved a great mass of human life (*vide blue book*, p. 357); now some of the foreigners might have felt more anxious than others; and those were most probably connected with the opium trade—but we do not think any one thought his life in danger.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

On the 9th day of the 9th month of the 20th year of Taichung (Oct. 4, 1940) the governor of Hunan opened the (following) despatch from the Privy Council:

On the 22 day of the 8th moon (Sept. 17) the (following) imperial was received.

"Lastly, because the English BARBARIAN came to Teentsin and presented a document of complaints; and I perceiving that (its style) was respectful and obedient, craving with the utmost degree of earnestness for the bestowal of imperial favour and kindness, it was right for me to order Keachen to prepare with the greatest attention and care a periphrastic edict, disallowing—or obviating—the (English to cause) any disturbance or confusion; but to allow them to go to Canton, and there to knock head and state their complaints; and if really any just causes of complaint appeared, the said great minister should certainly in their behalf make and transmit a report, and beg for the imperial favour.

It is authenticated that formerly *Kesken* reported, saying, that the said BARBARIANS heard and received the (imperial) instructions and commands.

Now the whole of the English squadron have already moved their heels and returned to the southward, after having made a report saying:—"that along the whole coast hostilities should cease on both sides: and that they dared not produce causes of disturbance; but if they were attacked, then their power and strength would make it difficult for them to refrain from returning the blow." And one half of the *Tinghae* troops also may be first withdrawn. Such are the words.

The said BARBARIANS (or their former (or late) disobedient & disorderly conduct, which, although it has been caused by excitement, is deserving of that indignation which sets the hair on end and raises the cup from the head,—ought to have been immediately extinguished (had they continued it).

At present Tseuenchow, in Fukkeen, Taepoo, in Chekeang, Paoushan and Sunmying in Keangsoo, all sea port towns, have successively with their thundering cannon attacked the BARBARIAN ships, and crushed their daring spirit; and the said foreigners, having already assented—or expressed their desire—to come and represent (their complaints) and beg for (imperial) favour;—certainly the causes of what has passed must be searched to the bottom.

To day, I have directed *Kesken* to assume the rank and power of an imperial envoy (*yumchae*) and to travel posthaste to Canton to enquire into and manage the circumstances of the business; after his arrival there he must certainly manage and settle every thing securely.

Yet I am apprehensive that the governors and Lieut. governors of the maritime provinces may be ignorant of the present state of circumstances. I therefore especially order *E. Lepoeder* to send a five-hundred *red-le* a-day proclamation, that all may accordingly obey; and that it may seem at all important passes; and that they may acknowledge the truth in sending and warding off. If one or more sail of those *BARBARIAN*'s ships are anchored at sea it is not necessary to open fire upon them; but it is of importance to keep a strict guard, and not to be the first to attack; but the severest and most secret arrangements must be established; there must not be the least appearance of disorder or mismanagement: this is of the utmost importance.

* You go to school with opportunity - but to be
 honestly.
 & How true.

I order that to day *Kashan's* original document with the English *BARBARIAN'S rough draft (Le Kase—not a respected term)* with the said *BARBARIAN'S* reply be copied and sent to *E. Lepo-* to be by him examined;—and let these orders be forwarded at the rate of 500 in a day, that all may know them.

We have worked up the following intelligence from Chusan and Pechelo from various sources of information written and oral; and we therefore trust our readers will excuse a want of strict connection and perhaps some incoherency in our version.

The general opinion seems to be that the Chinese government are willing to make an ample apology for the insult to the British nation in imprisoning the superintendents of trade; that they will give us some island—say Lashin or Lantau—and allow a trade to other ports. Why as much as this was granted to Capt. Weddell two hundred years ago; he had liberty to fortify outside!

We are not aware that any Englishman has received a letter from any member of the commission; but the chief interpreter corresponds with the U. S. missionaries and the secretary with his friend a U. S. merchant. Of course there can be no restriction on private correspondence; but there is a feeling, an impression among some Englishmen that the whole commission with the exception of the deputy superintendent is more foreign than English.

The news of the seizure of Capt. Anstruther of the Madras artillery was brought by the *Ternate*; it may be recalled that it is only his person which is claimed with any degree of determination, that upon the plea that he was kidnapped whilst an armistice existed, whilst the crew of the *Kite* are considered to have been taken in fair open warfare, and it is generally understood that the commissioners have merely stipulated for their good treatment and safety as prisoners of war; when the news of the seizure of European soldiers and seamen with a female at Ningpo became known at Chusan, Sir H. Fleming Seahouse, who was in command at the time, sent over a chop to the Chinese authorities there, strongly urging the immediate and unconditional surrender of the female, whose detention as a prisoner he denounced as unworthy of a nation laying claim to the title of civilization, and unknown as a practice amongst modern belligerent powers; he also begged that they would inform him whether the *Kite* had been wrecked, or whether she had been captured, but in the answering chop they evaded this question, and merely class the female with the rest of the prisoners as hostages to be held till our retreat from Chusan.

Captain Elliot had returned from Chinhae in the *Atlanta* (on the 3d) but whatever had been the result of his interview with "E", which by the way took place on shore at Chinhae—there was no evidence, by preparation or orders, of an intention to make a hostile demonstration, beyond the departure of the *Moderate* in addition to the *Blenheim*, which had been ordered out some days before and was delayed by the difficult currents and sideways in passing out by the narrow western channels. Orders have been issued for the whole of the troops to be put under cover in the town and suburbs as soon as possible, and every corps, excepting the detachment of sappers and miners, had received orders to move into quarters assigned to them; and from this and the fearfully sick state of the force, of which not above 1200 men were reported fit for duty on the 2d and 3d, coupled with the fact that no transports were ordered to be ready for sea, induced the belief that it was not the admiral's intention to send any troops either to Ningpo or to the southward. No less than 16 European soldiers had died on the 1st and 11 or 12 on the 2d & 3d, as the only regiment—the 10th—which has been for any length of time quartered in houses has lost more men, not proportionally lost in *bona fide* numbers,

than the other corps of the force, it is scarcely to be hoped that the change of canvas for wooden and tiled roofs will effect any radical or permanent change; that, there can be little doubt, can now alone be brought about by a change of diet and the substitution of fresh meat and vegetables for the wretched fare of salt pork and beef which, with but little intermission save at Singapore, the European corps have endured for more than 6 months. That the want of proper food is the real cause of the grievous sickness which has thinned the English ranks at Chusan, and that the calamity cannot be laid to the account of the climate, the healthy condition of all the officers of the force sufficiently proves; for only one officer, Captain Stone of the 49th regiment, has died since the occupation of the on-seventeenth part of the island which we call our "possession." It is with difficulty and risk certainly that fresh provisions are entered for the most tableless of the more fortunate class, but they are still seldom if ever missed from the board, and as the work which falls to their lot is not in any respect unusual or unaccustomed, beneficial instead of evil effects are felt from their residence in so temperate a latitude. For different is the case of the European soldiers, whose "evil hap" has taken them to Chusan, for the coolie work upon which the daily fatigue parties are employed being of a nature to which in India the greater number have been for many years unused, falls with a deadly severity upon men whose frames are nourished upon rations of indifferent salt beef and pork, with a hap-hazard accompaniment of sweet potatoes, and who have for the most part only very alternate night for proper repose, from the scarcity of men for guard and picket duty.

The *Ninrod* was passed by the *Ternate* and *Corair* in the *Buffalo* passage, having in company the *Junk* which it is said was built for the purpose of conveying the crew of the *Indian Oak* back to Chusan, and which exhibited the novel spectacle of a Chinese vessel with the British ensign flying at the peak, having also the number of the *Indian Oak* painted on her bows and her distinguishing pennant at the main.

Yang-tse-keang River. A most valuable chart of this river has been drawn out by Captain Bethune during his cruise with the *Conway* and *Algerine*. An excellent channel was found for entering, south of the island of Taung ming, that to the north being shoal and uncertain, and at the last place at which the *Conway* anchored she had 6 fathoms water: the distance examined was about 60 miles from the coast line, and up to this point only one town at all considerable was seen. A fleet of boats continually hovered along shore within half a mile of the ships but no attempt was ever made to molest them. An engagement took place between the *Algerine* and a fort at Sha-poo a port on the coast a few miles N. of Chinhae, brought on by two or three shots having been discharged at her whilst leaving a small harbour which she had entered to examine: on perceiving the hostile demonstration, the *Algerine* was immediately anchored as close to the fort as possible, & its fire was speedily silenced. The mid channel of the *Yang-tse-keang* is described as broad, generally exceeding a mile and a half, a regular and strong tide having been found to run the whole way: the importance of this information, should a decided line of conduct be ever determined upon, is evident; and it is to be hoped that the enquiry will be immediately followed up by the dispatch of a steamer with a proper complement and with instruments to obtain correct data by astronomical observations on the land.

Half a company of men would be sufficient to cover any observatory chosen for the home. It is to be feared however that the coals which have been sent up with the expedition will soon be exhausted, as the stock left in transports on the 3d could not have been more than 600 tons, and during the strength of this monsoon it will be impossible to send a further supply from Singapore: had two or three of the transports been dispatched three months ago they might have returned long before this, with coals as ballast and live stock and supplies for cargo: proper and trustworthy information concerning

the capabilities of the island to supply a certain number of men during a certain time might and ought to have been effected in the course of ten days, or at the most a fortnight, had the authorities understood their duty or even attempted to do it, and the ships, which have now been for three months lying idle in the harbour at an expense to the state of more than two lacs per month, might have been most worthily and profitably employed in taking to that state of "peaceful war" means, which, in the opinion of all must have saved the lives of a great majority of the men who have been suffered to die there, and whose actual value, or rather cost, to government must exceed 2 lacs of rupees; their *salut* in China, while a replacement of them appears in the present flourishing state of affairs in the north of India, an impossibility, is beyond calculation.

It is believed the *Kite* has been taken, either while aground on some shoal, or captured after her captain and part of her crew had been cut off while foraging on shore: on proceeding up the river to join the *Conway* she got amongst shoals and grounded, being at one time left by the tide in only 3 or 4 fathoms water: she was got off by the boats of the *Conway* and *Algerine*, which were sent back to the place when she was fast, as the Chinese were observed to be making preparations on shore to attack her; but as she could not be got over an intervening shoal, she was left to make a slight detour to get out by the passage through which she had entered, but she never joined H. M.'s ships.

She had in her 4 thirty two pound carronades fitted with tangent scales and having good truck carriages: there was a good supply of powder and shot of all sorts in her magazine, and she had a good many muskets, cutlasses &c., on board: her crew consisted of the usual numbers of *la-caras*, 6 *marines* (of whom 2 had died when she parted company from the *frigate*) and 6 first class boys belonging to the *Melville*.

We shall return to the subject of Chusan in our next.

With regard to Captain Anstruther's capture it may be mentioned that immediately it was discovered he was missing, the most prompt and active measures were taken, at the instance chiefly of Colonel Montgomerie, to intercept his captors, or to gain some clue to their whereabouts: parties of troops were started off without loss of time from the camp directing their march on the lines of rail to all points of the coast, while the *Queen*, steamer, was sent out to inform the Ningpo blockading squadron of what had happened, and to order every boat or vessel seen to be overhauled, after which she proceeded round the island, embarking the various detachments as they reached appointed stations on the coast: the search was fruitless; but from some information obtained a man was arrested by Capt. Cairne, the magistrate, who proved to be the brother of a man who had assisted in Captain A.'s capture; and who stated that the principal actors were four soldiers from Ningpo, disguised, who, under pretence of aiming a drawing, had surrounded their prey what he was sent, & pulling him over, gagged, bound, and carried him off to a government boat, which was in readiness close at hand: all was done within an hour. During the scouting of the island by the troops good evidence was found of the effects of the *misrule* or rather *no rule* exercised in it, two parties of 14 or 15 men each having been surrounded by the villagers and both nearly cut off: in consequence of these attempts, a strong detachment was subsequently sent out under the command of Colonel Montgomerie, to put matters upon a proper footing, and although the alarm of the inhabitants rendered firing unnecessary, some salutary examples of corporal punishment with the cat were made, and a wholesome effect produced.

Twenty-nine rather large junks were captured on the 21st and brought into the harbour by the boats of the *Blenheim*, which were sent out to cut them off under the idea that they were war junks: they were laden with sugar and bound to

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 13th, OCTOBER, 1840.

Ningpo, the admiral suffers them to be still detained, though he orders no more captures to be made; and a strange project has been got up and commenced by sending over to the mouth of the Ningpo river the whole of their captains, of whom some are to be sent on shore to explain to the governor that upon their surrendering captain Ananther, these men and junks also will be given in exchange: the result of this overture was not known on the 3d, but it may be shrewdly guessed at! The weather had become remarkably fine and cool at Chusan; the ordinary temperature at noon being 74°; a few boats had commenced trading in eggs and poultry with some of the ships; and it may be mentioned that in a letter which a Ningpo man wrote to the "senior naval officer" of Chusan, he expresses a wish to have an interview, either to come or send some one—and to talk about sending over cattle and other supplies this was about the 23d or 24th of August, before the admiral's arrival, and indicated a much more peaceable state of feeling than has been witnessed hitherto.

The admiral has hoisted his flag again in the Melville. The survey of the island is at length to be ordered, and it is to be hoped that it will lead to the establishment of military posts which for so many reasons it is desirable to see maintained. The marine survey of the archipelago and various channels, also proceeds under the charge of lieutenant Collinson, R. N.

The existence of coal on the Tartary coast, in the district of Foochoo, was ascertained by a visit of the Blonde to a small port there where junks were found laden with the mineral, whose people stated that it came from pits about 30 miles distant, but only 2 or 3 inland. The coal does not appear to be of very good quality, but the quantity brought away was unfortunately too small to admit of a fair trial of its value; its lustre and structure are peculiar, being foliated and having somewhat the appearance of graphite.

To W. Delano, Jr. Esq. U. S. A. Vice Consul

Sir,—With reference to the following passage in a letter addressed to the editor of the Canton Register, published in the Canton Press newspaper of the 3rd of October, and signed F. B. Wells; namely:—"That it (the *evidence*) is not true you can have ample evidence, even at this late day, if you choose to ask for it."

I did ask for this "ample evidence," in the Canton Register of the 6th of October. Of those with whom it must have been left, I left at all; I have waited until now, and I have not received one tittle of this "ample evidence."

To me it is a matter of the most perfect indifference whether such evidence be produced or not; but I now beg to be allowed to ask you in your official capacity, and, through you, again to ask all the subjects of the U. S. A., to produce the said evidence: for if the said evidence be not produced, the foreign community in China can draw but one conclusion as to the character for veracity in this trifling-but-voluntarily-made-declaration alone of your with-you-domici-

lated-fellow-countryman, Mr. F. B. Wells.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN SLADE.

Editor of the Canton Register.
Macao, Oct. 12, 1840;

This letter and your reply will be published in the Canton Register of tomorrow.

The U. S. A. vice consul did not give any answer to this letter, Ed. C. R.

To An English Agent.

Dear Sir,—When I published your letter in the last number of the Canton Register, I requested you would give me your name.

I have waited to the last moment before the publication of this number, and I have waited in vain.

When I received your letter, I was surprised at the grammar, diction, as well as the kind, motherly tone expressed towards me: I did not know that the Register had, like Lord Byron, in the British review, a grandmama in China who would still willingly feed him upon pap.

Your letter surprised me—I did not think there was a "British Agent" in China who would be so careless in the composition of a letter intended for publication; or who would write so inconclusively, or so ineffectually.

In my last number, I timed the receipt of your letter; I read it immediately it came to hand; and I forthwith concluded that you had written it after you had seen the Canton Press of the 3d inst; and that you with some, perhaps many others thought that by that number of the C. P. I was put *hors du combat*: how far your wish and the wishes of others were fathers to the thought, may you and they answer to yourself and themselves: I think both you and they were disappointed.

With reference to the subject-matter of your letter, as it does not concern me, but lies between yourself and your brother agents, and capt. Elliot,—whose advocate, even for his strange & inexplicable letter of the 28 Nov., you have prove yourself to be,—I leave it for you and them to settle.

In reply to your concluding remarks concerning myself—I thank you heartily and sincerely—as I will every man who will guide me into the path of right and truth: for to an editor the following lines apply, in some degree:—

A fair maid is like a ship sailing,
Not knowing how long she may go;
At every blast she is failing.

With reference to my editorials, I am not a proper judge; but I have, some comfort in knowing that John Fisher Murray, esq. appears to have formed the same opinion of the efforts of Lord Palmerston and captain Elliot, (vide *The Chinese and the ministry*, in another column.)

You ask me to allow you to give me a friendly hint; my mind is wide open to your friendship: but—

A friend should bear a friend's infirmities.
Your allusion to the "quarrel just now over &c." is in shocking bad taste and excessively unkindness; to allude in any way to any quarrel is a sin against society; to allude to the quarrel of editors is doubly reprehensible; and un-

mitigably so in the instance alluded to: think you that editors, like players in this country, are the diverting vagabonds of the public?—First reminding you of a line of gay's fables which has escaped your memory:—

Those who in quarrels interpose,
Must often wipe a bloody nose.

I now beg inform you that I have done all that a man can do to adjust that quarrel, under the terms set forth in the Canton R. of the 22nd of Sept.; a kind of half-and-half apology has been tendered to me, but clogged with the proviso that I should not publish it; the proposition itself is an insult; but what must the condition of the mind of that man be who can first, with malice prepense, endeavour to inflict a mortal wound on the reputation of another—and, when driven to a conviction that he has done wrong, has not the spirit to say so, except under the seal of secrecy! He will do a malicious injury to the reputation of another; and when called to account, he pleads the hard—but too true—reflections made on him, which the injury he committed elicited!

The editor must thank you for the foregoing remarks; and you will not thank me for the following; yet you must either thank or blame yourself, for had you given your name frankly to me, I should have forbore much of this letter.

On the day I received your letter I asked several "English agents" if they had written to me: the principal of your firm (for we think we know you by your *fine roman hand*) was by on one occasion, and did not plead guilty to the soft impeachment: I conclude, therefore, you wrote to me without his knowledge.

As to the truth and good taste of the last paragraph of your letter, I leave them to my many friends; and among them I still hope to number you; and that, when I don't "behave pretty," you will, with a grandmama's love, be always ready with your milk for babes.

Your's truly,

THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.
Oct. 13, 1840.

The Chinese Repository, from September.
ART. X. Journal of Occurrences.

5. Mr. Stanton, we have with deep regret to report, still remains a prisoner, in custody of the magistracy of Nanhai, the district in which the foreign factories are situated. If peace be restored ere long he will be able, we trust, to give his friends an authentic narrative of his sufferings. The door of his apartment is guarded by two soldiers, and he is attended by a servant and linguist—the latter, by permission of his superiors, and at the request of Mr. Stanton, has furnished him with a Bible and an English prayer-book. The story of his having been offered as a sacrifice to the demon of war, though late, was not without foundation.

6. Some reminiscences of the attack on the barrier, the 19th ult., will serve to complete the account of that action as given in our last. From that day to this (the last of September), not a Chinese soldier, except in disguise, has been in Macao, not bave any of the war-junks or troop-boats returned to their former anchorages in the inner harbor, the hills beyond and on the east of Coza Branca the troops have pitched their tents, and have also thrown up a small redoubt on a knoll about three quarters of a mile north of the barrier, to which place they have taken the cannon left spiked by the British, equipped them, and planted them so as to command the upper part of the inner harbor, and the northern head on which the barrier stands. The tactics, viz. open to retreat and brave, has suffered much and just reproach for his conduct on the day of the attack; he has not been

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STER.

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From recent Dutch accounts of Japan
and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.
Social and Domestic Life.
(Continued from the Sup. page 20, No. 1.)

not over 1.5 m. She had been placed in an upright sitting posture upon the bed fixed in it by a cane for each arm and at her back; and thus she continued to remain during the whole day and night most suffering by feet, abdomen, right side, back, feet, by drooping up, she should in some way alter the prescribed position. Perhaps the doctor, a trained parv. part of the school

business is, that no ill consequence is held to ensue to the patients. It is to be observed, however, that Japanese women recover more slowly than those of other countries from postnatal depression, probably because of the severe treatment. For one or two days, at or her delivery, the room in which she is confined is an invalid's, and she

Thus, I find, immediately upon its birth, it bathes, remains free from all swarms, and clothing that includes the growth and development of body and mind.

Upon our conclusion, only is this early state of freedom interrupted, and that, as a consequence, is the first step in the new member of society. This takes place on the third day of a boy's age, in the third birth of a girl's. Upon the appointed day the baby is carried in state to the family temple; the old ones follow, bearing a whole in

fasten a handle to the abundance of which the father's wealth and consequent status is estimated. First in the parade comes a market event, with a box in her hand containing money for the use of the still-living priest, and a staff of paper on which are inscribed three names. These names show priestly lineage and a priestly right to the end to whom the female is related in this manner.

res which of the three is selected, and renders it an "choice," when you sprinkle with water. Several experiments of an institutional and impossible nature, to include the the missing economy. The infant in this, a trained several other troops, and for P. And also to the house of the father, a great human. He proceeds directly

Source of her distinctive eye-labiality, too, in the long life
tallness, in the, and with a woman, in which he
if his name, he is a relation to a long, thin, and a
three of a lady, implying a woman, if a girl, a shell
point, implying a lady.

nothing was to be done but to wait with a girdle. "Believing this," accordingly this first girl, and the child to come in a little later, "I saw your old lady buy a variety of things to be of company, and what could hardly have been anticipated from the great old lady—aggravated attack of the rheum of the same given the lady, a new

For this change, likewise, there is an appropriate religious ceremony; and, to avoid repetition, it may be said once for all, that every change, every epoch in human life, is commemorated by the rites of the national

After the receipt of the month of ceremony, a boy is permitted to perform his duties regularly at the temple. A child is then trained in his duties and independence, which, and possibly of any, is not left to the future character that may be acquired. It is a very peculiar value as illustrating the necessity of punishment. A child of both sexes and of all ranks, an almost inevitable result of the latter is the primary school, where they learn to read and write, and acquire some knowledge of the history of their own country. For the lower orders, this is deemed sufficient education; but for the rich, it is positively asserted, that a father's duty is to send his child to the school of the high order, and from there to the school of a superior description, where they are carefully instructed in morals and manners, in the whole science of civilisation, the minutest laws of etiquette, the forms of behaviour, as graduates towards the rank of the whole human race, by education, rank and station, including a thorough knowledge of the almanack, since it would be as dangerous to neglect it as it could be dangerous to marry, begin a journey, or take any other important step, upon an unlucky day. They are further taught arithmetic and the whole mystery of the *Haruki* or abacus riddle, by which a will be a man is often compelled to terminate his existence. They are taught not only the proper mode of performing the duties, and the several accompanying ceremonies, varying with the season, but also the nature of the harvest, the use of the country and situation, which render this form of education imperative upon a good man. It is, in fact, the first indoctrination, which teaches in the craft of the people, with every species of ornate work, in the service and management of a house, and in whatever it is thought may be useful to them as mothers and mistresses of families. During this period of their lives, Japanese children are very ill dressed. Even when accompanying their splendidly attired mothers through the streets, their shabby appearance offers a disagreeable contrast to them. The object of this is to prevent the notions of the admiration which if well dressed, their beauty might excite; and it is not a little curious that to find the same intense admiration of the evil eye, in the most remote and dissimilar countries.

[To be continued.]

CORRESPONDENCE.
Macao, 19th of October, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR.—In your last paper you state that at the commencement of our captivity in Canton, the chief superintendent requested a gentleman to write the words "do nothing" to Captain Blake of the "Larne," in which I conclude he made use of other agency than his own, to spare the honest man the more severe penalties he would probably have incurred, had he been seized by the government, with an English official communication on his person. As a gentleman to whom the above request was made I think it right to inform you, however, that I am wholly ignorant of the other particulars mentioned by you, which could hardly have escaped my observation, had they really occurred at the time.

I am, my dear sir,

Yours truly,

JAMES MATTHEWSON.

To John Slade, Esq.

To the Editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR SIR.—A discussion took place in your columns, some time since, on the subject of H. B. M.'s chief superintendent here granting passes to foreign vessels in China, and on the validity of such passes. I do not mean to arouse the question again whether such passes were legal or not, as long as such vessels remain on the Chinese coast. But now the affair assumes a more important aspect when we find these foreign pass vessels assuming the right to enter our Indian ports upon the licensed duties which are only privileged to a pure British Register, and thus rivaling English ships. In a conversation that I had with the chief superintendent some time since, he seemed to be of opinion, that no pass of his could guarantee a foreign bottom from the effect of duties at an Indian port. However safe such pass might make British property in the Chinese seas. Had her majesty's superintendent come to a different conclusion, I should still have remained of opinion, that no pass of the resident consul in China could interfere with the revenue laws of India. The enabling foreign ships to rival our own traders, is one on which the English law is peculiarly jealous, nor do I think that any thing except a clear register according to the last act of parliament will avail a foreign ship in entering an Indian port; but as I know you to have better access to information than myself, I put the following case to you, and you will oblige me much by an answer to it.

A vessel that was an American ship eight months since, is now held by a British subject, and is sailed on a pass of her majesty's chief superintendent; can such vessel enter the port of Bombay, and give the goods in her the benefit of the licensed duties on a British register, or can she not?

Yours truly

"A SHIP-OWNER."

Macao, 17th Oct., 1840.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

October 20th, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| England | 4th July | Singapore | 27th Sept. |
| U. States | 8th June | Java | 22nd Aug. |
| Calcutta | | Manila | 9th Oct. |
| Bombay | 12th Aug. | Austral-Asia | 16th May |
| Chusan | 8th Oct. | | |

ARRIVED.—13 Instant.—PRIMA DONNA, Koid, from Singapore. ANA FLUX, Roy, from Chusan. MONSIEUR (Am.) Benson, from Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per ANA FLUX, Colonel Bartley and Mr. Hulbert.

SAILED.—15th. Mon. Yinn, for Singapore and Bombay. 18th. SYLVA, Viall, for Singapore and Calcutta. DOX AMOS, (Sp.) —, for Manila.

19th. ANA FLUX, Roy, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per Mon. Captain John Ross, P. STELLER, Lieut. Ochterlony, Madras engineer; J. H. A. Bell; H. M. Clarke, and W. Macdonald. Equip. VESSELS LOADING.—For England, Barossa, for Calcutta, Rob Roy, for India, Poppy, Ternate, Cowasjee Family, Temamara, Red Rover, for Bombay, Singapore Packet, Curston Cowasjee, for Singapore, Bengal Packet, Margarida, (Port.) Genoveva, (Port.) for Manila, San Joaquim.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.—American, Kosciusko, Panama.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, Lyux, (All.) Alexander Baring, from Liverpool, Cheong, Cheong, from do, via Singapore, John O'Gaunt, Clifford, Bella Marina, from do, via Manila, Helen, Stewart, Lowell, from Calcutta, Water Witch, Governor Doherty, from Bombay, John, Earl of Clare, Mary Gordon, Lady Grant, from Madras, Francis Smith, Reliance, from Singapore, Aniside, (Port.)

(L. M. S. expected.—Wanderer 13. Jupiter, from Plymouth, (Sailed June 17.)

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships, Melville 74 Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot C. B. capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas. Wellby 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Beine captain. Maitland Blenheim 74, Sir H. F. P. Schomberg. Dupré 44 captain H. Smith. Blanche 44 capt. P. Bouché. Calliope 24, captain Herbert. Alligator 28 captain Kuper. Volage 28 captain Elliot. Conway 28 captain C. D. Bethune. Larne 20 capt. J. P. Blake. Nimrod, 20, captain Barlow. Altering 10 capt. Tasson. Pylades 18 captain Anson. Hyacinth 18 captain Warren. Molech, 18 captain N. Eyres. Columbine, 16, captain T. J. Clarke, Blenheim (Troop Ship), captain Br. die, H. C. armed cutter Queen, captain Warden. Madagascar, captain Diez. Atlanta captain Rogers. Enterprise, captain West.

The non-arrival of the *John*, which vessel has the July mail on board, keeps us in ignorance of any further European news than what we published last week from the *London mail* of July 4.

As H. B. the rear admiral and chief commissioner is expected to arrive in a few days from Chusan, we think it a matter of the utmost importance to the commercial interests of the British empire with China that the British merchants now resident in Macao, should form themselves into a committee and draw up a précis of what has passed within and without the port of Canton since the arrival of the high commissioner on the 10th March, 1839; and then to submit to H. B. the amount and state of British property now in China, of the probable amount of that on its way hither, and the impossibility of effecting insurances upon it and to request H. B. to inform them of the present state of the British relations with China, and what hopes there are that the objects

of the expedition, as declared by H. M.'s ministers, can be fulfilled—or what alternative it is in H. B.'s contemplation to adopt for the protection and promotion of British commerce with this country; in order that they may be able to discharge their duties to their distant constituents and to themselves.

Captain Herbert, of H. M. S. Calliope, having superseded captain Smith, of H. M. S. Druid, in the command of the blockading squadron, we trust the British residents in Macao will avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their thanks to captain Smith for his attention to their safety during several months of very anxious service.

Captain Smith must have endured much solicitude under the reports constantly brought to him of threatened attacks on the shipping in *Toonkoo* and *Kapsynoon*, and in the city of Macao; we need not point out the nice discrimination of the proper moment for action in the attack on and carrying the harrier and its forts: no one can tell what the succeeding night might have witnessed in the streets of Macao, if the attack had not been made at the critical moment; neither is it necessary for us to recall the memory of our readers to the first active demonstration of British power, by the moving of the *Hyacinth*, capt. Warren, into the inner harbour of Macao. Both of these acts and the days on which they were done make those days—white—and they are the only white days we have seen or heard of for these two years in China: they are the proceedings, *par excellence*, that only deserve to be, and only will be, remembered of the British expedition to China in 1840.

Mr. Matheson's letter requires only this one observation from us,—that gentleman has never communicated to us any particulars concerning H. M.'s chief superintendent.

As our translation of the imperial edict published in our last number was made in haste, and amidst other occupations, we requested a friend to favour us with his own translation; our request was kindly granted, and our readers will observe there are a few verbal differences. The most notable is,—that in translating this edict our friend has translated the character 夷 *E. foreigner*, when his custom has usually been to translate it, barbarian.

The words—"it is not meet deeply to enquire into the past"—are correct; and our translation—"certainly the cause of what has passed must be searched to the bottom"—is wrong; yet we consider this translation as telling particularly against the hopes of indemnification for the past or security for the future—for from thence we must conclude we are still to be the objects of imperial labour. The emperor, by these words, seems to hint, that while he is willing to forgive and forget our taking possession of the city of *Tinghae*, he is also unwilling to "enquire deeply into the past" causes that led to our being so "disorderly and troublesome;" in short, the words are as good as a bill of indemnity for *Lin*; and he may, perhaps, now consider himself secure from a Chinese writ of *premunire*.

We adhere to our own translation of the characters *Kow Kwan* (vide last week's Register).

With reference to what we have said on the word *plenipotentiaries*—we beg to state that we have referred to several commercial treaties ratified in 1826 in London—to which the British plenipotentiaries affixed their names and seals.

The British plenipotentiaries were Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson: the first being the foreign the latter the colonial secretary: now we are of opinion that these high officers signed only as plenipotentiary each in his own department and not jointly for both departments, foreign and colonial, combined: and we still think two plenipotentiaries for one object is a solecism in speech, and a folly in diplomacy: if such appointments have ever been made by the British government.

The titles of captain Elliot, are no less numerous than singular: first, by a public notice dated July 4 (*vide* C. R. July 7) captain Charles Elliot is—chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China: from the public notice in the Singapore P. P. of the 17th of September (*vide* C. R. Oct. 6) we conclude captain Elliot is also the "second commissioner": and from his own endorsement on a letter we know him to be "one of H. M.'s plenipotentiaries in China." Chief superintendent, second commissioner, and one of the plenipotentiaries!—Now as captain Elliot, in his public notice of March 27, 1839, held himself in the most full and unreserved manner responsible to all and each of H. M.'s subjects for opium surrendered to him under the terms of that notice—(we shall at present say nothing of the opium he afterwards bought, paying for it by bills on H. M.'s treasury)—and as the government have repudiated his acts in that particular instance,—we are of opinion that captain Elliot is liable to be arrested at the suit—for although a plenipotentiary he is not yet an ambassador—of each and all of H. M.'s subjects who so surrendered their opium: therefore, in their waits they must be careful to describe captain Elliot by all his aliases—or else this Proteus can be held by none of their knots.

GULF OF PECHILE.

We now proceed to digest such further information as has reached us by various channels respecting the proceedings of H. M. squadron in the gulf of Pechile.

H. M. ships *Wellesley*, *Blonde*, *Volage*, *Madate*, and *Pygades*, with the H. Co.'s, steamer *Madagascar*, and two armed transports, the *Ernauld* and *David Malcolm*, carrying coal for the use of the steamer, in company, sailed from Chusan on the 30th of July. They lost sight of the coast until off the promontory of the province of Shantung—of which *Confucius* was a native—and *Alceste* island. The entrance of the gulf of Pechile is studded with a number of islands, the shores of which are generally bold, rocky, and very picturesque. On the 8th of August they arrived off the mouth of the *Peiko* river, which was the appointed rendezvous. The gulf is very shallow, and the *Wellesley*, drawing 23½ ft. water, could not go closer than within 8 or 10 miles of the shore. The *Madate* and the *Volage* formed the inshore squadron; the other vessels remained near the flag-ship, the steamer plying in and out as occasion required. On the morning of the 18th captain Elliot, with six armed boats, entered the mouth of the river, to see the authorities and request them to forward a document to the emperor: the document was received, forwarded, and an answer promised in a few days. When the answer arrived, it was found that the emperor did not appear to be very well informed of what occurred in Canton, and a term of 10 days was required in order that further information might be obtained, and for deliberation. This requisition was agreed to, and the squadron, during the interval of time, separated: a part going over to Corea, where abundance of cattle, fowls, &c. were obtained, at first for buttons only, latterly dollars were duly appreciated; but what is a circumstance of great importance, they found some junk laden with a very fair sort of coal which was procured from the neighbourhood; but only a very small quantity, unfortunately, was brought away, so that six real qualities could not be proved.

The *Wellesley* proceeded to one of the islands at the entrance of the gulf to procure stock. Then they saw an edict from the emperor posted on the walls, mentioning the fall of the city of Tinghar, the various occupations and the amount of money expended by the governor of Niagao in making defenses; and ordering these islanders, "as they had no money, at least to arm all their able-bodied men and resist the barbarians should they land on their coasts."—However, they either could not or would not resist but they resisted the *Wellesley* in every way, even helping to carry the water to the ship; and by these means got rid of so formidable a visitor so new than if they had followed an opposite course.

When the ten days had expired, the steamer went inshore, and the answer from P. King was delivered: an interview was then determined on between captain Elliot and *Kashen*, the vic-roy of the province of *Pechile*. At 5 A. M. on the 30th of August captain Elliot and suite of 14 or 15 officers, &c., went on shore, and were received by the Chinese officers, in tents which had been pitched close to the beach, in one of which was the governor of *Pechile*; and tables were laid out in the others with a plentiful breakfast for his suite. The interview between the governor and captain Elliot was long, the details are, of course, unknown, but rumour says that the Chinese are very much disinclined for war and equally so to refund the value of British property, spoiled and detained: it is said 4,000,000, have been demanded. At last, they will apologize for the conduct of the high commissioner, Lin; allow the English to keep possession of Chusan, or some other island, and grant a more extended trade.

During the interview between the governor and captain Elliot, the suite of the latter officer were endeavouring to enjoy the Chinese delicacies set before them. Vain attempts were at first made with the chopsticks, but these unsuitable implements of feeding were soon cast aside, and recourse had by officers of all ranks, from the captain to the middy, to nature's chopsticks, vulgarly called the "bunch of fies."

After this interview, there was another interval, during which admiral Elliot went in the steamer to view the great wall, which was only about 120 miles distant from the anchorage of the squadron. A very good view of it was obtained from its beginning at the water's edge, from whence it is carried over a steep range of hills and sight of it is lost on the ridge. The steamer hove to about 1½ mile from the shore; but no one landed from her.

It should have been mentioned before that on August 11 the steamer, during a spring tide, entered the *Peiko* river, and went close to the fort on the left side (entering); there is a fort on each side opposite each other; both are in a ruinous state. There is so small a depth of water on the bar at the entrance, that the *Madagascar* could only cross it during a spring tide, but inside there is more water. The coast is low and sandy; at low water there is a large extent of mud flat exposed on both sides of the river, and barely water enough left at the *Madagascar* in the narrow mid-channel even at the short distance she entered from the mouth. The smallest—or right-hand fort on is surrounded by paddy fields; the largest—or left-hand fort is on a sandy ridge of no great extent, and over it are seen the masts of numbers of junks lying in the river; the interview was held at the north side of the large fort, close to the beach, and no persons were visible except the officials.

The squadron left *Peiko* on the 15th of September; and ———, and affairs were not completely settled, that it was a sort of half war half peace, and that he believed the squadron would go down to Canton to finish matters.

The *Madagascar* reached Chusan on the 22nd and the *Wellesley* on the 27th of Sept. Chusan.—All the received advices reflect on the insolence of the Chinese in Chusan island; some of the sepoys or lascars (black men) have disappeared, and various attempts have been made to kidnap officers. The most amusing was an attempt to seize two youngsters—midshipmen—of the *Blenheim*, one of 18 years, the other not much older. They had gone into the country to purchase guns, and took a double-barrelled

gun with them. As the youngest was bargaining for a pig at the Chinese, a Chinaman sporting his dollars, thought that, as he was a mere boy, he would make off with both boy and dollars, and shouldered the middy accordingly, and walked off; the youngster naturally raised his voice to the highest pitch, which attracted the attention of the other, who very coolly ran up to the Chinese, put his gun to the back of his head and fired; this act of course freed the prisoner, who seeing three or four other Chinese coming up in a rage to seize them, snatched the gun from his companion, crying—"let me have a shot at them too,"—and suiting the action to the word he delivered the contents of the other barrel into the breast of one of the party coming down upon them; the Chinese were astonished and frightened, and the boys got clear off.

But I being very tired of true philosophy, and very old, to myself, and to all things that have been born to die, and death (which doth come down to us) is strange—Byron.

"All flesh is grass," said Solomon, some 30 centuries ago; had he lived in the present day to peruse the records of mortality now before us, he would probably have been disposed to typify the evanescent nature of a soldier's existence by a still stronger simile.—U. S. J. Nov. 1836; p. 306.

Reverting from our last to the subject of Chusan, we shall first state the encamped position of the force up to the 26th of Sept.

The 26th were on a hill behind the town of Tinghar; the artillery and Bengal volunteers were both on the ground between the port and city (the distance between the former and latter being about 2½ of a mile; but the former (26th) are now to the N. E. of the city, on a small hill about ½ mile from the walls.

We have been informed the spots chosen for the stations of the troops are the worst and most unwholesome that could be selected, and we cannot but reflect with anxiety and sorrow on the wretched condition all things and persons will be in during the prevalence of the N. E. monsoon; a period which, in point of temperature, will be found extremely trying to the constitutions of the troops now garrisoning Tinghar.

During the absence of the admiral in the northern seas, an island to the southward of the Korean peninsula—as noted above—was observed to abound with horned cattle and one or two ships have, we believe, been sent there for supplies; but should those simple islanders learn to ask for as many dollars as buttons for a bullock, how will the commissariat manage to procure supplies, except under

—the good old rule, the simple plan.

That they should seek who have the power, and those shall keep, who can!

It is reported also that there is a chance of an arrangement being made with the authorities at Ningpo, who, it is hoped may be induced to allow provisions to be supplied to the troops during their negotiations about to commence—some way in that neighbourhood; but if this arrangement is not acceded to, and the supply from Corea be but scanty & partial—we ask, what means is it proposed to adopt to preserve the lives of the men, who, under the combined effects of hard work, unwholesome food, despondency, and other evils, were sinking fast while the climate was serene and temperate, and the atmosphere dry yet healthy—and to stem the fearful advance of the dance of death,—when rain, and frost, and winds—which are most piercing in that latitude and situation—contribute their aid to complete the work which has been so seriously begun when their influence was absent and unknown; and what answer are the directors and chiefs of the expedition prepared to make to the enquiry, which surely must be put *ex cathedra*, regarding the causes of all this calamity; regarding the want of any resource to meet the difficulties into which the failure

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1840.

NO. 43.

FREIGHT TO FRANCE
A new one hundred Tons are disengaged in a French Vessel bound to Havre de Grace, to sail by the 10th November. For freight apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 27th October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE new ship HINDOSTAN, Captain John Campbell, will be despatched for the above ports about 15th November. For freight apply to
GRIFFITH, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, October, 22nd 1840.

FOR FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA, OR TO ANY OTHER PART OF INDIA.
THE British Brig WILLIAM, 200 Tons burden, Captain Scott. Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 26th October, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE new British Brig BARK ATHENA, (330 tons) Captain A. MURDOCH, if not engaged in the course of 2 or 3 days will proceed to Macao, and take any freight offering apply to Captain MURDOCH on Board or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 26th October, 1840.
A few casks of prime mess Beef & Pork to dispose of. Apply on Board.

FOR CALCUTTA.
TO sail positively on the 5th November, the Brig POPPY, Captain JAMES OVERSTONE. For freight or treasure only apply to
Mr. J. HUDSON.
at Messrs PEREIRA & Co.
12th October 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE fast sailing brig COR-AIR, Capt. FARRER, will be despatched about the 24th instant, for freight or treasure only apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 12th October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE COWASJEE FAMILY, Capt. WALLACE, will leave early in Nov. for treasure freight only of passage apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 14th October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE Ship CURTISJEE COWASJEE, of 600 Tons Captain AMBELL, to sail in November; for freight or passage apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 14th October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.
THE TERNATE, Captain CALVERT, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to
MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.
THE Barque BENGAL PACKET, Captain J. M. STEWARD, will sail on or about the 20th inst. For Freight apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 6th October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE new Barque TENASSARIM, Captain TAYLOR, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 6th October, 1840.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE fast sailing bark SINGAPORE PACKET, Captain TINGARE, will have early despatch. For freight or passage apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 6th Oct. 1840.

NOTICE.
THE Portuguese Brig, GENOVEVA, will be despatched positively for Singapore and Timor on the 1st of November.
P. J. S. LOUREIRO.
Macao, 1st October, 1840.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.
THE RED ROVER, Captain WRIGHT, to sail in October. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
The American Brig WILLIAM, of New York, Burthen Tons 131. Apply to her commander, Captain UNDERWOOD, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.
THE Portuguese Brig "BRILHANTE," of 300 Tons, and all her stores. For further particulars apply to P. J. MARGAL at the Shop "Campos de São Francisco" where an inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.
Macao, 29th July, 1840.

TO BE LET.—A very large and commodious house situated on the Hill of Macao, which is now occupied by Messrs. W. & T. G. M. & Co. but will be vacant on the 1st of November next, and is in good order; for particulars apply to
J. A. SILVA.
Macao, October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived from Manila: RICE, SALT, BEANS, SUGAR, &c. &c. SWEET MANILA BISCUIT of different kinds, FLOUR, BUTTER, CANDLES in 10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 balls each. GIN in 40 lb. BOTTLES. BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY of superior quality, &c. &c. Also of superior quality in bottles: ditto. PORTER, in bottles. WOOLLEN CLOTHS, COARSE, white and unbleached. LONCLOTHS, RED FLANNEL, HURTS. TOBACCO: PIPES: CHINESE TEA: COCOANUT OIL in jars of 14 gallons & 16 gallons each. PORK: FAT in jars of 16 gallons each. BEVERLY, and various other articles. Samples of the above may be seen at the office of G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 6th October, 1840.

SCHEME of the lottery of \$12,000, which is made at the holy house of mercy of its charge for the benefit of the pious poor, and which will be published, and solemnly drawn on the 20th of December next, of which drawing a previous notice will be given.
This lottery consists of 4000 tickets at \$3 each, of which 510 will be prizes in the manner following.

| 1. Prize of | \$2,000 | \$2,000 |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. " " " | 600 | 600 |
| 1. " " " | 450 | 450 |
| 1. " " " | 225 | 225 |
| 1. " " " | 100 | 100 |
| 2. " " " | 75 | 150 |
| 5. " " " | 30 | 150 |
| 10. " " " | 25 | 250 |
| 10. " " " | 20 | 200 |
| 100. " " " | 16 | 1,600 |
| 300. " " " | 8 | 1,800 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 1st day | 40 | 40 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 1st day | 40 | 40 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 2nd day | 60 | 60 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 2nd day | 80 | 80 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 3rd day | 80 | 80 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 4th day | 100 | 100 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 4th day | 100 | 100 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 5th day | 120 | 120 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 5th day | 120 | 120 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 6th day | 140 | 140 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 6th day | 155 | 155 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 7th day | 160 | 160 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 7th day | 180 | 180 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 8th day | 300 | 300 |
| 1. " of 1st blank of 8th day | 1000 | 1000 |
| 510. Prize | 10,500 | |
| 340. Prizes | Benefit of the Santa Casa. | 1,440 |
| 4,000 Tickets | at 3 Dollars | 12,000 |

The sale of the tickets will begin on the 10th October 1840, in the magnificent room of the Santa Casa, and will be continued every day in the week from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
The drawing will be made with an intermission of 8 days, commencing from the beginning, Sunday and Sunday excepted.
The prize will be paid from the treasury the day after drawing from 11 to one; only good (recounting) tickets will be received at the rate of 7m. 2c., and the prize will be paid in the same currency.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PETER WILDERGORE was admitted a partner on the 1st July.
(Signed) LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY, in our firm, ceased the 30th April last.
Macao, 1st Oct. 1840. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the stocks, and for sale apply to
JAMES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
Supply of FRENCH CLARET: LAPITTE in 3 dozens LATOUR in 2 & 3 do. and LIOVILLE in 2 do. do. also GRAUD LAROSE from BALGUERIE & Co.
Apply to
JNO. SMITH.
Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praja Grande.
Macao, 31st July, 1840.

MANILA CIGARS
FOR SALE.—4th. SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—HONGKONG CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. S. BOYD.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

ADVERTISEMENT.
A threat in the blue book, held out by Captain Elliot to violent Protestants (page 421), appears to me to involve the liberty of the subject, and as I am engaged, I feel it my duty to state the threat, and how it would most assuredly have been met.
"Whether he does so or not is a matter which will need further interference or not as his continuance will be the general safety or his own. But I have long since determined to incur the responsibility of apprehending his person, when ever I see reason to think that his defiance of the authority of the Chinese government is dangerous to the safety of the community and public interests under my superintendence; and I depend, with confidence, on the support of Mr. M.'s government in all such emergencies."
Now of any party coming to my house for such a purpose, the officer leading the party (if possible, Captain Elliot himself) would have been shot through the head, or heart, by a well practised rifle, and then the party allowed to perform their lawless duty.
On the contrary, if an order from the constituted authority, the governor of Macao, was presented, instant obedience to it would have been granted, however procured by false pretence.

A British subject,
JAMES INNES.

Macao, October 25th, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED: (With entirely new types) PORTUGUESE CHINESE, or a collection of auto-antic Chinese state papers illustrative of the history of the present position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages, half the page the original Chinese, and the other half the English translation by J. J. LAWSON. With notes, and an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price 72 per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves or to send to others, can be supplied.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Canton Register Office, A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings in Canton, &c. by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal events relating to the late disturbances, and was published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting opium, with various other documents, including the new Decree from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in September last, the edict which contained the Imperial orders to exclude the English from every form of the ports of China, and the numerous acts of the British at Canton, the numerous recommendations of the members of all foreigners. Price \$2. A few interested copies.

MACAO RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1840.

First Day, Monday 26th October, 1840.

FIRST RACE.

The Trial Stakes of 50s from the fund for all ponies that have never started at a previous meeting. 9 stone. Heats.—Abingdon mile.

SECOND RACE.

The Claret Stakes for all ponies, 100 from the fund with a sweepstake of 85 each. Weight for inches, 12 hands carrying 9 stone.—Heats R. C.

THIRD RACE.

The Macao Welter of 50s from the fund for all ponies. 11.7.—Abingdon mile.

Second Day, Wednesday 28th Oct., 1840.

FIRST RACE.

The Barrier plate value 50s with a sweepstake of 5s each, for all maiden arabs. 9 stone.—Abingdon mile. 3 to start or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The Ladies Purse value 10s with a sweepstake of 5s each. Heats. Abingdon mile. Weight for inches, 12 hands to carry 8.7. A winner once, 5lbs. & more than once 7lbs. extra.

THIRD RACE.

The Conference Cup value 50s. Heats. R. C.; to be handicapped by the stewards.

Third Day, Friday 30th October, 1840.

FIRST RACE.

A Forced Handicap for all ponies that have won public money during the meeting. 50s from the fund with a sweepstake of 5s each. Heats R. C.

SECOND RACE.

A plate value 50s from the fund for the beaten ponies of the season, to be handicapped by the stewards. Abingdon mile heats.

THIRD RACE.

The Bedouin Stakes of 50s from the fund for all arabs. 8.7. R. C. 3 subscribers or no race.

The races will commence at 4 p.m. precisely on each day, and gentlemen intending to enter will have the goodness to send their horses to the secretary's on Saturday morning between the hours of 10 and 12 to be aged and measured.

All nominations must be handed to the secretary before 3 o'clock on the day previous to starting, when notices of matches must also be given.

A. R. Johnston, E. q. has kindly consented to act as judge, and W. Leslie and A. Anderson, Esqs., as stewards.

THOS. WILKINSON,

Secretary and Clerk of the Course.

Macao, 22nd October, 1840.

MACAO RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1840.

First Day, Monday 26th October, 1840.

FIRST RACE.

The Trial Stakes of 50s from the fund, for all ponies that have never started at a previous meeting. 9 stone. Heats.—Abingdon mile.

Mr. Vissau's Tom Thumb Pink 23
Mr. O'Malley's Lottery Sky Blue 44
Mr. Ramsay's Donald Black & Red Cap 22
Mr. Du-pré's Monbeam Black 11

SECOND RACE.

The Claret Stakes for all ponies, 100 from the fund with a sweepstake of 85 each. Weight for inches, 12 hands carrying 9 stone.—Heats R. C.

Mr. Morgan's Bittler 11 stone Green 1.1
Mr. Lock-ley's Robinhood 9 7 Black 2.2
Mr. Thornhill's Bricks 9 12 Crimson & White dist.
Mr. Haintaine's Charles XII 10 12 Orange 3.3
Mr. Lorraine's Chance 10 12 Black

THIRD RACE.

The Macao Welter of 50s from the fund for all ponies. 11.7.—Abingdon mile.

Mr. Haintaine's Monarch Orange 2
Mr. Morgan's Crusader Green 1
Mr. Wilson's Black Black and Blue 4
Mr. O'Malley's Badger Sky Blue 3

The races will commence at 4 o'clock precisely.

THOS. WILLIAMSON,

Macao, 26th Oct., 1840. Secretary.

COMMERICAL.

FORBES, FORBES, AND CO'S CIRCULAR.

London, 30th June, 1840.

SUGAR.—British plantation sugar forms almost the only exception to the general dull state of our markets for produce of all kinds. The stock of this article available for home consumption continues rapidly to decrease, the supplies being much less than anticipated, while the deliveries have materially augmented. These circumstances, added by the determination of government not to encourage slave labour by relaxing the duties on foreign sugar, have given such an extraordinary impulse to the market during this month, that prices have rapidly advanced 6s a 7s per cwt. upon our last quotations; and all that has been offered, between 8000 and 9000 bags Bengal, and 45,000 Mauritius, have been eagerly taken. Notwithstanding the very buoyant state of the market for all descriptions for home consumption, foreign sugars are still without demand for export, and the bottled refiners have taken but little. A public sale of 2500 packages of middling Java and low Manila, on the 16th instant, went off heavily at rather reduced rates. In another part of our report will be found copy of an order in council, published in the London Gazette of 5th instant allowing the importation of sugar, the growth of any part of the territories

A Comparison of the Imports and Deliveries of TEA in LONDON to 30th May in the years 1839 and 1841, with the Stocks at the end of May in each Year.

| | IMPORTS. | | DELIVERIES. | | STOCKS. | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 1839 | 1840 | 1839 | 1840 | 1839 | 1840 |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Bohea, Canton | 36,000 | 319,000 | 771,000 | 218,000 | 1,922,000 | 331,000 |
| " Fokien | 16,000 | | 107,000 | 207,000 | 713,000 | 275,000 |
| Congou | 5,323,000 | 1,284,300 | 8,407,000 | 6,108,000 | 25,195,000 | 25,346,000 |
| Caper | 103,000 | 262,000 | 195,000 | 19,000 | 299,000 | 401,000 |
| Campoi | 15,000 | 5,000 | 56,000 | 30,000 | 72,000 | 13,000 |
| Souchong | 336,000 | 163,000 | 732,000 | 357,000 | 1,543,000 | 1,091,000 |
| Fl. & Bl. of Pek & H. Muey | 260,000 | 34,000 | 367,000 | 209,000 | 494,000 | 526,000 |
| Orange Pekoe | 335,000 | 22,000 | 251,000 | 159,000 | 482,000 | 308,000 |
| Twankay | 433,000 | 354,000 | 1,439,000 | 1,150,000 | 3,174,000 | 4,038,000 |
| Hyson Skin | 322,000 | 58,000 | 212,000 | 137,000 | 331,000 | 104,000 |
| Hyson | 743,000 | 466,000 | 789,000 | 424,000 | 2,287,000 | 1,799,000 |
| Young Hyson | 434,000 | 95,000 | 562,000 | 180,000 | 742,000 | 267,000 |
| Imperial and Gunpowder | 555,000 | 326,000 | 402,000 | 297,000 | 843,000 | 7-3,000 |
| Sundry sorts of Tea | 11,000 | 19,000 | 198,000 | 335,000 | 359,000 | 733,000 |
| Total lbs. | 8,932,000 | 3,407,000 | 14,488,000 | 9,984,000 | 37,563,000 | 36,021,000 |

Prices of Tea at Sales, from 15th and 16th June.

| Packages. | s. | d. | s. | d. | Packages. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|------|----|----|----|--------------------------------|------|----|----|----|
| 4161 Bohea, Canton | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4700 Caper, common | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| 4035 Congou, but mid mixed if, c. none sold | | | | | 574 Orange Pekoe, fine scented | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| " ditto ra. bl. leaf and ra. strong &c. | | | | | 571 Black-leaf P. koe | none | | | |
| " ditto bl. leaf, ra. coa & bl. leaf | | | | | 304 Flowery Pekoe | | | | |
| " ditto bl. leaf of rather strong | 2 | 3 | | | 1007 Twankay | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| " ditto bl. leaf strong | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2237 Hyson | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| " ditto ditto Pekoe flavor | | | | | 1242 Young Hyson | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| 749 Sou hong, mixed leaf | none | | | | 612 Imperial | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| " blackish wry leaf, & P. k. Sen fl. | | | | | 1058 Gunpowder | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 50 Ning Yung and Pouchong | | | | | 26 Sorts | | | | |

Prices Current at the Quarterly June Sales.

| CHINA GO DS. | | length | breadth | quantity | prices. | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | yards. | inches. | pieces. | off. red. s. d. s. d. |
| Nankens, yellow | ordinary | 5 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 | | | 14775 | 1 6 2 9 |
| | 3rd sort | 6 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 14 | | | | 4 0 4 6 |
| | 2nd .. | 7 | 14 1/2 | 15 | | | | 60 3 9 |
| | white | | | | | | | 2995 4 9 |
| | blue | 10 | 12 1/2 | 13 | | | | 26 55 0 65 0 |
| Crapes, various colors | | 21 | 19 | | | | | 200 15 0 |
| Crape Sh. wls, plain, white | | 1 11-16 | square | | | | | 200 13 2 18 6 |
| | damask | 1 1/2 | | | | | | 529 20 0 23 0 |
| | embroidered with coloured silk | | | | | | | 333 30 0 100 0 |
| | fine | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | | | | | 5 64 0 72 0 |
| Crape Scarfs, embroidered, fine | | 2 1/2 | 3 | | | | | 100 4 8 |
| Crape Half Hdkfs., embroidered various colours | | | | | | | | 20 119 0 |
| Danaska, crimson | | 18 | 29 | | | | | 20 110 0 |
| | green | | | | | | | 40 90 0 110 0 |
| | gold and amber | | | | | | | 345 75 0 |
| Pong-e Silks, white | | 28 29 1/2 | 28 29 | | | | | 50 44 6 45 0 |
| | | | 35 | | | | | 2772 28 0 31 2 |
| Pong-e Silk Hdkfs. plain white | | 20 | 36 | | | | | 350 31 0 32 6 |
| | | 16 16 1/2 | 28 29 | | | | | 75 27 0 28 0 |
| | crimson | | | | | | | 100 38 0 |
| | pink | | | | | | | 1371 34 6 37 0 |
| | figury white | 17 17 1/2 | 30 | | | | | 02 36 6 |
| | blue | | | | | | | 1051 44 6 46 0 |
| | crimson | | | | | | | 50 36 6 |
| | purple | | | | | | | 605 12 2 |
| | white | 5 1/2 | | | | | | 595 15 2 |
| | crimson | | | | | | | 17 1/2 18 33 34 |
| Black Silk Hdkfs., 1st quality | | 17 1/2 | 18 | 33 34 | | | | 2509 21 0 28 8 |
| | 2nd .. and inferior | 16 17 1/2 | 30 33 | | | | | 19 6 21 0 |
| | colored, checked | 6 | 29 | | | | | 248 33 0 34 0 |
| Satins, black | | 8 | | | | | | 25 65 0 67 6 |
| Sateens, black, or Levantines | | 29 1/2 | 30 | 24 | | | | 150 71 6 72 0 |
| Sewing Silk | | | | | | | | 293 lbs. 10 0 15 0 |

subject to the government of the presidency of Madras upon the same terms as that from Bengal.

TEA.—The market continued firm for a few days after our last report, and company's consignment reached 24 1/2d per lb for cash, but soon receded again to 24 1/2d to 24 1/4d, and on the arrival of the overland mail on the 10th instant we sold as low as 24 1/4d per lb, the amounts of the quantity coming this season being estimated at more than previously expected, say about 25 millions lbs. Five trade consignments were extremely heavy of sale, and at the monthly sale, of which we submit the particulars, out of 19,135 packages declared, only 3631 were sold, severely affecting any criterion of market value. Of 1400 chests Canton Bohea, imported via the Cape, rather more than half sold at 4d lower than in the May sale; only 339 chests of Congou were sold, which being small chips of good and fine quality well known by the trade, brought high prices considering the dull state of the market for all other sorts. The green teas were nearly all of common qualities, and sold generally at 2d to 3d per lb, in some instances 4d lower. In the market at the date of the sale common to good free trade Congous were worth 2s to 2s 6d per lb cash, and company's came in at 2s 1/2d to 2s 1/4d per lb. The expected import, and several ships arriving, have kept the market exceedingly flat, with declining prices, since the monthly sale, company's Congou having been sold at 1s 10d per lb, but yesterday it again failed to 1s 11 1/2d to 1s 11 1/4d, probably on account of the recent most unusually prevailing prior to the arrival of the overland mail. Common free trade Congous were sold yesterday for cash at 1s 10 1/2d to 1s 11d, and blackish leaf 1s 11 1/2d to 2s per lb. About 5500 packages of the recent arrivals are advertised for public sale on the 2nd, and 12, 0, 0 on the 13th proximo.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----------|
| Shia, China, Taitloe inferior | 21 | 6 | .. | 22 | 6 | .. |
| fair to good | 23 | 0 | .. | 24 | 6 | .. |
| fine | 25 | 0 | .. | 26 | 0 | .. |
| very fine | 27 | 0 | .. | | | |
| Taysam inferior | | | | | | |
| fair to good | | | | | | none |
| fine | 21 | 0 | .. | 22 | 0 | .. |
| young | 21 | 0 | .. | 25 | 0 | nominal. |
| yellow China | 15 | 6 | .. | 17 | 0 | none. |
| Canton | 16 | 0 | .. | 18 | 6 | |
| Chinchew | 14 | 0 | .. | 17 | 0 | |
| SUGAR, Manilla, | 19 | 6 | .. | 1 | 3 | 0 cwt. |

| | s. | d. | s. | d. | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|------|-------|----|------------|-------------------------|----|----|----|------------|
| TEA, Bohon, Canton, | 1 | 8 | a | lb | TEA, Apkoï good to fine | 2 | 1 | a | 2 3 lb |
| Fokien | none | | | | Caper, common to good | 1 | 9 | .. | 1 10 .. |
| Congo ordinary | 1 | 11 | .. | .. | do. in 10 catty boxes | 2 | 0 | .. | 2 2 .. |
| fresh | 1 | 11 | .. | 2 2 1/2 .. | Orange pko faint & odd | | | | |
| mixed blackish leaf | 2 | 0 | .. | 2 1 .. | fair to fine | 2 | 6 | .. | 2 9 .. |
| blackish leaf kind | 2 | 0 | .. | 2 1 .. | fine sorted | 2 | 9 | .. | 3 0 .. |
| do. rather str to str | 2 | 0 1/2 | .. | 2 1 .. | Twank, common | 2 | 0 | .. | 2 3 1/2 .. |
| blackish leaf | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 2 .. | good | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 2 .. |
| do rather str to str | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 3 .. | fine to hyson kind | 2 | 3 | .. | 2 4 .. |
| Pekoe kind & flavour | 2 | 3 | .. | 2 6 .. | Hyson Skin common | 1 | 10 | .. | 2 0 .. |
| Ning Yung | 2 | 0 | .. | 2 3 .. | good to fine | 2 | 0 | .. | 2 1 .. |
| Campoi, common | 1 | 10 | .. | .. | Hyson common | 2 | 4 | .. | 2 6 .. |
| Scouchong kind | 2 | 0 | .. | 2 2 .. | fair to good* | 2 | 8 | .. | 2 10 .. |
| Scouchong ordinary to good | 2 | 0 | .. | .. | fine | 3 | 0 | .. | 4 0 .. |
| fine to finest | 3 | 0 | .. | 3 3 .. | extra fine | | | | |
| Pouchong fair to good | 1 | 10 | .. | 2 3 .. | Yng hyson Twankay | 2 | 9 | .. | 2 10 .. |
| Flowery Pekoe flat | 2 | 10 | .. | .. | Hyson | 3 | 0 | .. | 3 6 .. |
| fair to good | 3 | 0 | .. | 3 3 .. | Imperial Twankay | 2 | 8 | .. | 2 9 .. |
| very fine and flowy | 3 | 4 | .. | 4 0 .. | Hyson | 2 | 10 | .. | 3 3 .. |
| Bl Pek or H. Maucy | 2 | 0 | .. | 2 2 .. | Gunpowder Twankay | 2 | 10 | .. | 3 4 .. |
| Ankoï, common | 1 | 10 | .. | 2 0 .. | Hyson | 3 | 6 | .. | 4 0 .. |

From Forbes, Forbes & Co. Circular, June 20, July 4.

ATTACK ON ADEN.—We are indebted to a friend for the following important intelligence just arrived from Aden by the ship In:—

"Captain Whelen of the Ino tells me that the Arabs made a desperate attack on Aden about one a.m. on the 5th of July. Captain Haines was fully prepared for them and the Arabs were repelled with great slaughter, 59 were killed and 92 were wounded, most of them mortally. One prisoner was taken, some matchlocks, and silver capped powder horns were captured.—Not a man was wounded on our side.—This decided repulse it is thought would completely subdue the spirit of the Arabs.—The battle lasted till half past 4.—The mail arrived from Bombay on the 7th July and was despatched from Suez on the night of the 7th.—The mail left Bombay in the Constance schooner on the 10th of June. The 10th Regiment of N. I., were very sickly, the Europeans were healthy.—The Schooner with supplies which sailed before the Constance had not reached Aden when the Ino sailed.—The garrison at Aden were in high spirits and in full confidence that any future attack will meet with the same result as the last. Mocha is in a disturbed state."—Gazette.

KHELAT.—Khelat has fallen into the hands of Mehrez Khan's son, and lieutenant Loveday is wounded and a prisoner. Mr. Masson, who is known for his collection of coins and his taste for Indian medals is also a prisoner. What may be their fate none can tell.

This intelligence, which reached the government by express three days ago, is confirmed by reports from various quarters.—Courier, August 15.

Egypt.

Advices from Alexandria of the 24th June stated that Mehemet Ali, on hearing of the dismissal of Khosrow Pasha, had offered to give up the Ottoman fleet unconditionally. The insurrection in Syria was not yet appeased. The Emir Bechir had demanded the mediation of the coadjutor-general of France, but the viceroy would listen to no proposal, and had sent 10,000 men to reduce the revolt. The plague was nearly at an end.—Times, July 4.

The French in Algiers.

Much anxiety is manifested in Paris respecting marshal Vallée and the French army in Africa. The *Moniteur Parisien* of Sunday night published a telegraphic despatch, dated Algiers, June 24th, which made no mention of marshal Vallée or his operations; although the Marshal's last despatch was dated June 15th. The *Moniteur* of Monday published another despatch dated Toulon, June 25th, in which it was merely said that the war had been expected in Algiers about the 25th of June; but up to Wednesday night no direct intelligence had been received from him. In the mean time, reports of the most gloomy character were in circulation. It was

known that the marshal's rear-guard had been cut to pieces in the Col de Teniah; and it was rumoured that he was blocked up in the mountains by the victorious Arabs. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* gives some particulars of the affair at the Col de Teniah—

"The engagement at the Col de Teniah took place upon the 15th of June, on the return from Miliana. The Marshal, it appears, perceiving he was to be opposed, changed his route during the night, and contrived to scale the mountain by its western side. A body of regular troops of Abdel-Kader, to the amount of 2,000, having at day break in the morning discovered this manoeuvre, and its partial success, climbed up through the rocks, which concealed their movements, intercepted the rear-guard (900 strong), and almost annihilated it. The marshal, who had been congratulating himself upon the success of his plan, was recalled by the firing, but not in time to save the unhappy corps. The rear-guard was composed of the Zouaves and the tirailleurs of Vincennes, and were the most distinguished soldiers in the army of Africa."

The French are only safe in Algiers itself.—"We learn, according to an order published at Algiers, that no person whatever is permitted to go beyond Hussein Dey; in other words, no one shall dare to stir one league from the town. Another fact not less remarkable is, that notwithstanding the immense army in Africa, the authorities at Algiers were driven to such straits, that they were obliged to arm six hundred criminals. Since the engagement of the 15th no official accounts have been received."

It is said that marshal Vallée had been recalled to be succeeded by marshal Molitor.

Spain.

The civil war in Spain must surely be near its end. Balmaceda, a Carlist general, defeated by the queen's troops, has crossed the frontier and taken refuge in France, with the remnant of his force. Carlist soldiers were following his example in considerable numbers; and Cabrera, it was supposed, would not linger long in Spain.

Portrait.—A letter from Lisbon, dated June 22, says—"The opposition journals deal unparaphrasing with the ministry. The *National* sets forth the likelihood of an impending change in the ministry in the persons of MM. Jose da Silva Carvalho, for foreign affairs, Joaquim Antonio de Aguiar, for marine; and Jose Joaquim Gomes de Castro, for finance; but to this arrangement the *camarilla* is strongly opposed,

upon the plea that, if ministers are not popular, a reconstitution will not tend to strengthen the governing cabinet, and that if one should quit his bureau, they all must. The answer to the speech from the throne was read late this afternoon in the chamber of deputies; two of the members of the committee, MM. Seabra and Joaquim Antonio de Magalhães, signed it; in conjunction with their colleagues, with restrictions; they, however, promise to present it during the debate. The matter most at variance is the external policy hitherto observed by the present administration, consequent upon which the following species of censure has been introduced, viz:—The chamber sees with profound sorrow that there continues to exist a state of *infinitum* in our relations with the government of England, and cannot but lament that there has not been concluded a becoming treaty, which putting an end to this violent state of things, might efficaciously contribute to repress, and finish entirely, the barbarous and inhuman traffic in slaves; and, if not, serve to free the Portuguese commerce from the vexations which have oppressed it in those very seas where our flag has waved so gloriously and in eminently. Nor is it less to be lamented that new and important occurrences have become more difficult to the conclusion of the negotiations which are pending between the two governments respecting the pecuniary claims."

We understand that the Marquis of Saldanha has now finally settled the object of his special mission to the British government, and that he will return to Lisbon in the course of this week. The claims immediately adjusted are those of the duke of Wellington, marshal Beresford, and others, besides the expenses of the expedition sent to Portugal in 1825. The civil claims are to be referred to a commission. It is also said that the basis of a commercial treaty has been agreed on between this country & Portugal.—Courier.

Accounts received in Paris from Circassia represent the brave mountaineers as in high spirits, and confident of maintaining their independence against Russia. In all the recent conflicts the Russians had been defeated with great slaughter.

An arrival from New York brings American intelligence to the 13th ultimo. The principal news is interesting to the holders of Pennsylvania securities. A bill had been introduced into the house of assembly of that state, imposing direct taxes for the purpose of paying the interest on the state debt. The majority was not large 47 to 41; but it was expected that the bill would pass.

The general bankruptcy bill was making progress at Washington—having been referred to a committee of the senate.

The price of flour and wheat was advancing in the Atlantic cities.

PAPER RELATING TO CHINA.

House of Commons.

Veneris 3^o die Aprilis 1840.

Resolved.—That an humble address be presented to her majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this house, a copy of any despatch or memorandum from sir George Robinson, relating to the proceedings of lord Napier from the middle of August, 1834, to the time of lord Napier's death.

Ordered.—That the said address be presented to her majesty by such members of this house as are of her majesty's most honourable privy council.

J. H. Ley, Cl. Dom. Com.

The following is a copy of the only document in the foreign office, received from sir George Robinson, relating to the proceedings of lord Napier from the middle of August, 1834, to the time of lord Napier's death.

Extract from the "records of proceedings" of the superintendent in China.—(Received March 12, 1835).

(Signed) **GEORGE BEST ROBINSON.**

H. M. Ship Melville. Rear Admiral the hon. George Elliot, C. B. capt. the hon. R. S. Dundas. Well-stey 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Romer captain, Melting Engineer, Mr. H. F. Schouler. Dead 41.

Victory 28 captain Kuper. Volage 24 captain Elliot. Corway 28 captain C. D. Bulbone. Lorne 28 capt. J. P. Blake. Nimrod, 20 captain Barlow. Algerine 19 capt. Mason. Pylo 8 captain Asson. Hyacinth 18 capt. Warren. Madelon, 18 captain H. Eyles. Columbian, 16 captain T. J. Clarke. Rat-to-moko (Tropic Ship), captain Briller. H. C. armed sloopers Quere, captain Warden. Madagascar captain Dacey. Atalanta captain Rogers. Enterprise, captain West.

Beyond the intelligence brought by the July mail, we have not heard that the late arrivals have added to the news, we already possess, from any part of India.

The Calcutta papers pronounce strongly on an advance into Nepal.

The crew of some vessel have been brought to Macao by one of the late Portuguese arrivals.

Our limits do not allow us to notice the advertisement signed "A British subject, James Jones;" but we shall revert to it in our next.

We publish in our present number the latest intelligence of the demand and prices for China produce in the London market, which we have extracted from Messrs. Parry & Co.'s circular of July 4, 1810, kindly handed to us by a friend.

We cannot too strongly impress on the British mercantile agents in China, the absolute necessity—should any trade be allowed during the expected negotiations between Keshen and Admiral Elliot—of managing their own affairs this season—for if Mahomet cannot go to the coffin the coffin must come to Mahomet; and as the British merchants cannot go to Canton the trade must be followed outside either at *Chimpe* or *Coel-on* and *Hongkong*: for if they allow intermediate neutrals to transact their business for them for another season, they may as well at once transfer their whole connections, close their books, and depart from the shores of a country where hitherto England has commanded a greater commerce than the whole of the united western nations.

We beg to draw attention to the translations of the two imperial edicts; we procured the originals from Casa Branca, and we are certain of the correctness of our translations.

It is evident that the object of the Chinese government is to gain time. *Lin* and *Tang* are turned over to the board of punishments as having been guilty of involving the country in foreign relations: their punishment will probably be—degradation two or three steps, loss of peacocks feathers and battons; and they can well spare such imperial plumage when they have so well feathered their nests with the foreigner's money.

The emperor, who is his own chancellor of the exchequer, is out of humour at being put to charges, and that his imperialists—who, probably, like the pope's soldiers, must guard with an umbrella—should be aroused from their long, peaceful slumbers by the clang of foreign arms.

We shall return to this subject of the edicts and the negotiations between the English and Chinese commissioners next week: would it not be singular if M. Dargout, the French commissioner, should arrive in the nick of time, and interrupt these "communications."

We refer a ship owner, on the subject matter of his letter to the last *O. Commercial*.

We invite the attention of our readers to the narrative of *James Berry*, late of the English bark, *Mary*, who has requested us to offer his most grateful thanks to those gentlemen in Macao who subscribed towards the sum of \$700 for his ransom, which was advanced in the first place by the Chinese, *Atom*, who gave his promissory note to *Dato Molock* for the sum at the instance of *Mr. Luiz Pereira de Campos*.

Our readers will be glad to know that *Mr. Berry* has obtained the berth of second officer on board the *Mersey* *Cowesjee*, owned by Messrs. D. & M. Rustomjee and Co.

in the British consular hall on September 4, 1834; which proceeding was followed by his lordship's close imprisonment with a guard of Chinese soldiers at the gate, stoppage of provisions, wood and water, then by his lordship's illness and, eventually, his death.

IMPERIAL EDICTS. Orders for LIN to go to Peking.

On the 2nd day, of the 9th moon, (27th September) the (following) *vernacular* edict was received.

"*Lin Tsihsen!* You received my imperial orders to go to Canton to examine into and manage the affairs relating to opium; from the exterior to cut off all trade in opium and to terminate its many evils and disgraces; as to the interior, your orders were to seize perverse natives, and thus cut off all supplies to foreigners (probably the English are more particularly pointed at); why have you delayed so long in the matters connected with these small, petty, contemptible criminals, who are still ungratefully disobedient and unsubmitting."

You have not only proved yourself unable to cut off their trade, but you have also proved yourself unable to seize perverse natives! You have but dissembled with empty words, and in deep disguises in your reports (to the emperor); and so far from having been of any help in the affair, you have caused the waves of confusion to rise, and a thousand interminable disorders are sprouting; in fact, you have been as if your arms were tied, without knowing what to do: it appears then you are no better than a wooden image when I think to myself on all these things, I am filled at once with anger and melancholy: we shall see in what instances you can answer to me.

I order that your official seals be immediately taken from you, and that you hasten with the speed of flames to Peking, that I may examine you in my presence; delay you not."

"I order the foyunen *E*, to take charge of the government of the two *Kwang* provinces—*Respect this*."

On the 3rd of the 9th moon (28th Sept) the imperial edict was received.

Formerly, because opium flowed like poison into China; *Lin* was specially appointed to hasten to the port of Canton, and to consult with *Tang* to examine into and manage the affair: the (or my) original desire was to purify the inner land from its defilements, and to cut off the springs (whence opium flows); & that the affair should be managed according to the circumstances of place and time; but ever since the beginning of the management until now, perverse natives have been offending against the laws inside, ye (*Lin* and *Tang*) have been unable to clear the land of them; while outside, the sources from whence it (opium) flows in abundance are still not cut off! And—an affair of extreme importance—this year the English barbarians' ships arrived, and have been cruising, off the coasts of the provinces of *Fukkeen*, *Chekeang*, *Keangsoo*, *Shantung*, *Chihle* and *Shingking* (*Moukden*, in Tartary), occasioning a multiplicity of affairs and defensive preparations, injurious to the revenue and foilsome to the army: all this proceeds from *Lin* and *Tang's* management, & the unskilful manner in which they have pursued their measures. I order *Lin* and *Tang* each to be delivered over to the (criminal) board to be punished with increased severity.

Lin, when he arrives in Peking, is to wait for the deliberation of the board. I direct *Keshen* to be the acting governor of the two *Kwang* provinces; and until his arrival I order *E*, for the time being, to take charge of the government.

This time the English barbarians have, at many places, presented petitioning cards (i. e. open papers), containing explanatory and defensive statements against injury and bending oppression; I, the emperor, clearly

begin the movement.

The said governors (*Lin* and *Tang*) were especially appointed to meet and consult; and to control the management (or conduct) of the higher officers; but after all they have not been of any real help in the matter; on the contrary, they have at length produced an affair impeding (the prosperity of) the country, and vitiating the people: nothing can exceed this (in enormity): on this account they (*Lin* and *Tang*) are to be subjected to increased punishment; moreover, it is not on account of the said barbarians complaining petitions that they are hurried to severe punishment. *Respect this*.

The first races of the October meeting came off yesterday afternoon, and we were glad to observe—*malgré* the new usher from P. King and the shadows of the coming events of the to be pilfotal—by some called, but erroneously, *political*—"communications"—a numerous attendance of the friends and patrons of the turf.

The races, considering the hurried manner in which the present meeting has been got up, were very creditable to the spirited owners of the horses which came to the post, and appeared to afford much satisfaction to the crowds of spectators.—The good old English love of sport,—although it has long slept,—is not dead among us, and we learn with much satisfaction that,—in addition to the various stakes—a tried friend of the turf has presented a cup to be run for on the last day of the meeting:

FIRST RACE—TRIAL STAKES.

The first heat was won by *Moonbeam*, in good style, *Donald* lying close on his quarter; *Tom Thumb* ran a good third, and *Lottery* brought up the rear—like the British squadron from the Bogue forts—at rather a respectful distance.

Second heat was won in the same order, *Moonbeam* coming in rather an easy winner.

SECOND RACE—THE CLARET STAKES.

The Claret Stakes brought out our old friends, *Rattler*, *Charles XII*, and *Robinhood*, *Chance* did not start, and *Bricks*—untrue to his name—bolted. The three got away together, and rated it well to the rising ground, when the *Suede*—not master alike of pleasure and of pain—swerved in taking the turn, and *Rattler* came to the front, and rattled home at a slapping pace, *Robinhood* coming in an indifferent second.

The second heat was a repetition of the first; *Charles XII* had his second *Pultona*, & little *Robinhood* coming in second. The *Rattler* came to the post in much better order than at the last meeting, and has proved himself to be one of the fastest ponies in Macao.

The *Welter* was won by two lengths by *Crusader* beating *Monarch*, *Badger*, and *Blackie* with considerable ease; *Badger* remaining a good third.

Good sport may be expected for the remaining two days; and we beg to remind our readers that the *Ladies' cup* is to be run for tomorrow.

The ladies remind us that no use is at present made of the theatre, which offers an excellent room where a delightful ball and an excellent supper might be given: we hope this hint will not fall deadborn from the press.

The *Clarissa*, transport, *Andre*, has arrived from Chusan, passenger, lord Jocelyn; the admiral and squadron it is thought are close at hand.

The *Morning Chronicle* states that a French commissioner, *M. Maurice Dargout*, son of the director of the bank of France, is on his way to China; and we conclude his "communications" will, like those of the English ministry, be supported by a nav force.

We are informed by the consignee of the British vessel *Virginia*—overdue from Singapore—that he has not heard any report of her safety.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| embarked from Ma- strong | 1025 |
| died in Chusan 6 | 0 |
| strong | 121 |
| embarked from Ma- strong | 294 |
| sick in the hospital 78 | 126 on duty |
| Total of British troops on duty | 1151 |
| strong | 294 |
| embarked from Madras 79 | 126 on duty |
| sick in hospital (no deaths) 14 | 65 on duty |
| Sappers, natives, strong | 283 |
| embarked from Madras 283 | 1 |
| died (of coup de soleil) | 1 |
| strong | 294 |
| embarked from Calcutta 888 | 56 |
| died on the passage 12 | 226 on duty |
| died in Chusan 51 | 51 |
| sick in the hospital 231 | 504 on duty |
| Total Native troops on duty | 885 |
| Total British troops on duty | 1151 |
| Grand Total | 2036 |
| Chusan, October 23, 1840. | |

CORRESPONDENCE

To the editor of the Canton Register.

For heaven's sake, my editor, continue no longer to parade weekly before your read-ers the long list of H. M.'s noble and gallant ships employed (as you facetiously express it) on the coast of China. If a disgraceful compromise of all the great interests involved in the most important commercial question which the history of trade can furnish is to be made, let the world, if it is possible, suppose that necessity has driven us to it—let it be thought that the sale of our navy is as inefficient as some have represented—that all available ships are employed elsewhere—that India, Canada, and Ireland absorb all our troops, and that neither ships, nor men can be spared for so remote a country as China. True, there would be dishonor in this avowal; but I am afraid, sir, English statesmen are getting used to that, and besides it is surely a less disgrace that a nation is deficient in her power, than wanting the spirit to resent an affront. We pity the people falling before a resister's enemy, but with what sentiments do we regard that nation which having the strength has not the virtue to defy her adversaries? Surely it were better that our ships should rot in our harbours, than our hearts in our bosoms; that there should be no fleet and no army here, rather than that powerful, and once efficient, ones should be compelled to look on while those who should wield their energies play with our enemies the game of our dishonor!

About a year and a quarter have elapsed since captain Elliot officially declared he had lost "all confidence" in the Chinese government; within about three months, however, he forced himself into negotiation with them, and we are now, I believe, pretty near the anniversary of the day on which he received a "letter containing the violation of all their engagements."

"Confidence," said Lord Cathcart, "is a plant of slow growth" in the bosom of her majesty's superintendent, however it seems to sprout up with truly oriental luxuriance: in June there was not a branch of a leaf, say, the very root was gone; in October behold the mighty plant!

The bean-stalk of the nursery here scarcely grew quicker. Castles and giants were in the branches of the one plant; ships were a load and unload and a "safe and honorable trade" to be carried on in the other; but the vision faded as wisemen knew it must do; the soil was sandy, and the plant wanted root; a hair-brained skipper said a little too near where it grew, and the wind from his sails overthrew the bean-stalk—captain Elliot found himself fooled, miserably fooled; he had stepped down from the honorable and dignified position in which he before had stood; he had stooped to use communications with those in whom he had no confidence—those who had so grievously insulted and injured his sovereign and his

countrymen; he had done all this for a petty and temporary object, and in the attainment of this object he entirely failed—such were the negotiations of 1839!

A wise man would have perceived them to be useless; a high-minded man would have felt them to be humiliating; the superintendent pursued them with all the eagerness of his quick but shallow nature. Men looked on "more in pity than in anger;" they saw the course the superintendent was bent on following was an inconsistent, undignified, and unwise one, but they also felt the difficulties of his position, and perceived the weighty interests for which he was endeavoring though injudiciously to gain relief. A man of far greater moral courage than captain Elliot might well have pondered the responsibilities that pressed upon him, it is needless to detail here how business eventually proceeded; how the carrying of British goods within the Bogue in foreign bottoms, which captain Elliot had pronounced "intensely humiliating," and which always remained under the ban of his injunctions, became at length the established course of trade; how all transactions were carried on by foreigners entirely beyond our superintendence and control; how speculative prices were paid for China produce during a great part of the year, under the impression that shipments would be interrupted long ere the usual termination of the season; how this expectation proved unfounded, so that the establishment of the blockade, almost every pound of sea and silk had been swept from the market; all these things are in the recollection of your readers; nor is it less so, that this irregular, inconvenient, and dangerously speculative trade was made a subject of self-glorification by the very men by whom it had been publicly denounced, opposed, and prohibited.

For all this unwise, and unworthy conduct captain Elliot had but these excuses; that his responsibilities were overwhelmingly great—that he was still in doubt whether his policy would be approved at home—and that he was without that physical force which would have enabled him to adopt a dignified and decided course of conduct. Can it be possible that, without any of these extenuating circumstances, the plenipotentiary of 1840 is prepared to repeat the follies of the superintendent of the former year? Have "violated engagements" infused no distrust into his mind; has experience taught him no caution? To our injury, our sorrow, and our scandal, is he prepared to make himself once more, the laughing-stock of the Chinese, and the laughing-stock of other foreigners? alas! alas!

"The creature's at his dirty work again!" There seems some strange obliquity in the superintendent's mental vision; he wants the faculty of seeing straightforward; he is far from a short-sighted, but he is a crooked-sighted man; he has no notion of obtaining his object by a direct and manly course; he piques himself on his diplomacy; would always prefer to trick rather than overcome his opponent, and, like the lady mentioned in the Spectator, cannot take his tea except by stratagem.

The leaders of the China expedition, with a force under their command, which if used at all, would long ere this have compelled the Chinese to sue for peace in the most object terms, are now on their way hither—to do what?—to negotiate. They went up to Pochet to negotiate—they come down here—still to negotiate. We have done nothing whatever to exhibit our power; on the contrary, we have suffered new outrages, and we have submitted to them. In the words of the Chinese "we have gone stupidly here and there, staring, and gaping about"—we have lauded our troops on an island, but have herded them together there like frightened sheep, as if we feared to take possession of it. Fed on raw, stinking and insufficient food, wearied of inaction, wasting away with disease, our gallant fellows are there despairing and dying; two ships bearing her majesty's pennant retreated under fire from the fort of Amoy—another has fallen into the hands of the enemy; and what steps are we taking to remedy these deplorable evils, to wipe out these spots upon our arms, to procure the release of our kidnapped countrymen? oh, most vigorous ones—no say going to negotiate. The ink-stand is uncorked—the paper is ready—the pen is nibbed

—the great negotiator himself flourishes it with infinite grace. Haqqan, whose keen eye sees through and through the slimy veil of our superintendent's cunning, is on his way to the conference—above all the pilot is in presence. With such preparations and with such assistance how can we fail?

Let us negotiate! Let them negotiate—but a word or two to the British community. Captain Elliot has learned nothing from experience; but have (not) we? It requires no great sagacity to foresee the course the superintendent will endeavour to take. If unsuccessful in obtaining from the Chinese such terms as alone he ought to be satisfied with, and of his gaining such after the exhibition that has been made there is scarcely little chance he will then endeavor to patch up a compromise; to get up another "temporary solution," but if I mistake not the community is in no temper to endure such another year as the past. Let this be clearly shown him; let us not submit to a system ruinous to our trade, merely because it suits the chancellor of the exchequer; if captain Elliot can negotiate, why cannot we? the bond without doubt, may be got rid of; let captain Elliot understand that, if the blockade of the port be removed, British ships will at once proceed to Whampoa, British merchants to Canton; that his daring scheme of an outside trade, carried on inside by foreigners, will not again be tolerated. Let us care nothing about negotiations; we see by the British government values our superintendent's guarantees, protests, and enjoinments; why should the Canton merchants go on for ever negotiating captain Elliot's bad paper?

I cannot conclude better, sir, than in your own words. "We cannot too strongly impress on the British merchant agents in China, the absolute necessity—should any trade be allowed during the expected negotiations—of minding their own affairs this season." "for if they allow intermediaries to transact their business for them another season, they may at once transfer their whole connections, close their books, and depart from the shores of a country, where hitherto England has commanded a greater commerce than the whole of the united western nations."

I remain, sir, yours most obediently,
A BRITISH MERCHANT.
Macao, 1 Nov., 1840.

The following is a list of the naval force presently engaged in the Chinese expedition, together with the armaments of the various vessels, carefully drawn up from numerous documents:

| Name | No. of Guns | Men | Force | Armament |
|------------|-------------|-----|-------|------------------------------|
| | | | | (133 prs; 12 32 pr. c. |
| Blenheim | 72 | 59 | 1334 | 8 in. mortars; 36 |
| Melville | 72 | 590 | 1234 | ditto. |
| Wellington | 72 | 590 | 1234 | ditto. 1682 pr. c. |
| Druid | 44 | 390 | 740 | 2 8 in. mrs; 26 pr. c. |
| Blonde | 44 | 320 | 708 | 26 pr. c. 32 pr. c. the rest |
| Andromache | 26 | 200 | 432 | 18 do do 16 pr. c. |
| Conway | 26 | 210 | 452 | 18 do do |
| Alligator | 26 | 210 | 452 | 18 do do |
| Herald | 26 | 210 | 452 | 18 do do |
| Village | 26 | 210 | 452 | 18 do do |
| Nimrod | 26 | 210 | 452 | 18 do do |
| Moderate | 18 | 210 | 452 | 18 do do |
| Favorite | 18 | 185 | 432 | 18 pr. c. the rest |
| Hyacinth | 18 | 185 | 432 | 18 do do |
| Lance | 18 | 185 | 432 | 18 do do |
| Eschsch | 18 | 185 | 432 | 18 do do |
| Children | 18 | 185 | 432 | 18 do do |
| Cruiser | 18 | 185 | 432 | 18 do do |
| Pelorus | 18 | 185 | 432 | 18 do do |
| Columbine | 18 | 185 | 432 | 18 do do |
| Albatross | 18 | 185 | 432 | 18 do do |

Company's Steamers

The Queen, The Enterprise,
The Albatross, The Mulgrave,
In all 24 Gun's Ships, and 3 Company's
Steamers. Bay, Tuen, Aug. 19,

British merchant who surrenders: his opinion will have a right to say—indemnified or not indemnified by a war, he will have the right—'Captain Elliot, as commissioner of the British government, as an honourable Englishman, one of a nation that is generous and noble, (be its faults otherwise what they may,) and that disdains all trickery,—can you lay your hand upon your heart and look me in the face whilst you say, that either I ought to have understood, or that you thought I understood, by that solemn guarantee to see me reimbursed, simply this remote—this contingent—this fractional chance from such a war as we can wage with China? Will you say that, for my children's bread, as a thing understood and recognised between us, I was to exchange a certain property, in absolute possession, for some aerial chimera upon some distant fighting excursion against some place or places unknown, in a kingdom almost belonging to another planet? The thing is too monstrous for evasion; it speaks for itself. No reimbursement can clear the honour of the parties guaranteeing: that is now impossible. But, were it not so, two home considerations remain: 1st, If many mercantile establishments, or their creditors, may have gone down whilst waiting? 2d, If the money principle of the war is to pay the incursions in the first place, and to leave the costs of the expeditions as a charge against the country, why not, by a simpler process, have created the charge, in the first place, as a direct indemnification to the merchants, and then afterwards go a campaigning for glory and repayment? Unless the proceeds from the expeditions shall be found to cover both debts; what is this but to create a secondary debt for the purpose of covering a primary debt, and with the vast disadvantage of certain intermediate bloodshed, with a prodigious waste of energy, and by a process most absurdly lingering as well as childishly circuitous?

The following, from a morning paper, is curious, as showing the inconsistencies of our present system of trade protection and its anomalies. "The value of foreign sugar, and that raised by free labour, as in Siam, Java, and the Philippine islands, is 35s. per cwt., which by the addition of 24s., the present duty per cwt. on British plantation sugar, will be raised to 59s. Refined sugars of equal quality from British plantations are 55s. per cwt., which gives a difference of above 30 per cent. between the two articles, supposing the raw material to be equally taxed. But let a protecting duty of 20 or 25 per cent. be given to the colonial produce, and still the public will be benefited by the admission of foreign produce, to the extent of 25 per cent. The principle of not encouraging foreign sugar is at present much compromised, and it would be an inconsistency to depart from it to a greater extent. If foreign sugar is to be discouraged altogether, why is it allowed to be imported duty free for the purpose of refining, and then to be sent out for consumption, not only to foreign states, but our own sugar-growing colonies. It seems a monstrous anomaly, that whilst the Englishman in England pays 10d. or 11d. per lb. for his sugar, the Englishman in the colonies can procure it for 4d. or 5d., after it has undergone the process of refining in England, and that, after all the expense and trouble of refining, he actually receives the refined article from a foreign country at a lower price than that at which he furnishes her with the raw material."—*Examiner*, June 14.

The Duke of Wellington following the chase.

The following anecdote, connected with the exploits of his grace the duke of Wellington, as a fox-hunter, is not generally known, though characteristic in more than one point of view:—It is well known that his grace's noble estate, Stratfield Saye, is in the immediate neighbourhood of the hunting establishment of the Bramshill foxhounds, and that his grace is a liberal subscriber to the maintenance of the pack, and when in Hampshire a constant attendant in the field with Sir John Cope. His grace, though a good military horseman, and a good rider in the riding-school sense of the word, is anything but a good horseman across a country, and has no idea of a steeple-chase heat. Nevertheless, he is a bold rider, and never hesitates to go straight forward after the hounds. The consequence is that the noble duke generally gets three or four tumbles every time he takes the field, though fortunately, from his activity and lightness of figure, he has never yet received

any injury. A certain French gentleman of some rank, and formerly an officer in the imperial army, heard of these mishaps of the great military hero and shortly after took a small house in the neighbourhood of the Bramshill hunt. The Frenchman used regularly to attend the muster of sportsmen on the hunting morning, and when the duke of Wellington was absent was accustomed to exhibit signs of disappointment, and forthwith ride home without joining in the sport. But when the duke made his appearance the countenance of the Frenchman would brighten up, and though he took no part in the business of the chase, he was invariably observed to keep as near his grace as possible during the whole time he continued in the field, and to evince an earnestness of interest in his career during the run quite marvellous. At the conclusion of a hard day, in which the duke had received two or three tumbles, one of the gentlemen of the hunt, in returning home, fell in with monsieur, and perceiving him more than usually excited, ventured to ask what were his motives for following the hounds, and what was the cause of his apparent delight? "It is," replied the Frenchman, "my delight to behold the overthrow of Old Waterloo." And I find I can only obtain that gratification when he is with the hounds, as I daily sit and in hopes to see him rolled in the dust and mud, and fortunately, I am very seldom disappointed."

MACAO RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING 1840.

Second Day, Thursday 29th October.

FIRST RACE.

The Barrier plate value \$100 with a sweepstakes of 5\$ each, for all maiden arabs. 9 stone.—Abingdon mile. 3 to start or no race.

Mr. Leslie's G. A. H. Belshazzar Yellow
Mr. Locksley's G. A. H. Snowdrop Black
Mr. Anderson's G. A. H. The Doctor
after one false start they got away well together. Belshazzar leading at a slapping pace, the Doctor about a length and a half behind, and Snowdrop bringing up the rear on the Doctor's quarter—in this position they ran to the foot of the hill, where Snowdrop came second, and drew a little on the leading horse; Belshazzar, however, was not to be touched, and won in good style by several lengths.

SECOND RACE.

The Ladies Purse value 100\$ with a sweepstakes of 5\$ each. Heats. Abingdon mile. Weight for inches, 12 hands to carry 8st. 7. A winner once 5lbs. and more than once 7lbs. extra.

Mr. Hautaine's Charles XII 9 7 G. & B. Cap 2.1.1.
Mr. Belville's Vinegar 9 Pink 4.2.
Mr. Van Buren's Titmouse — Black 3.3.
Mr. Aberdeen's Devil — Yellow 5.4.
Mr. Morgan's Rattler 11 Green list

For the ladies' purse our old friend the Rattler and Charles appeared, together with Vinegar, Titmouse, and his infernal majesty. Charles made strong running to the foot of the hill, where the Rattler collared him, and ran neck and neck to within a few yards of the winning post, where the Rattler came ahead, and won by about half a length. Titmouse running a fair third, and his satanic majesty bringing up the rear. Rattler pulled up lame, and was drawn for the second heat, which was won easily by Charles. Vinegar second and the Devil last. Vinegar, soured by defeat, withdrew for the third heat, and Fra Diavolo, declining the contest, permitted his regal brother to walk over the course.

THIRD RACE.

The Conference Cup value 50\$. Heats. R. C.; to be handicapped by the stewards.
Mr. Locksley's Robinhood 9 7 G. & B. Cap 2.1.1.
Mr. Ramsey's Donald 9 7 Black 1.2.2.
Mr. Van Buren's Titmouse 10 7 — 3.3.3.
Mr. Vivian's Dusty Bob 9 12 Blue dist.

The first heat of the conference was won by Donald hard held. Dusty Rob being distanced, on account of his shirking the two

last rounding posts. The second heat was won by Robin by a nose only; an excellent race, he and Donald eating it together neck and neck from the turn home. The third heat was won by Robin, beating Donald by three lengths.

Third Day, Saturday 31st October, 1840.

FIRST RACE.

The Craven cup value 50\$ presented by James Innes Esquire with 25\$ from the fund for all ponies, R. C. weight for inches, 12 hands to carry 9 stone. A winner once 7 lbs. and more than once 12 lbs. extra.

Mr. Lorrequer's 10. Chance
Mr. Hautaine's 19 7 Charles XII
Mr. Vivian's 8 7 Tom Thumb
Mr. Vivian's 11 0 Dusty Bob
Mr. O'Malley's 11 0 Badger

The horses got away well together, Charles making strong running to the turn where Chance took the lead but was again headed by H. M. on the way home, and an excellent race ensued, Chance winning by about a length and Charles and Tom Thumb running nearly a dead heat for the second place.

SECOND RACE.

A forced handicap for all ponies that won public money during the meeting, 50\$ from the fund with a sweepstakes of 5\$ each. Heat. R. C.

Mr. Locksley's Robinhood 9 2.1.1.
Mr. Hautaine's Charles XII 10 7 1.2.3.
Mr. Lorrequer's Chance 9 7 3 dr.

First heat, a capital race, Charles and Robinhood rating it and neck from the turn won by the latter by a nose only.

For the second heat Charles led to the flag staff where he was challenged by Robin, who passed him and was never headed winning easily by two lengths. The third heat was a repetition of the second.

THIRD RACE.

A plate value 50\$ from the fund for the beaten ponies of the season, to be handicapped by the stewards. Abingdon mile. Heats.

Mr. O'Malley's Lottery 9 2.1.1.
Mr. Van Buren's Titmouse 10 7 1.3.2.
Mr. Vivian's Tom Thumb 8 7 3.2.4.
Mr. Vivian's Dusty Bob 10. 5.4.3.
Mr. Belville's Vinegar — 9 7 4 dr.

First heat, a very good race and won by Titmouse by about a neck.

For the second heat a severe struggle took place between Lottery, Tom Thumb, and Titmouse. Dusty Rob making a dash towards the end that gave a hope to his backers of great things for the next heat, but they were disappointed; for Lottery carried it off by a length, Titmouse running well up.

FOURTH RACE.

The Bedouin Stakes 50\$ from the fund for all Arabs. 8. 7. R. C. 3 subscribers or no race.

1 Mr. Locksley's G. A. H. Snowdrop
2 Mr. Leslie's T. A. H. Belshazzar
3 Mr. Anderson's S. A. H. The Doctor

Belshazzar made strong running the whole way, and was coming in an easy winner when he ran on the wrong side of and swerved at the post, and then Snowdrop won by half a length.

The races of this meeting on the whole were excellent; the weather on Saturday was particularly favourable; the attendance on each day very good—if any good could be where of the fair were none—and all spectators and actors—equestrians and pedestrians, horses and riders, ponies and arabs, winning and losing jockies and betters—were highly amused; and from the eagerness with which all entered into the sport we augur that the next spring meeting will be held under as favorable auspices, and we trust the owners of studs may then enter their horses at a Newmarket.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER, 1840.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

November 2nd, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| England | 4th July | Singapore | 18th Oct. |
| P. States | 6th June | Java | 22nd Sept. |
| Calcutta | 3rd Sept. | Manila | 26th Oct. |
| Panama | 12th Sept. | America | 10th May |
| | China | | 25th Oct. |

ARRIVED.

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| Oct. 27. | Clarissa, Andra, from Canton. | 23d Oct. |
| " 28. | M. nly, Phillips, from Manila. | |
| " 30. | Clifton, Cox, from Canton. | 24th Oct. |
| Nov. 1. | Mary Gordon, Thompson, from Bombay. | 5th Sept. |
| | Lewis, (Sp.) Rondo, from Manila. | |
| | Lydle, (Fr.) —, from Cal., Sing., & do. | |
| | PASSENGERS.—Per Clarissa, Viscount Jocelyn. | |
| | John J. Birmingham, R. S. and James Tait, Esq. | |

SAILED.

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| Oct. 29. | Broses, Aitken, for London via Sing. | |
| " 29. | Manly, Phillips, for Manila. | |
| " 29. | Clarissa, Andra, for Singapore. | |
| N. S. 1. | Clifton, Cox, for do. and Calcutta. | |
| | Sing. P. shot, Tingate, for Sing. & Bury. | |
| | Athens, Ashbridge, for Manila. | |
| | 2. Thiers, Case, for do. | |

PASSENGERS.—Per Clarissa, Viscount Jocelyn, in charge of despatches from Admiral Elliot, Lieut. J. Birmingham, and gunnery lieutenant of H.M.S. Wellfleet, invalided for duty, Lieut. Little, Madras artillery. Per Thiers, James Tait, Esq.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Singapore and Calcutta, Fed Rover, at 8 p. m. to day. Poppy, on the 5th instant.

VESSELS LOADING.

For Calcutta.—Tornato, Cowan-Panilly, Tennassarim; For Bombay.—Cusworth, Cowan-Panilly, Hindostan.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.

American.—Kowinski, Panama.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Alexander, Haring, St. George.
From Liverpool.—Chetach, Chebar.
From do, via Singapore.—Clifford, Bella Marina.
From do, via Manila.—Lowell.
From Calcutta.—Water Witch, Governor Doherty; Aebur.
From Bombay.—Earl of Clare, Westmoreland, Scotland; Castle, Groel Success, Faroonjee Limjee, Kingston, Julius Caesar, Monarch, Lima.
From Madras.—Francis Smith, Reliance, Castle Huntly, Lintin.
From Singapore.—Premier Emma.
H. M. S. Expected.—Wanderer 18. Orcute, 16. Jupiter, from Plymouth, (Sailed June 17).

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

| | |
|---|--|
| Melville 24 Rear Admiral the hon. George Elliot, C.B., captain the hon. R. S. Dundas. | Call-p 21 capt. Porter. |
| Wellington 71 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, capt. T. Malthead. [use] | Albion 28 capt. Kuper. |
| Blonde 44 capt. H. Smith. | Volage 24 captain Elliot. |
| Honde 44 — P. Bouchier. | Coway 28, C.D. Rehome. |
| Samarang 23 capt. J. Scott. | Larne 21 capt. J.P. Blake. |
| | Nimrod 20 captain Harlow. |
| | Heavith 18 capt. Warren. |
| | Algerine 10 capt. Watson. |
| | Pylad 18 captain Anson. |
| | Mouste 18 capt. H. Pyrie. |
| | Colombine 16 — T.J. Clarke. |
| | Rattlesnake (Top Ship) captain Brodie. |
| | H. C. a m d steamers. |
| Queen, captain Warden. | Atalanta captain Rogers. |
| Madagascar captain Darcy. | Enterprise, captain West. |

We have received Bombay papers to the 5th of September and the Calcutta Eagle, Sun and Courier to the 20th of August; but we have not observed any matter of particular interest in them except the confirmation of the loss (for a time) of Kiblat.

We have also received the Bombay United Service Gazette and Literary Chronicle, from August 12 to September 4, and the Malta Times of 28th and 30 June 5 and 10 of July.

A friend has kindly lent us the Singapore Free Press of Oct. 1, in which is, republished from the Sydney Monitor of July 27, a condensed account of an affair at the Tonga

islands, in which H. M. S. Favorite was engaged. Captain Croker, of the Favorite, a quartermaster and the gunner's mate were killed, the senior lieutenant, Dunlop, and 19 sailors were wounded in an attack on a stockade in which we suppose, runaway seamen from ships of all countries and escaped convicts from N. S. Wales had ensconced themselves.

We beg to refer our local readers to the newspaper article; the official report will, by and by state the truth of the affair.

The letter of a British merchant will meet with the attention it deserves. The causes of the diseases of the troops — having been encamped in unhealthy situations fed on salt and bad provisions and water, — have been before noticed in the Register. The daily rations have been 10 ounces of salt and 1/2 pint of meat, and bad bread made from bad flour; we are told a survey has been taken on the provisions and they have been condemned.

The ships which retreated from the forts of Amoy are H. M. S. Alligator and armed transport, Braemar; the captured armed transport is the Kite.

As to the report from Amoy, the Chinese had, it is reported, in an incredible short time, erected forts on which were mounted upwards of 100 guns, some of which were of large calibre (vide C. R. September, 22.)

One thing is very clear: that it will be impossible to continue the paper blockade; it must be strictly enforced at all the entrances of the port of Canton, or be altogether raised: the British merchants must speak decisively on this point to Admiral Elliot.

In the statistics on our first page the number of troops landed is stated to be 3650, when added together the strength of the regiments the number is not 2522; probably some merines were landed from the fleet.

The commanding officer, Colonel Burrell, civil and military governor of the city of Ningbo, has been seriously, and for a long time, ill; yet his illness would not interrupt the operations or mar the discipline of the troops. In October the admiral is doing what should have been done in the first week of July; i. e. taking possession of and posting pickets over the island of Chusan. Colonel Burrell must have been restrained by strict orders from Admiral Elliot from either procuring supplies, caring for the well-being and health of the troops, or taking possession of the island; and he owes it to his own character as a soldier, an officer, and a gentleman, to demand a court of enquiry.

About the middle of last month admiral Elliot concluded an armistice with the Chinese authorities at Ningpo, previous to which he had surrendered to the same authorities 28 junks laden with sugar, with their crews, which had been detained as prizes; but will it be credited that before the conclusion of the armistice the admiral not only did not insist on any stipulations in favour of foreign interests generally, but no attempt was made to procure the release of Mrs. Noble, of the kidnapped English officers and of the crew of the armed transport, Kite! and what is of the utmost importance, no arrangement was made for procuring supplies of fresh provisions and other necessities for the sick troops! against this latter cruel and unaccountable neglect Mr. Gutzlaff, we are told warmly

remonstrated, and captain Elliot made a written protest: indeed it is said that the two plenipotentiaries are not at all at one.

The evidence given to the committee of the house of commons on the opium claims, forming a continuation of the blue book, is in Macao, but we have not yet seen it. Mr. Inglis was the first witness called, when all who know Canton and anything of the opium trade, will declare that if the committee were sincere in their endeavours to have that trade explained to them in all its points and bearings, Mr. Jardine was their man.

The advertisement in our first page, signed "A British subject, James Innes" — has led us to read again captain Elliot's speech (corrected by him) on the 17th, the public notice issued by captain Elliot on the 18th of December, 1838, and his letter to viscount Palmerston, dated March 30, 1839.

In the speech we find that captain Elliot said—

"It should forthwith serve a notice upon the boats of the river to the effect that if they were British-owned, and were either actually or occasionally engaged in the traffic (in opium) they must proceed outside within three days, and cease to return with any similar pursuit; that failing their compliance with those injunctions, he should place himself in communication with the provincial government, and frankly and fully express the views of his own; upon the necessary and perfectly admissible treatment of so serious an evil."

The British community in China, in Nov. 1840, have yet to learn what were the views of the British government in June 1838, upon the necessary and perfectly admissible treatment of so serious an evil; i. e. bringing opium into the Canton river for sale, the said opium having been purposely manufactured by the British government for sale by British agents in the Chinese waters.

The public notice has had our attention before: we now only remark that the first paragraph is merely a requisition, which the parties to whom it was addressed might comply with or not, as they judged fit; the second paragraph requires explanation: what did captain Elliot mean by a "death or wound feloniously inflicted by a British subject &c.?"

The 3rd paragraph requires no notice: but the 4th exhibits a singular anomaly: it is, according to captain Elliot's reasoning, a lawless act for British subjects forcibly to resist the Chinese officers in their search for opium within the Bocca Tigris—for such is the distinction—but it is not a lawless act for the British superintendent to forcibly resist such search without the Bocca Tigris!—*risum tenetis amici?*

In his letter dated March 30, captain Elliot wrote thus to lord Palmerston—

"Resolved, in any pressure of emergency, actually threatening the continued peaceful intercourse with this empire, to incur most heavy personal responsibilities concerning the ships engaged in the illicit traffic, I had also determined to resist sudden aggression on British life and British property at all hazards, and to all extremity, and I am well assured your lordship will be of opinion that this was my capital duty as the queen's officer."

"It had been my intention to proceed only in the Bocca Tigris and carry on my communications from that point, but further disquieting private intelligence reached me from Canton; and the reflection of the natural unfitness of a commercial community to take any conscientious course respecting the debate and momentous question in hand, in the hour of extreme peril to all interests, and indeed generally to human life, carried me to the conviction that I must either reach those factories, or some desperate calamity would ensue."

"On Sunday" (written captain Elliot) "the 24th instant, I passed through the Bocca Tigris, and calling to me

THE

| | | |
|---|-------|------|
| Vessel, for freight &c. | | \$ 5 |
| Advertisement, each insertion. | | 1 |
| do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents. | | |
| do. Continued for 3 months. | | \$ 6 |

NO. 45.

The Tea Trade.—The deliveries of tea last week were again large, amounting to 400,000 lbs. The public monthly sale of about 13,000 pounds

ges commenced to-day, and went off well, 8140 packages having passed, and 6000 having found buyers, at an advance of 1d to 2d per lb. on congo and green teas as compared with last sale's prices. Company's congo brought 2s 24d per lb cash. The market was very firm.

Tomorrow the sale will close, as there remain but 42,040 packages to be offered.

Cotton.—The prospects of a good harvest has influenced the price of this article beneficially; it is up 1d, and the market is active.

Piece Goods.—The China piece goods' market is very quiet and the delivery very trifling, particularly of brown Nankeens of which only 100 pieces have been cleared in the month. Buyers of the Pongee silks at 48s, in the last sale, still hold them, and cannot sell freely at that price; they are looking for a further decline in the next sale.

Sugar.—There has been generally a steady demand for all descriptions during the month of July, and while the stocks of British produce continue so very small, in comparison to those of the previous years, no immediate re-action is likely to take place. The last grette average price shows a rise of 17s per cwt, as compared with this time last year. The stocks are less by 120,000 bags east India, and 17,500 casks of West India.

Siam, Muslin, &c.—There has been a speculative demand for most descriptions of foreign sugar, on the supposition that the price of British Plantation would rise high enough to allow the duty of 63s per cwt. to be paid on other sorts. 4100 bags Manila realised 24s to 25s 6d for middling to fine yellow. 465 baskets Java 24s to 25s 6d for yellow to good strong white. Siam—a small parcel of low to middling white sold at 25s to 27s per cwt.

Rice has advanced 1s 6d and continues in steady demand at present, and any alteration in the prices will much depend on the harvest.

Spices.—Cassia Lignea has been in better request, and an advance, in some instances, of 8s to 4s per cwt. has been obtained.

Coffee—has fluctuated lately considerably, owing to a new scale of duties being proposed, which is now abandoned for the present session of parliament, and we think the present quotations will be maintained throughout the season.

Dry.—228 chests Camphor bought in at 10l 10s to 14l 5s.

Hemp and Jute.—East India descriptions are firm in price, and have realised a small advance. 1032 bales Manila 25l; 10s to 26l. 30 bales Bonny 17l to 17l; 10s. 250 bales Jute 12l to 12l; 5s per ton.

Latest intelligence from Europe.

Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia have formed a quintuple treaty with Turkey for the settlement of the question between Turkey and Egypt, by forcing Mohammed Ali to accept the terms of the Porte.

The liberal party in France is in a fury at this treaty, which was concocted without their knowledge. The abuse of their journals is directed chiefly against England.

Mohammed Ali's agent at the Porte was obliged to return without having made any progress. The chances of a collision are therefore great.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours are on a visit to H. M. in London.

By a message from the crown, parliament was induced to pass a bill vesting the regency, in case of H. M.'s death, and of the child's surviving in her husband, prince Albert.

The Princess Augusta continues in a very delicate state of health.

The Duke of Wellington had another attack of illness but was recovered.

Oxford has been acquitted on the ground of insanity, but will be confined.

Cousinizer was executed on the 7th of July. Parliament was to be prorogued on the 11th of August.

Detachments of the royal artillery were under orders to prepare to accompany large military forces to Malta.

The India mails are in future to go direct to Calcutta, by which means 24 hours will be gained.

General Gough was preparing to sail with his fleet for the expedition to China.

The King of the French Louis Philippe is stated to be doing of a disease of the heart; he is now in his 70th year.

The French army at Algiers are now confined to a very narrow district near that city.

The French army is to be increased by 240,000 men. The treaty to settle the sulphur dispute was at Naples for ratification.

Leien Bonaparte died at Rome.

The French frigate has called to take the remains of Napoleon to France.

The civil war in Spain draws to a close.

The Carlists have been compelled to quit that country; many of them have taken refuge in France.

The Queen mother and the young queen of Spain having arrived at Barcelona, in consequence of the minister having passed some unpopular measure, there was a great uproar in that city. The ministers fled and a new ministry of decided liberals has been appointed.

The Duke de la Victoria has been honoured by the grand cross of the bath.

A grand dinner was given by the directors of H. C. to Lord Keane. The queen has conferred on him the grand cross of the bath.

The anniversary meeting of the British India society was held on the 5th of July. Sir Charles Forbes in the chair.

The first stone of the Monument to Sir W. Scott's memory is to be laid on his birthday.

A great sensation was produced in Liverpool by the death of Mr. Bibby who was found drowned on his return from a party.

There is a strong apparent wish on the part of the American government finally to settle the question about the Maine boundary.

General Harrison is expected to be the new president of the United States.

The Sultan has deprived the Greeks in his dominions of all privileges in consequence of Otto's not having ratified the late treaty.

Malta, 7th August, 1840.

By the arrival of the French steamer *Sesortris* from Marseilles we have received advices from London up to the 27th ulto., from Paris the 29th, and from Marseilles the 1st of August.

The following is the most important intelligence.

Parliamentary intelligence. The Regency.

Prince Albert has been appointed regent, in case of the queen's death without a dissentient voice.

Increase of the navy.

A levy of 2,000 (20,000) sailors has been voted by the commons.

Oriental question. House of commons, July 24.

On the house resolving its self into a committee of supply, Mr. Hume attacked the policy of the government on the eastern question, asserting that he had heard a treaty was about to be concluded relative to the affairs of Syria to the exclusion of France.

Lord Palmerston justified the system adopted by government. For sometime past the great powers had been occupied with the affairs of the east, it was not convenient to enter into their negotiations now. In the end, these negotiations would be communicated to parliament, and then his (lord Palmerston's) conduct could be judged of—whether or not it were anti-national. He could assure the house that English influence has had nothing to do with the insurrection of Syria—it had been occasioned by insupportable oppression. An English squadron had only been sent there to protect English interests. He would add, also, that France had manifested a disposition to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

Lord John Russell in reply to some observation, said—tht there was no country with whom government were more disposed to cultivate amicable relations with than France. He (lord John) was so satisfied that such relations would continue a long time—it was the interest of both nations that they should continue so.

Lord Legation represented the government of Mehemet Ali in Syria as the most grating tyrant.

The ratification of the treaty, between England, Prussia, Russia, and Austria, for the settlement of the oriental question is considered in London as an indubitable fact.—The *Debits and Credits* to show that lord Palmerston has broken faith with France, but the *Chronicle* positively asserts that the French Cabinet was acquainted with all the previous steps of the north in powers, so this question will be settled in spite of France, without dragging Europe into a war.

The senaphere of the 1st August positively states, on the authority of all the English journals, that a treaty is concluded, or which will be concluded, between England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in reference to the oriental question, the terms of which are:—THE SULTAN OFFERS TO THE PACHA OF EGYPT, THE HEREDITARY POSSESSION OF EGYPT, AND THE POSSESSION OF THE PANTALICK OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE DURING HIS LIFETIME. IF IN TEN DAYS THE PACHA DOES NOT CONSENT, THE SULTAN WILL OFFER HIM NO MORE THAN EGYPT. IF HE STILL REFUSES, THE FOUR POWERS WILL OBLIGE HIM BY THE FORCE OF ARMS.

France.—It is rumoured at the bourse that there was to be an immediate levee of 240,000 men for the army. Within the few last days however the rumour has nearly dropped.

Immense excitement has been produced in France by the announcement of the treaty concluded between the four great powers.

It is said that the French squadron in the Levant will be under the command of adm. Roussin, who will have with him the rear-admirals Lalande and Hugon. (This of course in case of general hostilities.)

Mr. Cooke, queen's Messenger, arrived this morning in the *Sesortris* steam-rocket from Marseilles. He is the bearer of important despatches for lord Ponsonby and admiral Stopford, and the *Confiance* steamer has already taken her departure with them.

Malta, 12th August, 1840.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Stock Exchange, London, 4th August.—The market wears a more buoyant appearance, the real pulse of political events.

Consols 89½ to 90 one o'clock.

Four o'clock.—Consols for acc closed at 90½.

The *Chronicle* says that the French could no more raise 10000 seamen as stated by the *Siecle* than they could fly in the air. This draft would ruin all their commerce at one stroke.

The Ministerial press maintains a very dignified attitude, far superior to the irritable state of the French press.

We are enabled to state that on Saturday a despatch was received in London from the court of Vienna, conveying in terms the most distinct and unqualified, the approbation of the Austrian government of the treaty for the settlement of the eastern question, concluded on the 15th ulto. by the representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and the expression of its gratification that the long protracted negotiation upon this subject has at length brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

This communication; though not in form a ratification of the treaty on the part of the emperor of Austria, is regarded as equivalent to a ratification and as an announcement that the formal act will be expedited with the least possible delay.—(P. 81.)

On Tuesday 28th July, died at Harriet Lodge, Isle of Wight, the right hon. the Earl of Durb.

G. C. B. The day before his lordship was considered better, but the next morning a change took place, and he expired at 9 A. M.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—The following is what lord Melbourne is reported to have said in the house of lords on the 30th July 2—

Matters have been very considerably advanced for pacifying the east between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the Sublime Porte.

—and France has not been a party to this arrangement.

House of Lords, August 3.

Viscount Strangford wished to know whether the treaty was ratified by the four great powers, viz. Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England for

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Singapore & Bombay, *Comair, Fraser*. In a few days, *Marques de Hastings, Port*. For Singapore and Tientsin, in a few days, *Genevieve, Port*.

Arrived in England.—*Comair, John Marsh*, July 25. *Abercrombie Robinson*, 28. *Earl Baccaras*, 30. *Penang*.

VESSELS LOADING.

For London.—*Loan a Ballie*.
For Calcutta.—*Ternate, Cowjee Family*.
For Bombay.—*Cowjee, Cowjee, Hindustan*.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.

American.—*Koculsko, Panama*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—*Alexander Baring, St. George*.
Transport, Platonjee Bonaajee.
Palmyra, Prince George, and Barrel.
to Junior, with bread and provisions.

From Liverpool.—*Chetah, Corbar*.

From do, via Singapore.—*Alford, Bella Marina*.

From do, via Manila.—*Lowell*.
From Calcutta.—*Water Witch, Governor Doherty*.
Achar.

From Bombay.—*Part of Clare, Westmoreland, Scoble*.
Castle Good Success, Purdonjee.
Linjee, Kingston, Julius Caesar.
Luna.

From Madras.—*Francis Smith, Reliance, Castle*.
Hindly, Linton.

From Singapore.—

H. M. S. Expected.—*Wanderer 18, Orestes, 16*.
Jupiter, from Plymouth. (Sailed June 17).

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Melville 14 Rear Admiral | Calliope 25 Capt. Herbert |
| the hon. George Elliot | Albion 28 Capt. Kuper |
| R. S. Dundas | Voyage 26 Capt. Elliot |
| Well-st. J. 74 Commodore | Comway 28, C. D. Bebbins |
| See J. J. 74 Commodore | Larne 16 Capt. J. P. Blake |
| Capt. J. T. Maclaine | Nizam 20 Captain Bedow |
| P. de la Riviere 74 H. P. Smith | Alarion 18 Capt. Warren |
| Blonde 44 H. P. Smith | Alarion 18 Capt. Stanon |
| Blonde 44 H. P. Smith | Polyst 18 Captain Anson |
| Samarcand 26 Capt. J. Scott | Polyst 18 Capt. H. Kyrie |
| | Colombus 15 T. J. Clarke |

H. C.'s armed steamers.

Queen, captain Warden. *Atalanta* captain Rogers.
Madagascar captain Dacey. *Enterprise*, captain West.

We have not received any papers by the *Monarch*, except the *Malta Times*, but the kindness of our friends has enabled us to give extracts of the most important contents of the English and Bombay papers; the *Malta Times* supplying some of the best of the information.

The *Monarch* brought on board a small portion of the overland mail of August 4, it having been forwarded to China per *Westmoreland* the day after its arrival; that ship sailed from Bombay 6 and the *Good Success* 10 days before the *Monarch*, but neither had reached Singapore when the *Monarch* left.

We have not the slightest apprehension that France will go to war whilst the *King of the French* lives: H. M.'s death, indeed, might change the latterly pacific and prosperous policy of the cabinet of the Tuilleries; but we imagine the chamber of deputies will not be hurried into a war by the newspapers, whose conductors are certainly in error as to the conduct of the other great powers, and most particularly of England, in the settlement of the "eastern question;" we have a question still further east, which demands our incessant attention and we now merely allude—not to the probability but the impossibility of war with our French neighbours, because the civilised world has treated their barbarian Egyptian friend, —& successful rebel against his feudal sovereign, —not quite as they could, although most unreasonably, wish, —but yet too well: we rather admire the sympathy of the French for Mehmet Ali—he is to their lively imaginations a Napoleon on a small scale—but now that they have the mortal remains of —take him, all in all—perhaps the greatest man the world ever saw—they will not, in their rage of admiration—absolutely go to war—for sympathy with an imitation so humble that, but for simply recalling, at

every moment the memory of their really great one—he could never have held a place in their hearts at all.

No!—railroads and steam-boats dust away the dust and disperse the smoke of war: and if the world goes on as it has done for another century, all the nations will be renovated by the peaceful example of China.

The great importance of the pending affairs in China to the whole of the western world will, we trust, justify us in the liberty we take in making the following editorial remarks, which we intend more particularly for the attention of H. E. the hon. admiral George Elliot C. B., commander in chief in India and chief British commissioner in China. We shall divide our remarks into sections; and—

1stly. The great delay that has occurred in adjusting the political relations between England and China has been a matter of surprise and disappointment to all men, and that in an extraordinary degree, and has tended much to break down commercial confidence all over the eastern world.

The public desire to know the cause of the delay, which, when the overwhelming naval and military force placed at the disposal of the admiral is considered, is altogether inexplicable; for surely neither the governor-general of India nor the admiral will suffer the peculiarly miserable party opposition on the "China question" at home to subvert the wisdom and vigour of their plans and hold up a British fleet and army to the ridicule of the world as having been lingering five months off the coasts of China without gaining a single point other than the capture of the city of Tientsin: a service to which one of the smaller vessels of the squadron was equal.

From the declaration of H. M.'s ministers to the British public, at home and in China, must conclude that the admiral has specific instructions for gaining specific objects: but, from the peculiar singularity of the objects to be gained from this particularly singular government, it may likewise be concluded that much also must be left to his discretion, thus justifying any share of responsibility he may think it necessary to assume for the purpose of securing indemnification for the past and security for the future: for the restoration of British commerce with China on a secure and honourable basis.

2dly. Amongst other causes, there is one which the paramount importance of the subjects at issue will justify us in alluding to directly; and, from the correspondence of captain Charles Elliot with lord Palmerston—particularly that part of it relating to the renewal of the British trade outside the port of Canton, and most particularly to his unfortunate letter of November 28, 1840.—to attribute to the chief superintendent's influence with the admiral the fatal delay that has already so fearfully and ingloriously diminished the strength of the gallant bands of British and native troops landed at Tientsin,—such unhappy intermeddling arising from his speculative, untaught, and unfounded hopes of keeping well with the ministry by raising the blockade during the time the expected negotiations are in progress, in order that the small stock of tea already arrived and expected to arrive in Canton may be shipped for England.

But we shall endeavour to convince admiral Elliot that such hopes are fallacious, and are grounded on the narrowly ignorant views of the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

In the first place—25,993,069 lbs. have been exported from China since June 30th, 1839, without including the *Lovina Ballie's* cargo (about to sail), and the cargo of those vessels which have been despatched with tea to Singapore, Madras &c. part of whose cargoes will be transhipped for England, not the teas carried down in the Chinese junks to Singapore, which also will be transhipped for England.

By the last advices the stock on hand May 30, 1840, was 36,021,000 lbs. equal, we think, to about 16 months' consumption: to which several ships' cargoes are to be added. Now the revenue is only collected from the paid-up customs duties on teas taken out of bond: has, that

portion of the revenue which is dependent on the consumption of teas is secure to the British treasury for nearly if not quite, a year and a half; so, that the teas of this season 1840-41 reach England ere June or December 1841, or even, perhaps, some months later, is a matter of indifference to the chancellor of the exchequer.

3rdly.—Should his excellency depending upon the suggestions of captain Elliot, be induced to waive, for a temporary & fallacious expedient, one iota of the British demands, either of reparation, indemnification, or security, on all the points of those different questions—should he make terms, and conclude, apparently, a delusive peace, under the supposition that he is benefiting the revenue, without the results be satisfactory & secure as well to persons as property, without redress for the outrages the Chinese government has committed and for the losses the English people have suffered is obtained—and above all without a specific provision for the payment of the opium delivered up by the British government to the Chinese government at the rate, at least, of \$500 per chest, the price paid for the *Emily Jane's* cargo by the chief superintendent of British trade in bills on the British treasury to Messrs. Dent & Co.—every British mercantile agent in China will be bound to write to his correspondents and constituents in all parts of the world, that on the subject of reparation for insult, and indemnification for spoiled property England is baffled and defeated by China: and that will be the effect of thousands of these letters! surely most dangerous to English influence every where, and particularly to English supremacy in India, in the present temper of some of the native powers.

When he arrives in the waters of Canton, the British merchants will conjecture the fate of the objects of the British government in sending such a formidable armament to China, from the bearing of his countenance towards the hongmerchants: if he is, it might but for a moment, admit any one or all of the hongmerchants to his presence the objects of the expedition are lost: then, indeed, will the maxim—

Cedant arma togæ

be fully illustrated—but in a strange sense: English bayonets may give place to the gown of a Chinese hongmerchant.

The following translation down to the letter S, is our own; but being pressed for time, and having little and very irregular native assistance, we are glad to avail ourselves of Mr. S. Fearon's translation, beginning with the words "I find that although the indignation of the English rebels &c."—We defer our remarks on this funny document until next week, when probably something more of *Keshen*, the successor of *Lia*, may be known.

LIN'S SELF-JUSTIFICATION.

I respectfully state that I have with reverence read the imperial orders; and it is difficult to express my agitated and apprehensive state of mind; and in my lowly sincerity I request the imperial will that my crimes may meet the heaviest punishment: this report is most respectfully offered, begging for the imperial glance.

I humbly state that I have reported in reply to the document containing orders to seize those who offend against the laws by smoking opium.

I have respectfully received the remission reply; telling me (as follows)

"*Lia Tientsin*! You received my imperial orders to go to Canton to examine into and manage the affairs relating to opium; from the exterior to cut off all trade in opium and to terminate its many evils and dig out its root in the interior, you only were to seize the natives, and thus cut off all supplies to foreigners (probably the English are more particularly pointed at); why have you delayed so long in the matters connected with this small party, contemptible criminals, who are still ungratefully disobedient and unobedient."

You have not only proved yourself unable to cut off their trade, but you have also proved yourself unable to seize the natives! You have but disembled with empty words, and in deep disguise in your reports (to the emperor); and so far from being able to give any help in the affair, you have caused the waste of confusion to rise, and a thousand irreparable disasters to ensue."

† An unnatural bird: said to devour its parent, so soon as it is able to quit the nest.

Commissioner's first proclamation to foreigners.—(vide C. H. March 19, 1839).

"The following proclamation from the imperial envoy will meet with the attention it merits from the foreign merchants. There are one or two points which demand a speedy reply: such as the threat he holds out of inciting the populace to overthrow the throne is an unbecoming supposition in the annals of any nation that ever had so low the least pretence to civilization or to an established government. The bond demanded will we trust be positively refused: and the threat of putting the crew of a vessel that may hereafter import opium to death should be indignantly protested against: this imperial envoy, should be informed that neither he nor his great emperor are to sport with the lives and properties of British subjects as they do with those of their own obedient and submissive sons of Man.

We refer to the proposition that the foreigners should deliver up their opium, we think that it opens the question for compensation, and that the foreign merchants will do well to quote Hui Naet's memorial, and the recommendations of all the superior officers of Canton and the hong merchants, that the importation of opium should be legalized. Such a representation from the foreign residents would raise a question in his mind that probably he has not yet thought of; and when he boasts of his irresponsible authority, he should be told—see Lord Napier told Governor Loo—that both he and his master will be held responsible to England for any extraordinary act of tyranny that he may commit on the subjects of Great Britain.

It seems to us that the late trifling and vexatious proceedings connected with the passage boats, the calling upon us to state the number of weapons in our possession, and the whole tenor of the following proclamation, are measures of attack, which clearly should call us to put ourselves on our defence. If we tamely, and without reasonable grounds, submit to power that is openly boasted as being irresponsible, neither our grip nor our lives, nor those of the natives connected with us, can be considered safe. No time should be lost in explaining the state of the trade and of the threats made by the imperial envoy to H. M.'s government; for it is only the two governments that can discuss or commence any arrangements for the suppression or future management of the opium trade: if the trade, or rather the monopoly, is abandoned by the British government—and a bonus is the large in Calcutta, we should endeavour to extend the fashion to Peking, in the shape of a restoration of our ancient privileges to trade at Chusan and Amoy."

Unfortunately, the British merchants were swayed by the opinions of the general chamber of commerce and the hong merchants instead of by the Canton Register.

In answer to the writer's first question, "how did Lin get a 'hank' over so much alien property?"—we say by the voluntary surrender, without delay, demur, or protest, of captain Elliot.

In answer to his second question, "what were the terms understood by the party surrendering and the party receiving?" we say, none! & that Lin did not beg from capt. Elliot: no, the Chinese commissioner commanded the British superintendent, in the name of the emperor of China, to deliver up the opium on board British vessels hundreds of miles from Canton, without offering any quid pro quo, further than which are stated in his proclamation, dated March 18, 1839.

The proclamation of the high commissioner had been—but not as it ought to have been—replied to by the foreign merchants & his demand for Mr. Dent, & for opium, resisted by the British merchants—for the consent to deliver up 1030 chests was only so much bloodmoney to save the hong merchants lives,—for six days—before captain Elliot's arrival in Canton: that is,—from March 18, the date of the commissioner's proclamation, to March 24, when, at 6 p. m. captain Elliot landed from H. M. S. Larne's boat.

Captain Elliot, after one day—March 25—gave up 20,283 chests of opium of the value of \$10,141,500, for such words as these.

"Upon this communication being received by me, the commissioner, I proceed forthwith to give injunctions requiring obedience. When these injunctions reach the prefect and other aforementioned, let them immediately issue commands, requiring that obedience be paid without fail." (Blue book p. 369).

This sentence is the reply to the claim for passports.

"But has he not failed indeed to consider, that he, the said superintendent, having come from Macao to Canton, cannot keep himself aloof from this matter."

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stimulus to exertion." (vide Blackwood's quid pro quo).

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Is not this latter sentence a hint to captain Elliot to explain? But explain what?—why surely that he had no right or authority over the property of British for any purpose: much less for demanding it from them for the use of H. M.'s government: to be delivered over to the government of China!

We request our local readers to refer to the "Narrative &c." pages 63, 64, 65, for the "general replies of the high commissioner &c." and then to collate those replies as first published in the Register, and then in the blue book.

In order not to break the connection of this article, we have allowed that captain Elliot's resolutions, as stated in his public notice of March 23, 1839, and his speech after having read that notice to the general assembly of foreigners in the consular hall on the evening of the 24 of March, were one day in evaporating into vapor; but what will be said when it is generally known that he had, in Mr. Inglis's words,—"determined to do it (i. e. demand the opium from British subjects and surrender it to the high commissioner) on his way up from Macao."—So it appears that the questions which we in our last number recommended the British merchants to ask of captain Elliot, were well put and in time: is it possible, then to understand, to account for his actions?—if he had determined to give up the opium, why did he read his notice, why did he make his speech, why did he ask for passports, why did he charter the ships, *Reliance, Orwell, & George 4th*?

The "momentous circular" instead of the public notice should have been read: then the opium would have been delivered up on the 25th of March, the supplies of provisions would not have been stopped, the trade would have been opened, the merchants would not have left Canton, the ships of the season 1838-39 would have entered the port, and captain Elliot ought to have gone home to explain his conduct.

Amongst other most strange circumstances in the blue book and the "evidence," there are three which appear not to have excited the least notice in England, although they are convulsively astonishing to most of us here; namely—captain Elliot recalling his application for passports when it was unanswered—our rather before he received the answer; his ready surrender of the opium without any extraordinary new threat from the high commissioner; and his avowal that he had made up his mind to demand the opium on his passage from Macao!—these three facts which strike us dumb with wonder have not been noticed in the debates, in the committee, or by the London press! Even Blackwood has not noticed them!

There is postscript in Blackwood's magazine for Jan., from which we extract the following passage.

"In one point only we are reminded, whilst closing, of a difference between the duke of Wellington's views and those which we had previously expressed. As this point respects an individual officer, it is fit that we should do him justice by the whole vast preponderance which belongs to the duke of Wellington's praise over any man's censure. We had blamed captain Elliot: the duke praises him with a fervour that must constitute captain Elliot's proudest recollection through life. But the truth is—there are all of different things. We spoke of captain Elliot as identified with his principals, as representing their line of policy. The duke speaks of him as a separate individual, acting in a moment of danger, according to the true British sense of duty upon sudden emergencies, for which he could have received no instructions from England. In his firm refusal to give up Mr. Dent, and afterwards the six millions demanded by Lin, captain Elliot's conduct was worthy of his country. And the duke of Wellington, who is always right, reminds us, by his fervent commendation, of our own error in having neglected to place those acts in that light of exemplary merit which belongs to them."

The whole of captain Elliot's correspondence shows that his opinion of himself is sufficiently high, and that he is by no means late in prominently staking his merit and services on the attention of the foreign office; but what were either his merits or services in the two instances alluded to by the duke of Wellington?

Is the first place with regard to Mr. Dent:

captain Elliot, in his own words, "I have never demanded him from the high commissioner: never demanded him of the British superintendent: on the contrary, that great officer said, on the 28th of March.—"At this time, the offence of contumacious resistance and opposition is turned away from Dent and fixed on Elliot." And as to not giving up six British subjects when all British subjects were outside the Bocca Tigris—captain Elliot could not have given one: for the grand jury of captain Elliot's—yet the queen's—court of criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, ignored the bill against the sailor most suspected. But captain Elliot has said that he has most positive orders not to abandon a British subject, under any circumstances, to the Chinese authorities: therefore, to do right in this particular he has only to obey his orders. But suppose it possible—which we do not,—that captain Elliot would have given up the man to the Chinese, then under the circumstances of the case—the master of the vessel would not have given him up to captain Elliot; and if the master of the vessel would have given him up—why the consignee of the vessels would have hindered him—and if the consignee would not have prevented such surrender—the whole British community would have interposed: so captain Elliot's services have no merits in these affairs are reduced to nil.

We have not space to refer so fully as we wish to the conversation in the house of commons on the 27th of July last, but we will notice it in our next, when Mr. Elliot will find that, as he has undertaken the defence of captain Elliot, he has not only to defend captain Elliot from captain Elliot, but himself from himself.

Referring only for the present to the short speech Mr. J. A. Smith, who observed—"the line of conduct which had been pursued by Lord Palmerston, he conceived involved a confusion of all ideas of right and wrong"—we presume to submit the following suggestions to his lordship.

If there can possibly be a doubt as to the necessity of the first surrender on the 27th of March, there certainly can be none on the bargain for and purchase of the 523 chests on the 11th of May—bought by captain Elliot of messrs. Dent & Co., and paid for in treasury bills: and for what purpose did the British superintendent buy this opium, and for what purpose did messrs. Dent & Co. sell it?—the superintendent bought it that he might keep the public faith of England with China, pay England's debt to China, and as a ransom for himself and his fellow countrymen; messrs. Dent & Co. sold it for a consideration—for its price, \$500 per chest, not its value; for after the high commissioner's arrival opium was sold by one British merchant to another British merchant for cost and charges: and yet the ministry have dishonoured the public faith at home whilst it could only have been preserved intact by the superintendent in China by the very act—they have repudiated! had, as it has been before suggested in the Register by Z, this opium been supplied by the French consul—by the way, Mr. Dent was the acting French consul, we think—out of the portion set apart by the Bengal for the use of the French government, the British treasury would have paid the bills; and from the light in which we have now placed the transaction it must pay them, though too late to save its credit: and, by parity of reasoning, if the concluding act is acknowledged so must be the incipient act: for both were the acts of our government agent; and but for the concluding the incipient act would never have had its intended effect; namely: the preservation of the life of a public officer and of the lives and properties of hundreds of British subjects: and as cause and effect cannot be separated—as the concluding act saved the public faith of England with China—therefore England is bound to acknowledge the incipient act—the surrender to the English government of 20,283 chests of opium at \$500 per chest.

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COMMUNICATION. First proclamation to foreigners.—(vide C. H. March 19, 1839).

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1840.

NO. 46.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE British Brig WILLIAM, Captain SCOTT, has good part of her cargo on board and will have immediate despatch for freight apply to
10th November, 1840. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE Ship FALCON, Capt. VINCENT, will be despatched on the 20th instant for freight apply to
MEERKHOFF RUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 10th November, 1840.

FREIGHT TO FRANCE.
A short one hundred Tons are engaged in a French Vessel bound to Havre-de-Grace, to sail by the 10th November. For particulars apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 23rd October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE new ship HINDOSTAN, Captain John Campbell, will be despatched for the above ports about 15th November. For freight apply to
GRIFFITH, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE COWARIE FAMILY, Capt. WALLACE, will leave early in Nov. for treasure freight only or passage apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 14th October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE Ship CUNSETT, Captain CUNSETT, of 400 Tons, Captain CUNSETT, to sail in November; for freight or passage apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 14th October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.
THE TERNATE, Captain C. LEBLANC, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to
MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
THE American Brig WILLIAM, of New York, Burthen Tons 134. Apply to her commander.
Captain UNDERWOOD.
or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.
The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description in complete Sets on very moderate terms.
M. LARRULETA.
Macao, 11th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.
An invoice of superior Bass Beer in keils, Gin, Brandy, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c. of Turpentine, a few Iron Guns of size, Nibs, small Chains and Anchors, and one Chain Cable of 1 1/2 inch, 100 fathoms. Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 10th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.
The following of the undersigned, the following are a few landed from the *Lynx & Louis Bailie*. BRANDY in wood.
BARK'S BEER in cask and Bottles.
PRIME HAMS, MESS PORK in barrel, IRON BARS in Tons, BOTTLES in pantheons, CANTON and DUCK, SHAMING and ROYAL TWINE, and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of BUTTER, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, HAMS, &c. &c.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 31st October, 1840.

TO BE LET.
A very large and commodious house situated on the Hospital road, which is now occupied by Messrs. W. & T. G. M. & Co., but will be vacant on the 1st of November next, and is in good order; for particulars apply to
J. A. SILVA.
Macao, October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived from Manila, BAY, BESS, SUGAR, SOAP, INDIGO, SWEET MANILLA BARKS of different kinds, FLOUR, DUTCH CORN, RICE, &c.

SOAP in 20 lb boxes, C. P. & E. SUGAR, CANDLES in 10 lb boxes, & COGNAC in jars of 150 bottles each.
GIN in keils, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY of superior quality, often good. WINE of superior quality in bottles, ditto, good. PORTER, in bottles.
WOOLLEN CLOTHING, coarse, white and unbleached Leno-cloths, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.
TOBACCO, PIPES, CHEWING TOBACCO, COGNAC OIL in jars of 14 gallons or 16 gallons, each, PORTWINE in jars of 6 gallons each. BOTTLES, and various other articles.
Samples of the above may be seen at the office of
G. DE YHURTAGOYENA.
Macao, 6th October, 1840.

SCHEME of the lot of \$ 2,000 which is made at the holy house of mercy at its charge for the benefit of the pious poor, and which will be publicly and absolutely drawn on the 20th of December next, of which drawing a person is to be given.
This lottery consists of 1000 tickets at \$ 3 each, of which 510 will be prizes in the manner following.

| PRIZES. | \$ 2,000. | \$ 2,000. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Prize of | 600 | 600 |
| 1. of last do. of 1st day | 450 | 450 |
| 1. of last do. of 2nd day | 225 | 225 |
| 1. of last do. of 3rd day | 100 | 100 |
| 1. of last do. of 4th day | 75 | 75 |
| 1. of last do. of 5th day | 50 | 50 |
| 1. of last do. of 6th day | 25 | 25 |
| 1. of last do. of 7th day | 20 | 20 |
| 1. of last do. of 8th day | 10 | 10 |
| 1. of last do. of 9th day | 6 | 6 |
| 1. of last do. of 10th day | 40 | 40 |
| 1. of last do. of 11th day | 60 | 60 |
| 1. of last do. of 12th day | 80 | 80 |
| 1. of last do. of 13th day | 100 | 100 |
| 1. of last do. of 14th day | 120 | 120 |
| 1. of last do. of 15th day | 140 | 140 |
| 1. of last do. of 16th day | 160 | 160 |
| 1. of last do. of 17th day | 180 | 180 |
| 1. of last do. of 18th day | 200 | 200 |
| 1. of last do. of 19th day | 220 | 220 |
| 1. of last do. of 20th day | 240 | 240 |
| 1. of last do. of 21st day | 260 | 260 |
| 1. of last do. of 22nd day | 280 | 280 |
| 1. of last do. of 23rd day | 300 | 300 |
| 1. of last do. of 24th day | 320 | 320 |
| 1. of last do. of 25th day | 340 | 340 |
| 1. of last do. of 26th day | 360 | 360 |
| 1. of last do. of 27th day | 380 | 380 |
| 1. of last do. of 28th day | 400 | 400 |
| 1. of last do. of 29th day | 420 | 420 |
| 1. of last do. of 30th day | 440 | 440 |
| 1. of last do. of 31st day | 460 | 460 |
| 1. of last do. of 32nd day | 480 | 480 |
| 1. of last do. of 33rd day | 500 | 500 |
| 1. of last do. of 34th day | 520 | 520 |
| 1. of last do. of 35th day | 540 | 540 |
| 1. of last do. of 36th day | 560 | 560 |
| 1. of last do. of 37th day | 580 | 580 |
| 1. of last do. of 38th day | 600 | 600 |
| 1. of last do. of 39th day | 620 | 620 |
| 1. of last do. of 40th day | 640 | 640 |
| 1. of last do. of 41st day | 660 | 660 |
| 1. of last do. of 42nd day | 680 | 680 |
| 1. of last do. of 43rd day | 700 | 700 |
| 1. of last do. of 44th day | 720 | 720 |
| 1. of last do. of 45th day | 740 | 740 |
| 1. of last do. of 46th day | 760 | 760 |
| 1. of last do. of 47th day | 780 | 780 |
| 1. of last do. of 48th day | 800 | 800 |
| 1. of last do. of 49th day | 820 | 820 |
| 1. of last do. of 50th day | 840 | 840 |
| 1. of last do. of 51st day | 860 | 860 |
| 1. of last do. of 52nd day | 880 | 880 |
| 1. of last do. of 53rd day | 900 | 900 |
| 1. of last do. of 54th day | 920 | 920 |
| 1. of last do. of 55th day | 940 | 940 |
| 1. of last do. of 56th day | 960 | 960 |
| 1. of last do. of 57th day | 980 | 980 |
| 1. of last do. of 58th day | 1000 | 1000 |

10. Prizes. 10,500
3400. Blanks. Benefit of the Santa Casa. 1,410
4,000. Tickets. 3 Dollars. 12,000

The sale of the tickets will begin on the 10th October 1840, in the monument room of the Santa Casa, and will be continued every day in the week from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

The drawing will be made with an intermission of 8 days, counting from the beginning, Sunday and Guard-days accepted.

The prizes will be paid from the treasury the day after drawing, from 11 to one; only good (counting) dollars will be received at the rate of 100 rs., and the prizes will be paid in the same currency.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, in our firm ceased on the 31st June last, and Mr. PETER WILKINSON was admitted a partner on the 1st July.
(Signed) LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY, in our firm, ceased the 30th April last.
Macao, 1st Oct. 1840. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale apply to
J. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 in. Blue-tinted Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6
27 in. White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
Superior White Duck Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
Supply of FRENCH LAFAYETTE, in 3 drawers, Layers, in 2 & 3 lbs. do. and LAFAYETTE in 2 do. do. also DISCARD LAFAYETTE from BALGOURNIE & Co.
Apply to J. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Albion Street, East N. E. on the Praya Grande.
Macao, 21st July, 1840.

MANILA CIGARS.
FOR SALE.—See SEPTEMBER MANILA CIGARS. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—HONGKONG CHARTS of the East Coast of CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. S. BOYD.

JUST PUBLISHED. (with entirely new types) PORTFOLIO CHINESE, or a collection of authentic Chinese state papers illustrative of the history of the present position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages, half the original Chinese, and the other half, the English translation by J. LEWIS BURCK. With notes, and an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price \$2. per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves or to send to others, can be supplied.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE. The Canton Register office, A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS AND PROCEEDINGS IN CANTON, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal events relating to opium that were published in the years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting opium with various other documents, including the memorial from the Honorable Chamber of Commerce, and from the British merchants in China, dated in September last, the edicts which contained the imperial orders to exclude the English forever from the ports of China, and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the emperor, recommending the measures of all foreigners. Price \$2. A few interleaved copies \$2 1/2.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the 'Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.' by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

TRAUCE BETWEEN THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER AND THE BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.
Macao, 6th November, 1840.

The commander in chief has now to give notice to the condition, that a truce has been agreed to between the Imperial high commissioner and himself, pending the negotiations between the two countries.

The terms of which are generally, that neither party are to advance beyond the boundary assigned to him, and that neither intercourse is not to be interrupted.

The English boundary has been defined as taking in the island of Chefoo, and the small islands immediately adjacent, including all within a line run round the Elephant, Tower Hill, Blackwell, Fisher's Island, Pootungshan, forming one side of the S. E. passage of Dalrymple's chart off Deer Island.

The commander in chief has therefore to call upon all persons connected with the expedition on visiting these islands not to go beyond these boundaries, or in any way to interfere with the Chinese so as to give just cause of complaint that the truce is not strictly maintained on our part.

The commander in chief is also glad to avail himself of this opportunity of recording the satisfaction he has felt at finding that a more friendly intercourse is opening with the Chinese, and considering how very much the comforts and convenience of the expedition depend on the extension of such intercourse. He calls with confidence on every officer and gentleman in the expedition to aid him in cultivating a good understanding with the people.
(Signed) Genl. F. LEECH.
Rear Admiral and commander in chief.

EXPEDITION TO CHINA.
CHINA.—House of Commons, July 27, 1840.—The first resolution was the vote of the House \$1,342,250, in favor of the expedition to China.

Mr. Gladstone and other members made long speeches, from which we extract three parts most interesting to our Readers.

Mr. Gladstone said the noble lord the secretary for the colonies in the early part of the session publicly stated that the object of this expedition was threefold:—first, reparation for insults offered to the English flag; second, compensation for injuries inflicted on the property of British subjects; and third, security for our commercial intercourse for the future.

He begged to be allowed to say, however, that in bringing the subject forward, it was not his object to cast any blame upon the conduct of Captain Elliot, whose decision, in the position in which he was placed, he was bound to admit was that only which he could have entertained for the future.

hired, for he was convinced that in March, 1839, affairs had reached such a pass that it was impossible for him, amidst conflicting difficulties, to choose any course and open to just reflection. It was not his intention either to prejudicially characterise or the name of how merchants were interested in the opium trade. He said that character, because he thought it would be making a most ungenerous use of the circumstances which had occurred, if he attempted to implicate them in any discredit which might attach to the trade which they had carried on. The character stood high in the commerce, and there were many names among them not connected in any part of the universe with piracy and crime, and it had been since their misfortune that their fault had been imputed to this unhappy trade. Nor was it any intention of his to prejudicially claim which they had made. It would be ungenerous to impute that the opium merchants should be the sole sufferers by the seizure which had been made. Whether they might hold in reference to their responsibility, no one could say that it would be consistent with equity or justice that the whole of the loss which had been sustained should be borne by the individuals. Their claims for compensation were not advanced against the Chinese government, but against that of Great Britain and although that claim had been allowed, and a different claim had been repudiated, he also objected to that claim, and the British government had acknowledged, not permitted to say a few words in support of that demand, which our government had disallowed. The parties interested in the surrender of opium committed, first, that it was value was guaranteed by Captain Elliot, and they were therefore, entitled to the recognition of their claim. He must say that he could not exactly understand how it was possible for the government to continue to maintain Elliot in the situation which he held, and to give it a position of the line of policy which he had adopted, and at the same time to allow an act of his to be of so much importance, but which was the very stone upon which the maintenance of his whole system depended. This was a claim, therefore, he maintained, which was good against the government, and against all those who approved of the conduct of Captain Elliot; and even supposing the guarantee, to which he had alluded, not to have been given, he still thought that if the seizure had occurred under the other circumstances of the case, on the ground of general equity, if a petition had been presented to that house, it would have been their duty and their inclination to have lent a favourable ear to its prayer. Who had been the real agents by the opium trade? The merchants, it was true, had been the principal cause, and on them the responsibility must rest; but after all, they had been merely the agents of higher powers, the imperial authority of the government, the Indian government, principally, it could not be denied, but recognised and acknowledged by the Government at home. And that for a long series of years, not by any particular administration, but through many political changes, and with all its variations. The conduct of the Indian government, it was true, had been fully sanctioned by a committee of the house, but they had not only been the real parties in the opium trade, but the real gainers by its being carried on, for there was no doubt that if it were possible to ascertain what had been the net profit from the trade from first to last, it would be found that the greater part of it had passed into the coffers of the most Indian government (hear, hear). He said, therefore, that the claim, in his judgment, was one which was not to be rejected, but which that house at some time or other would sanction, and would favourably maintain.

Sir J. Hobhouse did not feel him if called upon to follow the honourable member through all the topics of his speech. It was in all respects only a repetition of the China debate. Since the 9th April, when that debate occurred, a committee had been appointed to inquire into the subject of compensation, which committee he presumed, had performed its duties fully, examining into every case for and against any parties. Their labours, however, led to no practical result, for they reported their proceedings only, without any opinion.

Speaking of the case of *Lin*, on the 24th of March, Sir J. Hobhouse continued—was this treatment to inflict on persons who had not infringed the law of the country they were in? Were they to be presented obtaining supplies of food? Were they to have their persons taken from them, and sent on special missions to be allowed to be served with water, and to have the miserable allowances by the honourable gentleman (hear, hear)? They were at length allowed to go, and afterwards they were set at liberty; but that the treatment they received, did not end, in their liberation or in the death of any of them, there were no thanks to the Chinese, nor to the authorities at Canton, nor to the land or sea services of Commissioner Lin (hear, hear). That this result was attained was owing to the perseverance of the men to whose conduct and courage an illustrious place in modern place had paid a due tribute (hear, hear). The Duke of Wellington, in allusion to the proceedings of the English Commissioner at Canton (Captain Elliot), alluded in glowing terms to his character, proceeded in following the conduct which he did, and in taking upon himself the dangers and difficulties which he did, in a period of pressing emergency; and he (Sir J. Hobhouse) trusted that, in spite of the denunciations of the honourable gentleman, the results would turn out to be satisfactory, and secure to all to persons so properly.

Mr. (Sir J. Hobhouse) asked what was it if characteristic of either justice or humanity, and which all reflection to the conduct of these atrocious administrators (for to such he had himself justly been describing them) in Canton towards our countrymen (hear, hear) and he felt confident that if there were either justice, morality, or humanity in the people, or in the parliament, they would demand the government to the steps that had been taken to promote redress.

The honourable gentleman refused to raise those subjects the civilized nations of the world—would this country

then bow to them, and suffer such a people to plunder our merchants with impunity. When we should not allow any civilized power in the world to take from any of our people with impunity even the salt of life (hear, hear, hear)? He did not understand what the honourable gentleman meant by the charge in the feeling of the country. What evidence was there of any such change of feeling in the country since the month of April (hear, hear)?

But he felt bound to state that he thought that the merchants were fully justified in asking for compensation from the Chinese. According, however, to the honourable gentleman, they were entitled to nothing of the kind, and the Chinese would be justified in seizing and shutting up, and depriving of food and other 100 of our countrymen without the motive of either humanity, religion, or justice; and, indeed, in treating them in any way they pleased, because they asserted that others of their countrymen had infringed the main principles of the country (hear, hear).

Viscount Palmerston said if the honourable gentleman thought that the merchants were entitled to compensation from the revenues of this country, why not, either in the committee of which he was a member, or when the motion was laid on the table, or when they were voting the supplies, propose a vote in conformity with that opinion, in order that a compensation might be given to the parties that he thought entitled to it.

In fact, the proceedings of the Chinese authorities were totally indefensible. They were utterly repugnant to every principle of the moral conduct of nations in their intercourse with each other. This government was perfectly entitled to demand from the Chinese government redress for the outrages it had committed, and for the losses the English people had sustained.

Sir R. Peel said he did not wish to prolong this discussion.

As to compensation to merchants, he had already given his opinion that it would be best to leave the compensation to be settled by the Chinese government. He did not think that they might now gain by force for that conclusion to which the merchants were entitled; he believed that those who would submit eventually would be British subjects carrying on commerce with the Chinese empire. He had on a former occasion given it as his opinion, that the Chinese government was not justified in seizing upon an individual who was a British representative in that country.

Mr. Haue said that from the moment the Chinese seized the whole of the British subjects, placed them in prison and then their lives; the Chinese became the aggressors and our government was not in a situation to overlook their acts. The difference which he had with the noble lord and those who sat on the treasury benches was for what they had not done; he complained that whilst they had given their sanction to the acts of Captain Elliot, they had yet declared that they would hold themselves responsible for the promises he had made (hear, hear). From the sanction they had given to the acts of Captain Elliot they ought to hold themselves responsible for the goods which he had caused to be delivered up to him by the British merchants on their allegiance to the crown.

Mr. Maclean said he thought that the British merchants had a strong claim upon the British government, and had not received that proper attention which they had a right to expect at the hands of that government. By the acts of Captain Elliot two millions and a half of property had been delivered up, and although the government declared that they sanctioned Captain Elliot's proceedings, they declared that it was not their intention to honour his promises. Either the government ought to have withheld their sanction from the acts of Captain Elliot, or, having sanctioned those acts, they ought to have given remuneration to the British merchants.

Mr. Elliot observed the next charge of the noble lord, that he had withheld from the merchants of Canton a communication from the noble lord below him (Lord Palmerston) in which Captain Elliot was cautioned not to give protection to any one engaged in the opium trade. He thought it proper, as the honourable member's statement must go forth to the public, to state that the honourable member was entirely mistaken in the fact, because that very despatch was published in the papers of Canton by Captain Elliot (hear, hear). So much for two of the accusations made against his relation. The next was that Captain Elliot had allowed opium to be landed "under his own guns" alongside of the ship in which Captain Elliot was himself. Really he could not see how Captain Elliot could have prevented the opium being landed? What authority had he to interfere?

Mr. J. A. Smith was of opinion, that after the guarantees which had been given by Captain Elliot, the government could not fairly refuse to compensate the merchants for the losses which they had sustained. The line of conduct which had been pursued by the noble lord he conceived involved a total denial of

all ideas of right and wrong, and he could not account for it upon any principle which he could imagine to be defensible (hear, hear). It appeared to him that the course which had been taken involved the law of character of the British agent, for it led to no other result than this, that the government, disregarding the feelings of their own representative, sought only to promote their own advantage (hear, hear). He agreed that the policy which had induced the commencement of this war was correct, and that it was both for the interests of justice, as well as of humanity, that it should have been undertaken, and that the British government should have determined upon a larger display of its force in the east than was usual (hear, hear). He would say only a few words with regard to the memorial before he resumed his seat. The honourable member for Roxburghshire must permit him to say that the memorial had not been signed by Mr. Matheson, the oldest inhabitant of Canton, nor by any of the members of the firm with which he was connected, which was the largest and most important in the place, and so largely engaged in the trade in opium that the quantity which they gave up was no less than half of the whole amount surrendered to the Chinese government (hear, hear).

EVIDENCE OF MR. INGLIS ON THE CLAIMS OF BRITISH MERCHANTS FOR INDENIFICATION FOR OPIUM TRADE REFERRED TO THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TRADE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA FOR THE USE OF H.M.'S GOVERNMENT, TO MR. INGLIS, DELIVERED OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

151. Sir Robert Peel: You said you asked him if he was quite sure that he was born out by his instructions; did you require from him a written assurance as to his construction of his authority?—No, certainly; I never saw his instructions.

152. The question is not whether you asked him to produce his instructions, but whether you asked him to give you in writing an assurance that he thought himself warranted by his instructions in demanding the opium?—Certainly not.

153. Chairman: You stated that Captain Elliot called you into the room to read the paper, and you promised to state what took place next?—Before I read what he had called for the Secretary, Mr. Elliot said that he had begged him, as a favour to myself, not to read it till the next morning, till he had had a night's sleep. I wish him for his own sake to have a night's sleep before he committed himself to a demand upon the merchants to deliver up the opium, which he promised to do, and it was not until the next morning, and then it was not until the next morning, calling upon the merchants to give up the opium by six o'clock the same afternoon.

154. That was the case of the 26th?—Yes. I have seen it stated here in print that the merchants and Captain Elliot respected this order. That is why I have particularly mentioned the only part I had to do with it. I have stated all that I know about the thing.

155. Do you think that the merchants were manifested previously to its being done?—I have no doubt that Mr. Matheson was consulted about it, because he was so much in the confidence of the opium trade that he was.

156. Do you think it was for the purpose of consulting them for the purpose of ascertaining whether ready obedience would be given to the order?—I suppose that at the same time that Captain Elliot communicated to Mr. Braine the intention to make that demand he did so to Mr. Malleson.

157. Did he consult you, or do you suppose that he consulted others as to the propriety of the step he was about to take?—Not at all; he never consulted me upon it. I only ventured to endeavour to ascertain how far he felt himself justified in what he was doing.

158. Mr. Elliot (inter): Do you know whether he consulted Mr. Dent, who was in the house at the time?—I believe he never consulted him about it. I do not think Mr. Dent knew more about it than I did when I went there between three and four o'clock.

159. Lord Minto (J.): You said that Captain Elliot told you that he had decided on this step before he came from Macao?—Yes.

160. Sir Robert Peel: Before his arrival at Canton some merchants had delivered their opinion to Mr. Johnston?—Yes.

161. Had they done that voluntarily?—Yes.

162. Rather so long for an opportunity of delivering it?—I imagine that they had done it for the same reason as which I should have done it had my partner come into the city; as I said before, in order to throw off the responsibility of giving up opium belonging to other parties from my shoulders on those of her majesty's representative.

163. Were, therefore, Captain Elliot demanded the opium, and caught that demand with a promise of indemnity by the British government, the merchants were led to give it up?—It is not their own responsibility; my own feeling was that the Chinese would certainly have it from us in one way or another, and receiving would be obliged to give it up in one way or another. I would much rather give it up to her majesty's representative than to the Chinese.

174. To refuse the order for the delivery, not with the general concurrence of the holders of the opium?—Yes.

175. It was a solitary measure with them?—I do not know what else would be. I never heard any party there mention what he could do.

176. It was a measure that not with the general concurrence of the party holding the opium?—I think so.

177. Chairman. Had you any consultation upon the subject of giving up the opium upon the 25th?—Never.

178. Mr. E. Butler. Regarding that captain Elliot had called for the opium without any guarantee, I suppose he had said, we are all in a hurry, and the only way to relieve our loss is from the situation we are in to comply with the demand of the Chinese government, and call upon the British government to surrender the opium, and you must yield to the British government taking what course they think fit afterwards; do not you suppose that in that case the British would have been equally satisfied?—No, I think not.

179. Sir Robert B. L. You said just now that you did not know what they could do, except to let it lie; what would you have done, supposing you had not allowed of it?—We might have done it eventually, but not at that time. I think we should have done what we wished to do eventually, to let the thing off; I do not mean to say we would have made terms with the Chinese. Had we the Chinese authority in China, and the Chinese community being a good deal divided amongst themselves as to the course to pursue in commercial communities, we have finally the power of settling together anything; we have never been obliged to do it, and therefore when the Chinese authority stepped in to relieve us from responsibility of that kind, which we were not agreed as to what ought to be done, we were all very glad to take advantage of this circumstance, and to relieve ourselves from our responsibility.

180. Chairman. Was there any consultation among the merchants with reference to the course that ought to be taken on the receipt of captain Elliot's order?—None that I remember; privately the merchants talked together about the thing.

181. Sir Charles Lemon. What is the remonstrance to which the petition of the merchants refers. It is stated, that after remonstrating in vain with captain Elliot against such requisition, the British merchants then presented him a surrender of very large quantities of opium; how was that remonstrance expressed?—I recollect nothing of the kind.

182. Was there any formal remonstrance made?—I recollect nothing of the kind; I never recollect hearing of such a thing as a remonstrance.

183. Mr. E. Butler. When Captain Elliot arrived, what was the impression among the merchants at Canton as to the authority of captain Elliot; did they suppose him to be invested with an absolute authority over the merchants at Canton?—It was supposed that he would never do a thing of that kind, and so he was justified towards his own government in doing it.

184. You were under the impression that his authority was an absolute; that you were bound to yield to it under any circumstances?—I think the question was rather that; I must speak for Dent & Co. or rather for myself; my feeling was, that the Chinese would have opium out of us in some way or other. There was great difficulty in giving up opium belonging to other parties; but when the Chinese authority demanded us that we should give up the opium under indemnity, we supposed we were justified towards our employers in doing that; and that if any one party had refused to accept that guarantee, and the government had put the others, the responsibility of refusing to give it up would have fallen upon the agent in China.

185. Mr. W. Sumner. You thought at all events you were certain of losing your opium?—I thought so.

186. But that by holding it over to the Chinese government, there was a chance of saving it?—I considered that the government were pledged to indemnify us.

187. Mr. E. Butler. If we considered that captain Elliot's authority was not so absolute as to justify you in surrendering the opium without an indemnity, how could it be by the impression of the merchants at Canton that he had authority to demand it with impunity?—The merchants at Canton never considered such a thing.

188. But the act of the government was so repulsive to them that they never questioned his authority?—I questioned it in my mind, having a doubt whether he might not be acting a little precipitately; but when he seemed to be sincerely aware of the responsibility of what he was doing, I could not imagine that he would do such as he felt himself justified in doing it.

189. Were the merchants under the impression that his authority was equal to that of the Chinese government, and the existence of the Chinese and the Indian companies?—We never knew what his authority was. We have two companies at Canton, both of which have been calling upon him, the last three years, to state what his authority was.

190. As it was so important to know the extent of his authority, did the merchants never refer to the act of parliament?—I have heard them often talk about instructions, which must have been found upon the act of parliament, but which were not to be found in any public document that we had got.

191. Nearly the question of the power of captain Elliot must have been discussed by the merchants at Canton?—Two newspapers there have been continually calling upon him to explain his authority.

192. Are you aware that upon many occasions individual merchants resisted that authority?—I do not recollect any instance.

193. Do you recollect the case of Mr. Keating?—Yes, he called upon captain Elliot to publish his instructions.

194. Supposing the same circumstances had taken place under the existence of the East India company's charter, would it not have been impossible for Mr. Keating to have resisted the supercargo?—They would

have sent him away, no doubt.

195. Then from that transaction, it was perfectly notorious to all the merchants at Canton that the power of captain Elliot was not so extensive as those of the supercargo?—I do not see that, because at length captain Elliot had authority to send him away. It did not follow that he should exercise it. The next India company had power to send persons away, which they did not exercise for years.

DEFICIENCY IN THE SURRENDER.

196. Were the merchants at Canton under the impression that captain Elliot had authority to exercise that power upon any British subject who resisted his instructions?—I do not see that, because at length captain Elliot had authority to send him away. It did not follow that he should exercise it. The next India company had power to send persons away, which they did not exercise for years.

197. Chairman. Will you state what occurred with respect to giving up the opium?—I remember nothing particular till the question is occurred in the short delivery of opium. Captain Elliot had pledged himself to make good every chest. There was a general belief that the commission did not doubt whether captain Elliot was carrying to deliver up 20,000 chests. That was the general belief of the Chinese; and in some part of the transaction it was supposed that he had rather intended captain Elliot with the absence of the delivery. Captain Elliot became exceedingly uncomfortable upon this; and I have heard him say very frequently to the merchants at this house, "for Heaven's sake gentlemen, enable me to keep my pledge with this man, and to fulfill the whole agreement." And it was on this account that at last when it was generally become apparent that the opium could not be found, that some of the parties who were to give up the opium could not give it up, that captain Elliot called together a number of merchants by circular, and said, to ask them to do this, which was to enable him to keep his word as to the commission, to enable him to get out of Canton, because we had been five or six weeks in Canton, and we could not get out till the whole was forthcoming. Upon this occasion a number of people assembled at his house the next day, for the purpose of discussing the means of doing it, and we found that it had been settled between him and some of our partners, Mr. Baine, and one or two other gentlemen, who had arranged the thing with him to make up the deficiency of opium as the terms with captain Elliot has mentioned in his correspondence.

198. The deficient supply was made up by the house of Dent & Co. out of the opium that arrived subsequently to the agreement to surrender?—Yes.

199. What were the terms upon which you did it?—It was given up to captain Elliot upon the understanding that he was either to pay for it in money, or return the same opium, chest by chest, at the end of a month. He has put a third agreement into his letter, about our taking it as part of the original surrender; but it was never intended in any possible way to identify the opium which we gave to him to make up the deficiency with the original surrender; and we could not do it, for this reason, that the opium did not belong to us; and though we might have been justified in the first instance in giving up the opium upon captain Elliot's peremptory demand on the part of the queen, we could not possibly have been justified in giving up other opium afterwards on the same demand, when we were not under the same necessity.

200. Chairman. Did captain Elliot persevere in giving up the quantity from a wish that his conduct should be unsuspected by the commission?—Certainly.

201. What was the date of making good the deficiency; do you recollect when the opium arrived out of which the deficiency was supplied?—I do not recollect, but it was prior to the 14th of May, the date of Dent & Co.'s agreement as to the payment for the opium.

202. What agreement did captain Elliot make with you with regard to the payment for the opium?—The original understanding was, that it was either to be paid for in money, or replaced chest for chest. But captain Elliot mentioned at the time that the money must be treasury bills, inasmuch as he had no way of getting money but by treasury bills. Dent and company never intended to take payment for this opium out of the original indemnity money, nor in any way whatever to identify the two transactions, inasmuch as they could not have done it, because the circumstances was so entirely different. And the letter in the official correspondence of Messrs. Russell & Co. and another Parry party, in which they engaged to captain Elliot to replace the amount out of the indemnity money, was never known to Dent and company at all; in fact, it was written after I left China, and we were no parties whatever to that. We merely required that at the end of a month we should either have the opium back again, then the chest, or be paid for the opium. It was absolutely necessary to fix the time, because it was other people's opium.

203. Then from that transaction, it was perfectly notorious to all the merchants at Canton that the power of captain Elliot was not so extensive as those of the supercargo?—I do not see that, because at length captain Elliot had authority to send him away. It did not follow that he should exercise it. The next India company had power to send persons away, which they did not exercise for years.

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209. Were you paid for that opium?—We were paid by treasury bills; but the treasury bills, upon the face of them, apparently identify the transaction with the original surrender of the opium. The bills were drawn after I left Canton.

MR. ALEXANDER MATHER'S EVIDENCE.

210. Sir G. Grey. Then, in point of fact, the valid members of your firm at Canton, did not consider themselves justified in making an exception of the opium sent away, inasmuch as they knew that it was not sold within their control?—Yes, in acting with the British government.

211. Chairman. In the first place, it was a studied evasion, in order to avoid any compulsory attempt of the Chinese to get the opium out, and in the other case you felt bound to set with perfect good faith, and as you could deliver it up, you felt bound to deliver it?—Yes.

212. Chairman. The news of the conduct of the British as announced in refusing to pay these certificates, had not reached Bombay when you quit it?—Before I quitted Bombay, the news had reached that application had been made to the treasury, but that no answer had been given.

213. That a doubt was expressed as to the payment?—That doubts were expressed in letters from this country, whether the British government would pay or would not pay.

214. Did that produce much alarm and consternation?—Yes, it did; the natives, however, were very sanguine of the payment; they said that they had never known a case in which the British government or the East India company had discovered the acts of their servants; that they always placed the most implicit reliance upon the word of the government servants, or the company's servants, and that they could not believe that such a thing was possible as the government disavowing the acts of their servants.

215. Mr. Herbert. Who held that language?—The principal natives of Bombay.

216. Mr. E. Butler. Do you know whether Mr. Mather was consulted by captain Elliot at that time?—No, he was not consulted by him.

217. Certainly not?—Certainly not.

218. Supposing it should have been stated by any witnesses before this committee that he was consulted, you are convinced that that is a mistake?—He received communications from captain Elliot; but I am not aware that captain Elliot asked advice from any party.

219. You had letters subsequently from Mr. Mather?—Yes; I am quite positive he was not consulted by captain Elliot.

220. Mr. Clay. You considered captain Elliot as good a customer as any other; but should you have supposed it possible, except under the circumstances of difficulty in which captain Elliot was placed, that he had power to direct the surrender to himself (why are the words "for the use of H. M. S. government," left out by the hon. questioner?—E.L.C.R.) of the opium under your control?—He was represented to us as sent out to China expressly to manage the foreign trade; and we felt bound to attend to his orders in matters relating to trade.

221. Will you state on what ground you could have supposed that from the office he held, he could have any power or authority to request (he enjoined and required) from you the surrender of the opium, to be paid for by the British government, except under circumstances as extraordinary as those in which he was placed?—He had driven the opium trade from Whampoa.

222. Mr. Clay. Do you consider, except under the circumstances of extreme danger and difficulty in which you were aware that he was placed, that simply by his mere authority he could have asked for or what you would have been justified in resigning the opium under your control?—Not without a guarantee for the payment of it. If captain Elliot had been at perfect liberty, and if he had said to me, "I want all the opium which you have under your control, and if you will give it up, I will give it to you," I would have given it up to him. He might have had some necessity for it which I was not aware of, and if he guaranteed to me that the British government would pay me for it, that was enough.

223. And upon that you would have exercised no discretion?—No.

224. If six months before the time the requisition was made he had required you to surrender your opium, would you have done so?—Under the guarantee which he gave us at Canton I would.

225. Then, without any circumstances of difficulty or danger, you would equally have obeyed the requisition?—I should consider that we were bound to obey it.

226. Would it never have occurred to you to doubt whether any consular agent had any such authority?—We did not look upon him exactly like a consular agent; he always represented to us that he had powers and

instructions which he was not at liberty to communicate to us.

2336. Do you think that the supercargoes of the east India company would have had such an authority?—We would have delivered up opium to the supercargoes if they had demanded it, and given us a guarantee to pay for it.

2337. Are you acquainted with the nature of the powers which the supercargoes possessed, and are you not aware that they had no such power?—If they were acting for the east India company, the east India company would have held us harmless; they were responsible for the acts of their servants.

2338. Were you not aware that the power they possessed was that of sending ships or individuals away from China, and that was the limit of their power?—They had the power of confiscation. Under the company, we were in China by sufferance merely.

2339. Do you mean to say, that apart from all circumstances of difficulty or danger, you would have exercised no judgment upon the power of captain Elliot to demand from you the surrender of the opium under your control?—On his giving a sufficient document for it, upon which I could afterwards claim from the government; I would not have surrendered it without a guarantee for payment.

2340. Sir George Stanton. You considered, from your knowledge of captain Elliot, that he would not have assumed a power which he did not possess?—Certainly not.

2341. Sir George Grey. The circumstances of difficulty and danger in which he appeared to be placed made no alteration in your mind as to the validity of the guarantee?—None in the world.

2342. Mr Herbert. The circumstances in which the British community were placed made the necessity of giving up the opium still stronger?—Yes.

2343. Sir George Grey. That necessity arose from an apprehension of what the Chinese would do to compel its surrender, if it were not surrendered in the manner demanded by captain Elliot?—There is no saying what they might have done. I was not much afraid of violence being used.

2344. Why did the circumstances of difficulty and danger, in which it appeared that captain Elliot and the foreign community were placed, render the necessity for the surrender of the opium in your opinion greater?—I would have given up the opium under any circumstances, on receiving a guarantee for the payment of it; but of course the circumstance of captain Elliot and the other parties being in an unpleasant situation might have some influence, but not any material influence, on my determination.

2345. Sir George Grey. Do you still retain your opinion, or have subsequent events led you to modify it, that their lives were in no danger?—I do not think the Chinese would have taken the life of any man; if they had taken the life of any, I think it would have been captain Elliot's.

2347. Mr. E. Buller. Do you think they could have effectually resisted the demand of the Chinese to surrender the opium?—The opium would have been sent away, and what could the Chinese do?

2349. Sir George Stanton. You think that better terms might have been made?—I think that we might have been obliged to surrender 2,000 or 3,000 chests, but not 20,000.

To the Editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Sir.—Among the many topics of interest connected with the situation and prospects of the British community in China, there is one to which I have for a long time seen no allusion made; but of which it ill becomes us to lose sight, and which must press itself, or be pressed, on the attention of admiral Elliot immediately on his arrival: I mean that of the brutal seizure, and the shameful detention of our unfortunate countryman, Mr. Stanton. What the fictions declaimers of the house of commons, or the zealots of Exeter hall may think of such an outrage I know not. There is a large class by whom all questions are viewed through a party medium; and another, perhaps more numerous, more contemptible, if not so hateful, the growth of very modern times, who have so bedimmed

and bepointed all the old-fashioned English virtues, that one can scarcely recognize them again after they have passed under the hands of these moral exquisites, the so-called liberal liberals. To these men, who only argue where they ought to act,—no invariably reason when they should feel, whose bosoms are too full of the noble virtue of philanthropy to have room for the vulgar prejudice of patriotism, whose sympathies extend to all except their countrymen, to such men, the kidnapping of a minister of the gospel, because it has been performed by peculiar favorites, pets of their own, may seem a highly, laudable act; or at most be looked at as merely "pretty Fanny's way;" or like the well-poisoning, rancorous atrocities of the past year, as the harmless ploys of a people, whose manners, forsooth, differ from our own. Thank God, sir, they do, and very materially.

In such light we have seen similar events regarded; but surely this hardhearted indifference will not commence in China! The blow might have fallen upon any one of us; let every one remember he might have been the man, and then ask himself what he would have expected from his countrymen. Mr. Stanton has now been more than 3 months in captivity, & of his fate we know nothing. It is true that, considering the character of the Chinese people, who are rather callous to humanity than positively cruel, and are seldom sanguinary unless something may be got by being so: from this consideration, we may hope that Mr. Stanton's life is safe; that he is not suffering under the horrors of a Chinese prison, nor exposed to the brutalities which, inflicted last year on the unfortunate mate of the *Bithaine*, reduced him to a state of hopeless lunacy; but are we to be satisfied with baseless hopes, and idle expectations; and with a countryman's life, and reason, and liberty at stake, quietly to repose upon the calculation of the chances? Surely, surely not.

I cannot suppose but that admiral Elliot's first act on his arrival here will be to demand the instant release of Mr. Stanton; not captured in the enemy's territory or when engaged in acts of hostility, but when harmlessly residing in a neutral settlement; in a place where he ought to have been as safe as at Manila. It may be said that it is the Macao authorities who ought to bestir themselves: we cannot doubt that their feelings would induce them to do so, but we know the peculiarity of their position; and it surely does not become Great Britain, with a fleet of 20 sail on these shores, to ask another nation to protect her subjects. The admiral's first act must be to demand the instant release of Mr. Stanton; not as the prisoners were demanded at Ning-po, but with the determination to enforce compliance. Let the bully afraid to fight make demonstrations; such is not the British character, though of late the imbecility of our rulers has too often given color to the charge. There can be little doubt, however, of the success of such an application, properly made; but should it fail, it will afford a pretty safe test of the sincerity of recent pacific assurances; and we may hope at length to see—this troublesome coil of diplomacy shaken off,—British officers smiling under their proper colours. Whatever be the issue, the liberty, perhaps life, of our countryman must not be sacrificed to a scruple of empty form, an idle punctilio, to which the Portuguese government must be indifferent, and which to be Chinese must be wholly unintelligible. The duty of the British admiral is clear—to insist on the release of Mr. Stanton: that of the British community equally clear—to be assured that he does so.

Macao, 14th November, 1840. ALBION.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT DEFENDED.

At a time when captain Elliot's conduct meets with but few supporters, we insert the following communication with pleasure. While we cannot approve of all that captain Elliot has done or omitted to do, we willingly admit that he was surrounded by difficulties; and are sorry to find that he is subjected to the petty annoyances which our correspondent describes.

To the editor of the London Journal of Commerce.

Sir,—In your paper of Saturday last, the 27th June, I observe it was noted that the letters brought from China by the *Earl of Grant*, state that the British residents there were generally dissatisfied with the conduct of Mr. superintendant Elliot. Of this I was previously well aware, and it has been to me a matter of deep regret, that captain Elliot should not have received that support from his own countrymen in that quarter to which he is justly entitled. On the contrary, every one finds fault with him; some for one thing, some for another, and many, one would really think, for no reason whatever; for, on arguing with these parties in defence of captain Elliot's conduct, they will entirely coincide with you in your views of it, and then come to the following sure conclusion, "Why, that certainly seems all very fair, but still I do not think he has acted as he should have done!"

I have lately returned from China, and the manner in which I have heard some of these worthies speak of captain Elliot, as a public man, is most unhandsome and even disgraceful, and such as I scarcely could have believed, had I not actually been present at the time. The general feeling of the British residents there, is that captain Elliot has acted all along without prudence and judgment, and in many instances has shown himself quite unfit for the responsible situation which he holds, and, in particular, has not acted so as best to promote their own immediate interests.

They run him down at all points, and scarcely give him credit for a single act he has done. I am proud, however, to say, that he has some supporters in that quarter (though, perhaps, but few) who are of a different mode of thinking, and go hand-in-hand with him in all his measures. And I am likewise happy to find that he has many warm supporters here at home, which is no more than he justly deserves.

I should like to see some of the wise heads out there, who talk so largely, placed in his situation. What a pretty mess they would make of it! The real fact of the matter is, that captain Elliot has too much to do. Everything is thrown on his shoulders. He has no one to assist him, and but few who support him. It is quite impossible for one man, however highly endowed with mental and (what is like-wise of great consequence there) physical abilities, properly to fulfil all the arduous duties of captain Elliot's situation without some assistance, especially in the existing state of matters with China.

I had repeatedly occasion to see captain Elliot of late, and I assure you, was quite distressed to find him so much annoyed from morning till night with many things with which he had, in a measure, nothing to do. As one instance among many that I could mention, I may state a circumstance which occurred at the time of my first visit to him. The chief mate of a ship then lying in Tongkoo bay came on board captain Elliot's cutter, wishing to see him. He said he had a great many grievances to complain of, as he had been a very ill-used man; his captain had behaved very badly to him for some time past, and had not treated him at all as a gentleman; he had not even spoken to him for the last fortnight, for what reason he (the chief mate) could not understand, as he had not given his captain any cause for such treatment, as far as he himself, or any of his shipmates were aware of; and he had come to captain Elliot to request his interference, in order to get matters amicably arranged between them. Another individual called soon after with a similar ridiculous complaint, when captain Elliot remarked to two or three of us who were on board at the time, "Now, gentlemen, did you ever see the like of that? If I am, precisely harassed from morning till night with such complaints as these. They all fly to me as being the only party here to whom they can apply for redress. They say you are the representative of her majesty's government; we have no one else to apply to; it is your duty to settle all these matters." Now, considering the various arduous duties of captain Elliot's situation, our friends in China ought surely to give him some

* There has always been a deputy superintendant, a chaplain (until Wongelung kidnapped Mr. Stanton), a secretary, two, then three, now four interpreters, and clerks; and at the time the writer alludes to, H. M. S. *Vulgar* and *Hyacinth*.

to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 17th, NOVEMBER, 1840.

credit for the manner, in which he has acted for the honour and best interests of Great Britain in her present position, which China, and not to find preparent fault with him because he has not exactly done as they think best. The Chinese are a strange set of people to deal with, and it requires a person of considerable talent, good judgment, and knowledge of their peculiar character to treat with them. All of these, in my humble opinion, captain Elliot, by his conduct throughout, has shown he is possessed of in no slight degree, & for which, to say the least of it, it is most unhandsome and unjust for the British residents in China generally, to give him so little credit and support. I remain, your's &c.,

JUSTITIA.

Journal of Commerce, July 4.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.
NOVEMBER 17th, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Farland | 4th July | Singapore | 15th Oct. |
| H. States | 8th June | Java | 22nd Sept. |
| Calcutta | 3rd Sept. | Manila | |
| Bombay | 13th Sept. | Austral-Asia | 16th May |
| Chusan | | | 9th Nov. |

ARRIVED FROM

- Nov. 11. Omega, Denham, Chusan.
12. H. M. Store Ship Junitor, —Fulton, esq. capt. (Plymouth, June 17, Singapore and Manila.
13. Falcon, Vincent, Chusan, Nov. 9.
15. EllenProble, (U.S.) Crocker, N. York & Manila.
Manly, Phillips, Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Omega, Andrew Jardine esq. Per Falcon, Lieut. and paymaster Strong, H. M.'s Camerons, A. Fletcher, esq.

SAILED FOR

- Nov. 7. H.M.S. Volage, G. Elliot, esq. capt., Manila.
11. Corsair, Fraser, Singapore & Bombay.
14. Genotova, (P.A.) Silva, Singapore & Timor.
16. Marques de Hastings, (C.) Olveira, Sing. Bhy.
18. Conington, (C.) Danenberg, Sing. & Goa.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Singapore & Bombay, Mary Gordon, Thompson, on the 19th instant—in the evening.

VESSELS LOADING.

For London—Louis Boille.
For Calcutta—Tornista, Cowasjee Family.
For Bombay—Cassio, Cowasjee Hindostan.

VESSELS AT WHIAMPOA.

America—Kosinski, Panama.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

- From London.—Alexander Baring, St. George, imports, P. Stojice, Bomanjee, Palmers, Prince George, and Robert Junior, with bread and provisions.
From Liverpool.—Cheeth, Chabar.
From do. via Singapore.—Clifford, Bella Marina.
From do. via Manila.—Lowell.
From Calcutta.—Water Witch, Governor Doherty, Arbor.
From Bombay.—Earl of Clare, Westmoreland, Sealby Castle, Good Success, Furdoojee Limjee, King Sutton, Julius Caesar, Lema.
From Madras.—Francis Smith, Reliance, Castle Huntly, Linton.
From Singapore.—
H. M. S. Expected.—Wanderer 13. Orates, 16. Herald, 26.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

- Metville 74 Rear Admiral Calliote 23 capt. Herbert.
the hon. George Elliot, Allicott 28 capt. Koyne.
R. S. Dundas, Conway 28, C. D. Belhouse.
Wellesley 74 Commodore Lema 18 capt. J. P. Blake.
Sir J. J. G. Boner, Nizam 20 captain Barlow.
Capt. T. Maitland [see] Hyacinth 18 capt. Warren.
Blackburn 74 Sir L. P. S. [see] Alvarado 10 capt. Mason.
David 44 capt. H. Smith, Pylad 18 captain Anson.
Kluke 44, V. Bouché, R. [see] Mervet 18 capt. H. Eyres.
Samarang 28 capt. J. Scott, Columbiad 16, T. J. Clarke.
Bathelme (Tromp Ship) captain Berlon.
Jupiter (Store Ship) captain Falcin.
H. C.'s armed steamers, a
Queen, captain Warden, Atlanta captain Rogers.
Madagascar captain Dicey, Enterprise, captain Wey.

The Falcon brought on Saturday last the important but melancholy official intelligence that a truce has been made between the imperial high commissioner and the British commander in chief; for the terms of this truce we beg to refer our readers to the first page.

Negotiation is again the word! We are to negotiate for redress for outrages committed and for losses sustained!—But first let us examine the words of the general memorandum.

The second paragraph—in which the

terms are only vaguely alluded to, not defined—is very obscure: for 'mutual intercourse' may mean the intercourse of natives with each other, abroad or at home, by land or sea,—and this is the obvious, and we suppose, the intended meaning—or with any one or with all foreign nations.

The third paragraph defines the English boundary, but not a word is said about the Chinese boundary.

In the fourth paragraph only the persons connected with the expedition are called upon not to trespass beyond these boundaries; when,—considering the vast objects in view and the power of a minister-plenipotentiary, which surely if ever should be exercised on this occasion,—it is reasonable to suppose strict orders, under fear of penalties for disobedience, should have been issued to the same effect to all British subjects in China.

In the fifth paragraph the British commander-in-chief openly confesses that the expedition under his command is dependent on and obliged to a most crafty enemy for comforts and conveniences;—that is, for fresh provisions for the troops and crews, and quiet for the sick and dying!

From this memorandum we learn that Keshen, the imperial high commissioner, was in Ningpo or Chusan—for neither the place where nor the date when the truce was agreed on are mentioned, and these two faults of omission are important—in the early part of this month; we have been told that officers have gone from Canton to meet h. e., and that he may be expected to arrive in the provincial capital in a week or ten days, about which time, from all accounts, the flag of a rear admiral of the British navy will wave in those seas.

It is our duty to the public to draw their attention generally to this memorandum, and particularly to the first and concluding paragraphs.

In the first instance, we learned from an imperial edict that a truce had been agreed on at the mouth of the Peiho; this circumstance was known to the Canton authorities on the 4th, and to the foreign community on the 13th of October, by our translation of the imperial edict; and h. e. the commander in chief could have communicated officially the same information to the British community by H. M. brig *Cruiser*, which vessel arrived in Macao roads at 9 p. m. October 6,—for who would delay and why should be delayed the glad tidings of the proclamation of peace—although but temporary?

There has been a kind of peddling, smuggling dealing for opium and yards in or about *Tinghae*, amounting probably to about five or ten dollars a day—so, English merchants! leave off your proud designation of those rooms where you keep your ponderous ledgers—call them no longer *offices*, but adopt the good old term of *countinghouses*—and provide them with bills to contain the cash of your Chinese customers; and write immediately to your home and Indian constituents informing them of the altered nature of the British trade with China, which is opening under the auspices of a nearer, friendlier intercourse with the Chinese; but deceive them not: tell them that nothing in human affairs is more sure, except death, than that before redress for outrages committed or losses sustained can be had, a nearer hostile intercourse must first be opened and concluded.

We, with all the regard due to his high rank and station, and to his personal character, beg most respectfully but firmly to predict to h. e. the commander in chief that his negotiations for the honour and interests of his country,—for 'reparation for the insults and injuries offered to H. M.'s superintendent, and H. M.'s subjects, by the Chinese government, for obtaining for the merchants trading with China an indemnification for the loss of their property, and a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China shall be protected from insult or injury, and that

their commerce be maintained on a proper footing,"—CANNOT AND WILL NOT SUCCEED; and when they fail,—as fail most certainly they will,—how will it be possible to justify the terms of the memorandum?

The only possible conclusion that can reconcile us to any comprehension of the whole proceedings of h. e. is that he is under a delusion as to the rights of his countrymen in China, and of the determined and astute policy of the government of China to deny and withhold these rights; their claims is another question; and from the declaration of H. M. government it is evident h. e. and the expedition have been sent to demand redress and indemnification for these claims and to enforce the demand: claims for reparation for injuries, for indemnification for spoliated property, for security of persons and property, for protection from insult and injury, and lastly—when all the rest have been obtained,—the restoration and maintenance of foreign commerce on a secure and honourable basis.

We would further respectfully recommend to h. e.'s solemn attention *Albion's* letter in a preceding column. We think with *Albion*, that the instant and unconditional release of Mr. Stanton should be a *sine qua non* with the commander in chief; to which he must be urged by every motive of regard for national honour, self-respect and professional character: there is another motive which has escaped *Albion*: it is the attention due from an old ally to the people and government of Macao: their neutrality has been openly and shamefully violated by the orders of the governor of Canton, and it is the duty of the British commander in chief to protect the rights of an old friend, particularly in the present instance—as the act of the Chinese government rendered nugatory, in the person of Mr. Stanton, the hospitality they, the people and government of Macao, have so willingly and kindly extended to British subjects for nearly two years.

The eyes of the whole world are fixed on the proceedings of the British commander in chief; and h. e. will doubtless be mindful that the honour and vital interests of his country hang on his shoulders. No partial, patched-up, temporary settlement of the questions at issue will satisfy the people of England, as such miserable proceedings will most surely entail on them the infliction of further wrongs, insults, and robbery, by the Chinese government, and the expenditure of more British blood and treasure for,—and in that case it must be to exact, redress.

We would further respectfully suggest to h. e. to ask himself these questions:—why should China, under her pretences of universal supremacy, voluntarily give way on any question? Why should China, give way on a question in which she thinks she is in the right? Why should China submit, without being forced, to foreign dictation on any, the least important, question?

Why should China voluntarily abandon her claims of universal dominion, and allow the claim of other nations to an equality with her? and above all, why should China, for any communication or demonstration that has been made by the expedition, submit to terms of any description? Will the government of a country containing nearly four hundred millions of human beings allow that it has been, in the least degree, easily impressed by the mere appearance of four thousand foreign troops off its coasts? We could greatly multiply these questions; but we have suggested enough, and unless the admiral can answer them satisfactorily to himself, h. e. may conclude the success which will attend his negotiations with the imperial high commissioner.

The farther intelligence from Chusan is,—the continued ill-health and mortality of the troops,—of whom fifteen died on the 6th instant.

In the Register of November 3, our readers will remember there is a statistical table of British troops in the island of Chusan, and they will observe that the troops from Madras, both English and Native, have suffered the least. For this result credit is due to colonel Montgomery, who insisted on the troops being provided with proper stores & clothing before they embarked at Madras. The great morality in the corps of Bengal volunteers is, in some degree, to be attributed to their prejudices of caste; for these far-descended Rajahpoots will not eat any food except cooked by their own servants; and in consequence they have lost some of their number almost daily: the *Madrassee*, who are not so scrupulous, have, consequently, fared much better; but the tale of *Chusan*—of the British expedition to China, in 1840, is most sorrowful and humiliating in all its details. The commissariat must have been most wretchedly managed; why did not either the home or the Bengal governments—or rather both—make arrangements with the Spanish government to obtain supplies from *Ylocos* in *Luconia*?

The three line of battle ships, *Melville*, *Wellsey*, & *Blenheim* return to the waters of the province of Canton; the *Blonde*, *Aligator*, and some smaller vessels remain at *Chusan*, under the command of capt. Bourchier.

H. M. S. *Nimrod*, capt. Barlow and the transport *Hooghly*, had arrived from the island called *Quelpart*, with 33 bullocks. The natives did not like to part with their cattle on any terms, and attacked the ships—with what weapons we have yet to learn—the fire of the ships was consequently opened on the natives, of whom several were killed and wounded. The *Hooghly* was much damaged in her spars from bad weather.

After the 6th of November, the date of the general memorandum, a party of the Bengal volunteers went into the country to buy fowls; a quarrel occurred with the Chinese, one of whom snatched a soldier's bayonet out of his hand and stabbed the native officer; the troops then fired on the Chinese and killed seven;—the native officer is not expected to live. Thus life is constantly lost, not in action but in squabbles which could not have happened had there been any energetic management, and in hospitals, which would never have had a patient had there been the least, the commonest care taken of the troops.

Chosen, 9th November, 1840.

"We have just returned from a trip over the island; we were on foot the first day from half past 6 in the morning till 5 p. m. The people were all perfectly civil and quiet, although there were only three of us. We remained at *Sincong* all the next day to have some shooting, but got nothing.

We returned the third day by a circuitous route which took us the whole day till dark, passing through several villages. The country is most beautiful, being a succession of hills and valleys, with a pebbly brook generally running through, richly cultivated and well wooded. Rice, buck wheat, cotton, and clover were the principal productions of the low grounds while higher up on the sides of the hills the sweet potatoes were growing in great abundance, with very often rows of the tea plant in the same ground between each row of potatoes. Of the trees, the fir and tallow were most plentiful, while here and there a clump of yew trees is seen growing round the tomb of some great man. We crossed five or six passes on the road, but met with no particular incident, and I do not believe there is a single Chinese soldier on the island."

The following document may be in part trusted although the Chinese copyist performed his task in evident haste. It is most strange that there is no mention of the murderous attack on the *Black Joke*.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Earl Minto, first lord of the admiralty of England respectfully reports at the foot of the throne of the emperor (great supreme ruler) of the great and pure kingdom.

"I, Minto, have received my sovereign's commands (literally, the commands of the ruler—

wang—*regulus*—of my poor or worthless country) to unite with the military commander in chief *Pooknee* (1) to order troops to be embarked on board H. M.'s ships of war, and to proceed to your honourable country, for these reasons.

In the past year the English superintendent of trade and the English merchants trading in your honourable country were subjected to unreasonable insults and disgraces by the imperial commissioner, *Lin*, and *Tung*, the governor of Canton, the few being insulted and oppressed by the many. Moreover, when the merchants of our worthless nation arrived in Canton, they have, when innocent, in many instances been insulted and oppressed by the superior officers of the said province. On these accounts I have received orders to send and state these grievances to your imperial majesty.

But I consider that it is absolutely necessary to choose harbours and encampments for the safety of the ships and troops: this is a matter of the very highest importance. On mature consideration, as the superior officers of all the provinces have already closed the passages, and trade is not permitted, I find it will be impossible to offer up any words, as they will refuse to receive any statement, to be reported; and certainly, if we thus mutually withstand each other, we must be engaged in hostilities. On these accounts it was necessary to order the fleet to go afloat to *Tinghae*, in order to obtain places of safety for the ships and troops.

Last year the high commissioner, *Lin*, had not been many days in Canton, when one of the first things he did was to surround all the foreigners by a land and water guard and confine them to their factories; he then stopped the trade and all egress and ingress, cut off the supplies of provisions and extorted the delivery of the smoking earth that was on board the ships anchored in the offing, and he limited the number of days in which the surrender should be completed, failing which he wanted to cut (off heads) and to kill (life); but if within the limited time the surrender was completed he would then permit trading.

I humbly think that the new laws of your honourable country with reference to the buying and selling of the smoking earth, that, as it is already forbidden and cut off, no man will dare to sell it, and also foreigners will not bring it again; or should any foolish persons bring it still no man will dare to buy it; then in bringing it, where will be the advantage?

Further, the opium that was surrendered last year was outside, and had not been brought into China, and the foreign merchants were wholly unable to introduce it through any of the inlets; and they, being utterly helpless, the two superior officers, *Lin* and *Tung*, in extorting from the English merchants (their opium), if they did not slaughter, strived to starve them to death; and although (the English) did not fear (to die), yet hunger & thirst are difficult to bear until death by starvation ensues. They could only suppress their feelings and restrain their anger at the manner in which it (the opium) had been extorted. Afterwards, again talking and consulting, how could it be calculated that after the opium had been extorted, suddenly a bond should be demanded, exacting "that if hereafter on examination smuggled opium should be detected on board any ship, the entire cargo shall be confiscated and the supercargo executed," such are the words. That prohibited goods should be confiscated and the supercargo and ship not be allowed to trade but driven out:—these regulations have been in force among the foreigners of all nations from ancient times until now; but as to the clause of capital punishment, from ancient times until now the punishment of death has never been inflicted upon foreigners.

Further, if among many ships and a multitude of men, one in a thousand, by chance one or two sailors are degenerate and selfishly smuggle (opium), whether in a great or small quantity, the whole of the cargo is to be confiscated and the parties also to be cruelly put to death. It was upon these accounts that the chief superintendent, *Elliot*, in conjunction with all the foreign merchants unitedly refused to give the bond in toto.

Lin and *Tung*, because the many (foreigners) would not submit, and because they did not obtain the duly prepared bond, immediately closed the passages and stopped the trade. I humbly consider that the English nation have received and been grateful for a commercial intercourse for a hundred and several tens of years, and to the benevolence of your country. I will here not be credited. Now reckoning up what the honest merchants of your honourable country owe already, the sum exceeds some millions; now in one day to close the passages and prevent all trade, is further doing incalculable injuries to the goods laden on board ships bound to Canton; the English merchants are by these measures losing their capital; & I what can be said (in defence) of this?

Further, after the passages were closed, *Lin* and *Tung* blamed *Elliot* on account of the bond; and afterwards, when merchant vessels arrived and were willing to submit to be searched to see whether or not they were smuggling opium, when they were to enter the port and not be driven away and forbidden to trade (the chief superintendent being without resource or remedy); *Lin* and *Tung* departed from their former words, changed their minds, broke their engagements, and pertinaciously adhered to the demand for the voluntary bond which contained the clause of capital punishment. Afterwards, when *Elliot* and others again politely begged to state circumstances—being without resource—*Lin* and *Tung* decidedly refused to receive their statements.

After the passages were closed in the past year, an English frigate arrived in the waters of Canton, and her captain requested a discussion on the circumstances of closing the passages, in order that they might be re-opened; but *Lin* and *Tung* not only refused to receive his representation but they ordered the salute to be fired on his forces and fight (the English ship); and therefore they (the latter) were obliged to return the fire in self-defence!

In the past year, when *Lin* and *Tung* prohibited trading, they began by disallowing the sale of provisions. Afterwards there was a Spanish ship anchored in the same spot—the *Typa*—as some English ships, and she was just on the point of sailing. It happened that some of her men went to visit on board an English ship, and they took a small quantity of eatables with them. *Lin* and *Tung* forthwith gave written orders that the Spanish were not to supply the English vessels with provisions, nor have any intercourse with them, and finally by the murderous plan of ordering their emissaries to burn the Spanish vessel in the middle of the night, when three men were killed: to be pitted is the cruel calamity of that hapless vessel, destroyed by fire, without crime! and indignant are the unappreciated spirits of the murdered!

Taking into consideration that of the nations of Europe some are great kingdoms and some small states; yet all are governed by their own laws independent of each other.

Now the Spanish and English nations are near neighbours (literally, their smoke ascends under the same canopy) and although not blood relations are fast friends. Now, when dwelling as guests—or travellers—in a foreign state, to pay friendly visits from ship to ship, or mutually present provisions, is a common custom of human nature consonant to the feelings of mankind.

Further, Europe is separated from Asia more than nine myriads of Chinese li; not only are they entirely independent of each other—but also European ships easily reach China, while the ships of China are utterly unable to reach Europe.

Now, the two superior officers, *Lin* and *Tung*, are officers of China, stationed in Canton, and they can only rule the affairs of that province; how can their rule reach the natives or nations of Europe?

Now, England's sovereign, paying and regarding the Spanish ship and guiltless men who suffered such a cruel calamity, has ordered me to require the payment of her value in money. But I have not investigated—nor am ignorant of—the reports which *Lin* and *Tung* have made (on all subjects) to your majesty.

8th moon, — day.

We recommend the conversation in the house of commons and the evidence of Mr. Inglis and Mr. Alexander Matheson to the attention of our local readers; all remarks on those subjects, as well as on *Lin*'s defence, published in our last number, and the letters of lord Minto and *Justitia*, we must defer until next week. It appears to us singular that lord Minto should have addressed the great emperor direct, and the circumstance brings to remembrance *Lin*'s superintending letters to the queen of England. But we cannot answer for the strict authenticity of this singular document which we have translated; we have seen three copies, and there is not any material difference between them.

H. M. S. *Larne* the other day chased a Chinese war-junk, and when the *Larne*'s crew boarded her the Chinese all—officers and men—jumped aboard, leaving their breakfast and official caps, boxes, and portfolios containing public papers behind. One of these papers is said to be an edict from the emperor rating the officers, *Lin* and others, in violent terms—asking, *Lin* why he took the opium when he had not the money to pay for it.—and asserting that the whole corps of public officers are, of no other, use than to eat rice and squeeze the people.

CANTON REGISTER.

THE

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1840.

NO. 47.

FOR FREIGHT
TO SINGAPORE AND CALUTTA.
THE Fast Clipper JANE, Captain
GROSVENOR, to sail in December,
soon after the FALCON. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE British Brig WILLIAM, Captain
SCOTT, has good part of her cargo
engaged and will have immediate despatch
For freight apply to
10th November, 1840. A. A. DE NELLO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALUTTA.
THE Ship FALON, Capt. VINCENT,
will be despatched on the 20th instant
For freight apply to
HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE
Macao, 10th November, 1840.

FREIGHT TO FRANCE.
About one hundred Tons are engaged
in a French Vessel bound to Havre
Gravel, to sail by the 10th November.
For particulars apply to
Macao, 23rd October, 1840. DENT & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE new ship HINDOSTAN, Captain
John Campbell, will be despatched for
the above ports about 15th November. For
passage apply to
GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, October, 22nd 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE Ship CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
of 600 Tons Captain CAMPBELL,
to sail in November; for freight or passage
apply to
D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 14th October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.
THE FERNATE, Captain CLEVELY,
will meet with quick despatch. For
freight apply to
MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.
The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the
above description in complete Sets on very moderate
terms.
M. JARRULETA.
Macao, 11th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.
An invoice of superior Bass Beer in
bottles, Gin, Brand, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, sp. of
Turpentine, a few Iron Guns of size, Rifles, small
Chains and Anchors, and one Chain Cable of 1 1/2 inch,
100 Fathoms. Apply to
A. A. DE NELLO.
Macao, 10th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.
At the sale of the undersigned, the following
articles are offered: viz. a quantity of
Bass Beer in wood,
Bass Beer in cask and Bottles,
Prime Hambro Pork in barrel,
India Rice in Tins,
Biscuits in punnet cases,
Cassias and Ducks,
Seaming and Roping Twine,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, con-
sisting of S. UPE, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GARDEN, HARE,
&c &c.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 31st October, 1840.

TO BE LET.
A very large and commodious house
situated on the Hospital road, which is now oc-
cupied by Messrs. W. & T. G. Merrill & Co., but will be
vacant on the 1st of November next, and is in good order;
for particulars apply to
J. A. SILVA.
Macao, October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived from Manila; Rich Salt
Beef, Sugar, Ship's biscuit, Sweet Manila Bunch
of different kinds, Peas, Dutch Curry, Raisins,
Soap in 2 lb boxes, 1/2 pepper, SERRA, CANDLES in 10
lb boxes, 1/2 chocolate in jars of 250 half-cash.
Gin in bottles, Rum, Brandy, Champagne, Sherry

of superior quality, ditto good. Boxes of superior quality
in bottles, ditto good. PORTER in bottles.
WOOLLEN CLOTHS, coarse, white and unbleached Long-
cloths, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.
TOBACCO, FINE CHEWING TOBACCO COGNAC, OIL in jars
of 14 gallons or 16 gallons, each, PORTWINE in jars of 16
gallons each. RETAIL, and various other articles.
Samples of the above may be seen at the office of
G DEYURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 16th October, 1840.

SCHEME of the lottery of \$12,000, which is made at
the holy house of mercy at its charge for the benefit of
the pious poor, and which will be publicly and absolutely
drawn on the 20th of December next, of which drawing a
previous notice will be given.
This lottery consists of 4000 tickets at \$3 each, of
which 510 will be prizes in the manner following.

| PRIZES. | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Prize of | \$ 2,000 | \$ 2,000 |
| 1. " " | 500 | 500 |
| 1. " " | 450 | 450 |
| 1. " " | 225 | 225 |
| 2. " " | 100 | 200 |
| 2. " " | 75 | 150 |
| 5. " " | 50 | 250 |
| 10. " " | 25 | 250 |
| 10. " " | 20 | 200 |
| 100. " " | 10 | 1,000 |
| 300. " " | 5 | 1,500 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 1st day | | 40 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 1st day | | 40 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 2nd day | | 60 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 3rd day | | 60 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 4th day | | 80 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 5th day | | 100 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 6th day | | 100 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 7th day | | 120 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 8th day | | 120 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 9th day | | 140 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 10th day | | 150 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 11th day | | 165 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 12th day | | 180 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 13th day | | 200 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 14th day | | 300 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 15th day | | 1,000 |

310. Prizes. 10,500
3490. Blanks. Benefit of the Santa Casa. 1,440
4,000. Tickets. 3 Dollars. 12,000

The sale of the tickets will begin on the 10th October
1840, in the museum room of the Santa Casa, and will
be continued every day in the week from 9 a. m. to
1 p. m.
The drawing will be made with an intermission of 8
days, commencing from the beginning, Sunday and Guard-
days excepted.

The prizes will be paid from the treasury the day after
drawing from 1 to one; only good (counting) dollars
will be received at the rate of 70. 20, and the prizes will
be paid in the same currency.

NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th
June last, and Mr. PETER WILKES was admitted a
partner on the 1st July.
(Signed) LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of Mr.
DAVID KENNEDY, in our firm, ceased the 30th
April last.
Macao, 1st Oct., 1840. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT. The undersigned goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS. 24 In. Rivetted Canvas, Nov. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. 1
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
A Supply of FRENCH CLARET, LAPITTE in 3 dozens
LAVOIR, in 2 & 3 do. and LIOVILLE in 2 do. do.
also GARNET LARON, from BALGUERIE & Co.
Apply to
JNO. SMITH.
Albion Hotel, first N. F. on the Praja Grande.
Macao 31st July, 1840.

MANILA CIGARS
FOR SALE.—No. SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS. Apply
at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—HONGKONG CHARTS OF THE EAST
COAST OF CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. S. BLOYD.

JUST PUBLISHED: (with entirely new types) PORT-
LAND CEMENT: or a collection of authentic Chi-
nese state papers illustrative of the history of the present
position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages,
half the page the original Chinese, and the other half the
English translation by J. J. LEWIS SMUCK. With notes, and
an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price \$2.
per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves
or to send home, can be supplied.

NOTICE. FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office,
A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings in
Canton, No. by John Slade, Editor of the Canton
Register.—This Narrative contains all the principles
advocated by the late events which were published in the
years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting
opium, with various other documents, including the memo-
rials from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and
from the British merchants in China, dated in September
last, the which contained the Imperial orders to
exclude the English from the ports of China, and
the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the emperor,
recommending the massacre of all foreigners. Price \$2.
A few interleaved copies \$2 1/2.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the Nar-
rative of the late events and proceedings in China,
&c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

DEMANDS OF GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST CHINA.—The
following has been furnished us from a source entitled to
much consideration, as a catalogue of the demands which
Great Britain will make on the government of China.

1st.—An apology for the imprisonment of H. R. M.
chief superintendent of British trade, and of British
subjects at Canton, by order of the imperial commis-
sioner.

2nd.—Indemnification for the opium surrendered by
the chief superintendent of trade to the imperial com-
missioner, and likewise to the merchants, for losses sus-
tained by them, and for the outfit and expenses of H. R. M.
expedition against China.

3rd.—Acknowledgment of the debts owing by the Co-
Hong, to British merchants, and security for the punctual
payment of them.

4th.—An imperial edict establishing a fixed tariff of
import and export duties.

5th.—Petitions to be permitted to be made, and forward-
ed direct, sealed, to the imperial government at Peking.

6th.—An envoy to reside at Peking, and superintendents
of trade, at all the ports open to H. B. M. shipping
and commerce.

7th.—The legal trade to be opened, and not to be inter-
rupted, in consequence of any smuggling transactions at
Canton, or on the east coast of China.

The above are understood to be the unconditional
demands made by the government of Great Britain upon
the government of China. Failing in oblige them, force
is to be employed, until recognized by the emperor of
China.

The following demands will, it is understood, be
likewise urged, and if practicable obtained, in addition
to the seven articles above mentioned.

1st.—An imperial edict for the opening of some half
dozen or more ports on the east coast of China to British
commerce.

2nd.—A repeal of the hong monopoly, if practicable;
if not, an additional increase of hong merchants.

3rd.—British subjects to be allowed with their families
to settle in any port open for trade, and to visit any part
of the empire, first obtaining for this purpose, a passport
from the British superintendent of trade.

4th.—Permission to build a church in each of the ports
open to trade.

5th.—A port or an island, in which Great Britain may
exercise exclusive jurisdiction.

6th.—All crimes committed by British subjects, shall
be adjudged by a court appointed to this effect by the
emperor of Great Britain.

7th.—Reduction of the present exorbitant port charges
on vessels.—N. V. Journal of Commerce, June 10, 1840.

NEW ZEALAND. SOVEREIGNTY OF GREAT BRITAIN
1840 (From the New Zealand Gazette, of 6th June.)

In the name of her majesty Victoria, queen of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. By William

the expedition, and that in a most intimate manner, both as it concerns our present and future interests?

The 5th one, I think, not fairly interested; the commander in chief rejoices that a more friendly intercourse is opening with the Chinese, the extension of which being important for the comfort and convenience of the expedition (pending the negotiation) he suggests every effort and gentleness in the expedition to aid him in cultivating a good understanding with the people. Instead of there being just cause of complaint against this, I feel that we are rather bound to rejoice with him, and to endeavor to fulfill his wishes.

And next, as to where and when this treaty was agreed upon, between the two commanders, I do not see why there should be any cause of offence on this head. I suppose the admiral has a perfect right, and probably good reason, to withhold full particulars and to delay in communicating them if he can do so. Occasionally, when negotiations, waiting upon him, are disregarded or unattended to.

The second point of discussion, is confessedly a far more important one than the preceding, as on its results are suspended the future hopes and expectations of a large mercantile community, politicians, philosophers, philanthropists and all well wishers in the prosperity and happiness of this vast empire. Your objection is that the admiral's negotiation cannot and will not succeed.

I regard this opinion as gratuitous, because I think at present we have no certain data, on which to form a proper decision. In the first place, we are ignorant of the precise nature of the terms proposed, and secondly we are just as wise, as to how these terms have been received, or will be. It is entirely a case of probability; and if I may be allowed to give an opinion, I should say that considering the time and character of the imperial edicts, the disapproval of Lin's chief associates, the high rank and powers of the new commissioners, Keshen, and the conduct of H. M.'s plenipotentiaries &c., all unite in showing a strong disposition on the part of the Chinese government to adjust the whole, by an amicable arrangement, or in other words by negotiation. It is the opinion of many that the Chinese are acting with ductility and are gaining time in order to act more efficiently on the defensive. It may be so; but there is as much reason to think the reverse; we do not hear of any additional preparations at Canton; but the contrary it seems a general belief by the native merchants there, that trade will soon be renewed. China, boasting as it does of its supremacy is conscious of her weakness; for in a vast territory like this, concentration of effort must necessarily be wanting. China fears foreign invasion; she allows our superiority on this; and is not so ignorant of western resources and power, as she professes. And when to those we annex the consideration that China is ill prepared even to act on the defensive, and that with immense expense, I judge that there is good reason to believe, that the emperor is sincere in desiring to avert war. But supposing, owing to the nature of the terms, and an unwillingness of either party to make concessions, the present negotiation should not succeed, can any one blame the admiral in following out his instructions in attempting it, nay rather will not good and honorable men be disposed to applaud his intentions? To wish for war, general and determined hostility, which would result in as much misery and bloodshed, is not right in my view till all other means fail. Besides this, would it expedite the business? Is our exchange prepared for such an event? And what would be the end of it? The general trade would be recommenced, but surely not under very favorable auspices, after millions of families had been ruined, inland commerce destroyed, cities ransacked and burnt, and perhaps the sacrifice of the country for a time annihilated, and its resources impoverished. If there are the efforts which war might entail, I ask would it not be preferable for all parties, for commerce, for religion, for our national honor and for future international intercourse, that a permanent and pacific arrangement should if possible be made.

Let us then hope, that in spite of all our fears and predictions, that China may yet be opened to an unrestricted intercourse with foreign and Christian nations, and that without the necessity of war.

I remain, yours &c.,

Nov 21st, 1840.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

To the Editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Macao, 23rd November, 1840.

Sir,—It really appears as if it had escaped the recollection of the admiral and Mr. Superintendent Elliot, that there is still in China, a British mercantile community. Pray allow me to ask, for the protection of whose interests, and the reestablishment of whose trade is this mighty force accumulated on the coasts of China; is it not to obtain redress for past grievances and to secure for the subjects of the queen a friendly and respectable commercial intercourse with this peculiar people?—why, then, are we slighted, neglected and deemed unworthy of any the least notice from those at the head of affairs? It is a fact, Mr. Editor, which admits of no denial, that since the arrival of this ill-fated expedition in June last, no communication from either of the plenipotentiaries of England has ever reached this community!!! Chusan has been taken we see from an official

notice in the Singapore press, and it is now reported that a truce has been entered into between the admiral commander in chief and the high imperial commissioner; we saw the first ship pass through the roads on Friday for Tonkoo, and Capt. Elliot, after having been unable to deliver the admiral's despatch, addressed to the high imperial commissioner, at the Bogue on Saturday, in consequence of the Queen steamer carrying a flag of truce having been fired upon from the fort,—arrived here that same evening, was seen walking about on Sunday, and returned, it is said to Tonkoo this morning; but we know nothing officially, we are without any information as to what has been or is intended to be done; though we and the commercial public of England, whom we represent, are the only parties really interested in the results of this expedition.

Yours, ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

NOVEMBER 21st, 1840.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| England | 4th July | Singapore | 15th Oct. |
| U. States | 8th June | Java | 22nd Sept. |
| Calcutta | 3rd Sept. | Manila | |
| Bombay | 15th Sept. | Australasia | 13th Aug. |
| Chusan | | | 9th Nov. |

ARRIVED FROM

Nov. 20, Good Success, Fraser, Bombay & Singapore.
— H. M. S. Melville, 74 captain the hon. R. S. Dundas, Rear Adm. the hon. G. Elliot Chusan.
— H. M. S. Wellesley, 74 capt. J. Maitland.
Commodore, Sir J. J. G. Bremer, Chusan.
— H. M. S. Blenheim, 74 capt. Sir F. P. Senhouse, do.
21, H. M. S. Herald, 26 — Nias, esq. captain.
Sydney and Singapore.

SAILED FOR

Nov. 22, Mary Gordon, Thompson, Sing. & Bombay.
24, Cowasjee Fomay, Wallace, do. & Calcutta.
— Ciraffe, Wright, Manila.
— Iberis, (St.) Rivers, Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Singapore and Calcutta, William Scott, Ariel, Warden. For do. and Bombay, Simplicit, (Port.) Almeida, in a few days.

VESSELS LOADING.

For London.—Louisa Bailie.
For Calcutta.—Ternate.
For Bombay.—Cursetjee Cowasjee, Hindostan.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.

American.—Kosciusko, Panama.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Alexander Baring, St. George, Transports, Postojnee Bomanjee, Palmyra, Prince George, and Barret to Junior, with bread and provisions.
From Liverpool.—Cherish, Chebar.
From do, via Singapore.—Clifford, Bella Marina.
From do, via Manila.—Lowell.
From Calcutta.—Water Witch, Governor Doherty, Acher.
From Bombay.—Earl of Clare, Westmoreland, Scaleby Castle, Farquhar Linnje, Kingston, Julius Caesar, Lena, Dartmouth, Westbrook.
From Madras.—Francis Smith, Reliance, Castle Hunley, Linton.
From Singapore.—
H. M. S. Expected.—Wanderer 18. Orestes, 16.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

Melville 74 Rear Admiral the hon. George Elliot, C. B., captain the hon. R. S. Dundas.
Wellesley 74 Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, capt. T. Maitland (see Rinchim 74 Sir H. F. S. Smith).
Druid 44 Capt H. N. Ho.
Rhode 44 — P. Boncher.
Samarang 26 Capt J. Scott.
Rattlesnake (Trop Ship) captain Brodie.
Jupiter (Store Ship) captain Felton.
H. C.'s armed steamers.
Queen, captain Warden. Atlanta captain Rogers.
Madagascar captain D. rey. Enterprise, captain West.

We have received a few Sydney and Port Phillip papers by H. M. S. Herald, but we have not found any particularly interesting intelligence in their columns.

The most important public acts of any of the governments of what may be called the Austral-Asian empire of Great Britain, are the proclamations of the h. e. the lieutenant governor of New Zealand, which our readers will find in a preceding column. These documents we have extracted from the Singapore Free Press of the 8th ulto.

Subsequent to the date of the proclamations, a French vessel arrived with convicts; not on a representation from the lieutenant governor, the commander of the vessel refrained from landing them, and we believe the vessel remains there, waiting further orders from France.

On Friday H. M.'s ships Melville, Wellesley, Blenheim, Modeste and H. C.'s steamer Queen arrived from Chusan.

On Saturday morning h. e. Charles Elliot, one of h. b. m.'s plenipotentiaries in China, proceeded in the Queen, bearing a flag of truce, to the Bocca Tigris, to deliver a letter addressed to h. e. the imperial high commissioner, Keshen, announcing the arrival of h. b. m.'s plenipotentiaries in the waters of the province of Canton.

The letter was given into the charge of lieutenant Hamilton, R. N., who left the Queen in an open boat bearing a flag of truce; when the boat neared the fort she was fired upon from the fort; lieutenant Hamilton, of course, immediately returned to the Queen, the fort then opened her fire on the Queen, and one shot struck one of the Queen's paddle-boxes; the Queen then threw some shells into the fort—one or two of which were observed to burst in a critical moment—and turned her head towards Tonkoo bay.

On Saturday evening captain Elliot landed in Macao from H. M. S. Hyacinth, on duty, we have been told, to send a letter—covering the despatch to Keshen,—so unceremoniously refused at the Bogue—to the Keun-minfoo. This letter and its enclosure were sent through the pilot, and, as that highly respectable and competent native authority has stated, was graciously received by the Keun-minfoo; who, in reply, written or verbal we know not—informed captain Elliot that the hostile rejection of the flag of truce was quite and altogether a gross mistake, the act of some petty, ignorant irresponsible officer, who knew not what he was about when he dared to fire on h. b. m.'s flag of truce; the pilot also says, that "every thing had settled—all now proper pigeon &c."

On Monday morning captain Elliot returned to the fleet at Tonkoo—or rather at the Bocca Tigris, for it is currently reported that h. e. the commander in chief has moved the whole of the fleet to that important pass; with what motives or intentions we know not.

A vessel bearing a flag of truce is, virtually, unarmed and defenceless: heralds had nothing but their coats to protect them: in returning the fire, and, probably, killing many Chinese, h. e. has, in our opinion, added another to his already full list of *etourderies*: are the dignity of the crown, the honour of the nation, the spirit of the people of England to be forever played with and held as being mere trifles in the hands of this incomprehensible plenipotentiary?—full of wisdom, full of justice, full of power, as was the just and wise government of China—in his opinion in Dec. 1838: will it not be too wise for his cunning in 1840.

MISERICORDIA.

The Misericordia Brotherhood of this city have until very lately discharged all the charitable ends of the institution. It has, however, suffered such considerable losses, that it has been compelled to retrench its expenditure to the great disadvantage of the poor. The hun-

pitals of St. Rafael and Lazarito (two of it's principal asylums for the suffering poor) are menaced with complete ruin, and the directors fear that they will be unable to make the necessary repairs without a great measure, depriving the society of the means of assisting the indigent. They are, therefore, compelled to appeal to a charitable public for assistance in their urgent difficulties.

Gentlemen are requested to subscribe their names with the amount of their donations, which (should they exceed the amount that is required for the repairs) will be applied to the enlargement of the hospital of St. Rafael, where the sick and poor of all nations are relieved.

The foregoing pathetic appeal can need nothing fit as to commend it to the best feelings of human nature—the poor shall ever be with you!—how much is said in these few words! Lament and blindness are too often the neutral and helpless companions of bleak and dreary poverty; the foreigners who have enjoyed and who enjoy the protection of the Portuguese government in these vexatious times, will now mark the sense of such protection by liberally contributing to the wants of the Misericordia Brotherhood of Macao.

CONVERSATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS JULY 27, 1840.

The extracts from the Morning Chronicle in our last number contained only so much of this conversation, which, indeed, had lengthened it into a debate, as is more immediately interesting to those gentlemen who surrendered their opium on March 27, 1839, to the British government.

We now beg to offer a few remarks on the speeches of those members who took part in the conversation, in the course of which we shall be obliged to direct attention to some inexorable inconsistencies in the course of h. m.'s ministers have taken and persisted in, in order to accomplish their own views, to succeed in their own measures, against the government of the celestial empire.

Mr. Gladstone, who began the conversation, defends captain Elliot in a too general and vague manner for us to meet him in reply; but it is most astonishing to us that, in the end of July 1840, after the publication of the "Blue Book" and the "evidence," such ignorance of the real events in Canton, Macao, and Hongkong has, should be exhibited not only by members of the house but by some of the committee who appear to have been pretty constant in their attendance.

We consider Mr. Gladstone's allusions to those merchants interested in the opium trade altogether supererogatory, which interest Mr. Gladstone said, is more their misfortune than their fault—now misfortune is to be pitied, and we fancy we see Mr. Gladstone bestowing all the tediousness of his pity on Mr. Jardine, for having been interested in the opium trade!—what a subject for a good caricature! we recommend it to the laughingly graphic pencil of H.B.

What Mr. Gladstone said about the profits of the E. I. company by the opium trade is true; and we think his views on the claims of the surrenderers on the English nation are just.

Sir J. Hobhouse, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, is altogether wrong in his highly complimentary defence of captain Elliot; and both he and the duke of Wellington confound the events of July with the events of March. Sir J. Hobhouse dignifies captain Elliot's determination and successful attempt to join his imprisoned countrymen in Canton as chivalry!—An ounce of civil, good ephevery, is not at all—there was no chivalry in it. Captain Elliot was not

A gentle knight pricking on the plain—but the superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China making all possible haste to Canton in order to liberate his countrymen's persons by a surrender of their property; and could they not have surrendered their property themselves, if they had thought either the liberty or their lives—the latter, however, were never really threatened—were worth such surrender! Sir J. Hobhouse's compliment brings to mind Hudibras rather than Don Quixote.

In haste the captain takes a walk along,
My mind bent on surrendering;
"Thou art a lion!" what art the orders
Just come down to these distant borders,
That I may know and have obeyed
The son of heaven's dragon ways?

For 'tis my pleasure to fulfil
Your great imperial master's will.

Few know better than Sir J. Hobhouse and captain Elliot, that the days of chivalry are past. Both Sir J. Hobhouse and viscount Palmerston are decidedly for "compensation" to the British merchants from the Chinese; the word should be "indemnification," "reparation," which the surrenderers of opium require from the English people, and which the English people are to reimburse themselves—to exact—from the government of China.

But there is a remarkable assertion in Sir J. Hobhouse's speech, which should not be allowed to pass without notice. When Mr. Palmerston stated that the losses of British merchants would amount to 12 or 15 million sterling—his mind evidently dwelling on the disastrous effects accruing to British trade generally from the acts of the chief superintendent—Sir J. Hobhouse interrupted him with the assertion, that the claims or losses—we speak from memory—his mind as evidently dwelling on the amount of indemnification for the opium claims—would not exceed 8 or 900,000—!—which, according to the rate of exchange to be adopted, will be about 2200 per chest. Let those who surrendered their opium attend to this!—And what is to be the mode of payment? probably a remission of duties on some trifling articles of import and export; and to liquidate the opium claims even under this notoriously fraudulent valuation, the period of remission must extend over a series of consecutive years; & what would be a remission of duties levied in Canton? simply a repayment of the money of foreigners, which has been extorted from their trade, since its commencement, under various pretences: such as consular duties, trading arrangements, &c.

Sir Robert Peel, while he avails at the complication of British affairs in China, is also decided on indemnification; but does Sir R. Peel mean to say that had the tortious been in power they could have extricated our relations with China from complication? To do this is impossible while China is allowed to hold her present situation of opposition to all the government and nations of the world, and while the British government manufactures opium for the purpose of being sold in the outer waters of China by foreign agents, and smuggled into China by the natives of that country.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Maclean both spoke openly and sensibly on the inconsistency of the measures of h. m.'s ministers.

We now come to Mr. Elliot, the member for Roxburghshire. In the supplement to the C. R. of November 10, we told the hon. member, that, in undertaking the defence of captain Elliot he would not only have to defend captain Elliot from captain Elliot, but himself from himself.

First, with reference to captain Elliot.

The following is a copy of the letter containing the engagements under which Messrs. Dent and Co. sold 523 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests of opium to the chief superintendent.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

Gentlemen,—With reference to the annexed copy of my circular of this date, bearing your signature, it is understood, that for any opium which may be surrendered, I engage to indemnify you in the fullest manner, giving you the option of taking my receipt for the said opium, or requiring the parties, whose deficiencies you may thus make up, to replace the opium here or in India, at your option, or, in the event of their not doing so within a reasonable time, by bills on h. m.'s treasury, of such price per chest as circumstances may show to be fair to all parties concerned.

I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

Messrs. Dent & Co. Canton.

Lastly.—This is a clear engagement for the purchase of an undefined quantity of opium to be paid for in treasury bills drawn at the said date, which is 30 days sight; for it must have been evident to Messrs. Dent and Co. that the chief superintendent's mere receipt was nil—and his power to require the parties, whose deficiencies Messrs. Dent and Co. made up, to replace the opium here (Canton?) or in India—was likewise nil.

Secondly.—The price per chest of the opium, was settled by Messrs. Horjeebhoy Ratomjee and A. and D. Furlongjee was agreed at \$500, as appears by a deed done and executed in the presence of the chief superintendent in Macao, on the 27th of June, 1839.

Thirdly.—In the chief superintendent's letter to John Blackhouse, Esq. of 3rd of July, that officer states that he had drawn the bills at 12 months date; but the bills were drawn at 12 months sight, and dated July 3.

Here is a most singular discrepancy in the public documents of the chief superintendent, which may probably be referred to hereafter.

In our remarks on Mr. Inglis' evidence, we shall have occasion to review captain Elliot's proceedings on the 24, 25, 26, and 27 of March; we now turn to the speech of the hon. member for Roxburghshire.

Mr. Elliot, in defending his relation from Mr. Palmerston's charges of having permitted opium to be landed in Hongkong bay under his own gaze, asked the very pertinent question—What authority had he to interfere?—the question was well put;—what authority, in very deed, had he to interfere—then, or in the matter of the opium trade within the Bocca Tigris in the previous December? yet,—unhappily for the honour and interests of his country—captain Elliot did interfere in both cases; such interference was made in the face of such instructions as these:—

No. 65.—Viscount Palmerston to captain Elliot.
Foreign office, July 22, 1839.

"I refer to the reference to that part of your minute of the 27th of December 1839, enclosed in Sir George Robinson's despatch of the 10th of February last, in which, for reasons therein stated, you advised that the commander of the steam boat Jardine should be enjoined, on the king's authority, by no means to proceed up the river to Canton. I think it necessary to recommend you to abstain from interfering in such a manner with the undertakings of British merchants. In the present state of our relations with China, it is especially incumbent upon you, while you do all that lies in your power to avoid giving just cause of offence to the Chinese authorities, to be at the same time very careful not to assume a greater degree of authority over British subjects in China than that which you in reality possess. I am &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 66.—Viscount Palmerston to Captain Elliot.
(Extract.) Foreign office, July 22, 1839.

I have to observe to you that it does not appear to his majesty's government, that it would be expedient that you should attempt to re-open communications with the vicerey through the hong merchants; but, on the contrary, it is desirable that you should decline every proposition to receive official communications through that channel, whatever may be the quarter from whence such propositions may come.

It might be very suitable for the servants of the East India Company, themselves an association of merchants, to communicate with the authorities of China through the merchants of the hong; but the superintendent is an officer of the King, and as such, an properly communicable with none but officers of the Chinese government. This is a point upon which you should insist; and I have therefore to instruct you, if any attempt should be made by the hong merchants to enter into communication with you on matter of public business, to express your regret that you are not at liberty to receive any such communications, except from the vicerey direct, or through some responsible officer of the Chinese government.

I have to add, that his majesty's government do not deem it expedient that you should give to your written communications with the Chinese government, the name of "Petitions."

No. 116.—Viscount Palmerston to captain Elliot.
Foreign Office, June 15, 1839.

Sir.—Her majesty's government have had under their consideration your despatches of the 29th November and 4th December, 1837, in which you report your proceedings in execution of the instructions conveyed to you in my despatch of last year, relative to the manner in which you should send communications in, and receive them from, the Chinese authorities at Canton.

I have to acquaint you that her majesty's government approve the course which you have pursued; and as the Chinese authorities persisted in their refusal to communicate with you in the manner required, her majesty's government consider that you were perfectly right in retiring from Canton to Macao.

With respect to the smuggling trade in opium, which forms the subject of your despatches of the 18th and 19th November, and 7th December, 1837, I have to state, that her majesty's government cannot interfere for the purpose of enabling British subjects to violate the laws of the country in which they trade. Any law therefore, which such persons may suffer in consequence of the more efficient execution of the Chinese laws on this subject, must be borne by the parties who have brought that loss on themselves by their own acts.

With respect to the plan proposed by you in your despatch of the 19th November, for sending a special commissioner to Tientsin, to endeavour to effect some arrangement with the Chinese government about the opium trade, her majesty's government do not see their way to such a measure with sufficient clearness to justify them in adopting it at the present moment. I am &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 26th, NOVEMBER, 1840.

From the foregoing despatches the reader will learn how early captain Elliot betrayed his lust for the exercise of unconstitutional power over his countrymen; & that he might gain in any way, some notoriety he disobeyed the repeated injunctions of lord Palmerston not to correspond with the provincial government through the hong merchants; yet his very first official communication as chief of the commission was made through the senior hong merchants; captain Elliot's first address to the governor of Canton was superscribed with the objectionable word *pin*, in direct contravention of the orders from the foreign office; and he, with intense cunning, contrived to commit messrs. Astell, Clarke, Jardine, and L. Dent to the proceeding (*vide*, blue book, despatch no. 85 and enclosures); and with presumptuous ignorance and jesuitical sophistry, he deceptively palmed on lord Palmerston his own explanation of the character, in the following words—"carrying in our language the signification of an address from an inferior to a superior." Now this is the signification of the character in the Chinese, not in the English language; *pin* can only be translated into English but by *petition*, and *petition* can only be translated into Chinese—and more particularly when addressing the officers of government—but by *pin*.

Mr. Elliot further said that Mr. Palmer had charged captain Elliot with withholding from the merchants of Canton a communication from lord Palmerston, in which captain Elliot was cautioned not to give protection to any one engaged in the opium trade.

Now, without stopping to prove the absurd folly of this remark—for the act of parliament under which the superintendents were appointed described their office as being created for the protection & promotion of British trade in all parts of the dominions of the emperor of China, and both houses of parliament had, by their committees, given every encouragement to the opium trade—lord Palmerston was never so simple as to give any such instructions; there is only one despatch that can sustain Mr. Elliot's allusion; namely: the one we have quoted above, no. 116; in that despatch his lordship's says—"her majesty's government cannot interfere for the purpose of enabling British subjects to violate the laws of the country in which they reside." What could have been the tenor of the letter that could call forth such an unnecessary declaration? and could it possibly be written by a man who has such intense hatred of the opium trade as captain Elliot? hear his own words—

"And another Ladron was directed against Europeans (1) as well as Chinese is a perfectly probable event."

In fact, my lord, looking around me, and weighing the whole body of circumstances as carefully as I can, it seems to me that the moment has arrived for such active interposition upon the part of h. m.'s government as can be properly afforded; and that it cannot be deferred without great hazard to the safety of the whole (opium) trade, and of the persons engaged in it (the trade within the Botta Tigre) permit.

Now, Mr. Elliot declared in his place in the house of commons that "that very despatch was published in the papers of Canton by captain Elliot." Mr. Elliot was a member of the committee and must or ought to be familiar with the contents of the blue book and the evidence, and yet, with the most astonishing assurance he states, as a member of the legislature, what

which he must know was not true: captain Elliot never published any despatch signed by lord Palmerston in the Canton papers: he published in the C. R. of the 18th of Dec. 1838, a circular, notifying to the British subjects in Canton h. m.'s most gracious reception of their address of condolence and congratulation upon the death of King William IV., and the accession of h. m.; and he enclosed an extract from a despatch from lord Palmerston, dated on the 27th of February 1840, to James Matheson, esq., provisional chairman of the British chamber of commerce, which extract was published in the C. R. of August 20, 1839. Mr. Elliot cannot escape from the dilemma in which he has placed himself by quoting captain Elliot's words at the hurried meeting of foreigners on the 17th of December, 1838—"I no longer hold orders from my government strongly reprobating the smuggling of opium on the river;" nor his notice of the 18th of December (*vide*, C. R. Dec. 18, 25, 1838) nor his official notice dated 31 Dec. 1838, nor the act of parliament, nor the orders in council (*vide* C. R. January 1, 1839) as bearing him out in his wonderful assertion: how then can he defend it? what does Mr. Inglis say?—40. Sir George Staunton. No specific communication was made by captain Elliot in consequence of receiving those instructions? Never! (minutes of evidence, p. 36).

As the hon. member's statement has gone forth to the public, we think it proper to state that the hon. member is entirely mistaken in the fact, because that very despatch was never published in the papers of Canton by captain Elliot.

Mr. Elliot attended the committee on the 11th of May, when Mr. Inglis gave his emphatic answer—never!—and we leave it to the hon. member to explain the statement he made in the house of commons on the 27th of July, to Mr. Inglis, to the house, to his constituents, and to the public. MR. INGLIS'S & A. MATHESON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Inglis, in various parts of his evidence, appears to have been a little confused, and he divulged more of his own thoughts and opinions than was either necessary or proper, when he should only have given direct answers. But these gentlemen were cross-examined by the members of the committee as though they were so many criminals; and the questions of each member are so framed as to prove them to be merely so many attempts to justify their own line of politics on the China question and opium claims—their own little sphere of thought and action, than an expansive, generous, statesmanlike view of what we allow to be a very difficult question.

The frank, open evidence of Mr. Inglis proves how much that gentleman depended on the honour—public & private—of capt. Elliot; and his gentle, urbane disposition sufficiently accounts for his answers to sir R. Peel's and Mr. Buller's questions—why he did not press captain Elliot to give him written assurances that he (captain Elliot) thought himself warranted by his instructions in demanding the opium; and when Mr. Inglis says, he thought the merchants would lose their opium in any case, his words should be taken with some reservation; we are confident he would correct his reply, and say some of their opium, probably six thou-

sand chests, a number he mentioned to us a few days before he left Canton. Mr. Inglis says, the C. R. doubted captain Elliot's powers: with all due deference to Mr. Inglis's opinion we think we have done much more: that we have proved the British superintendent had no legal power whatever in the Chinese empire (*vide* C. R. Nov. 21, 1835, Dec. 25, 38, Jan. 1, March 12, 39, *et passim*, since lord Napier's retirement from Canton.) We demolished the orders in council by the same arguments used by lord Palmerston in his despatch No. 72, November 8, 1836, and afterwards in the house of commons; yet captain Elliot, with an frontory altogether inexplicable, could publish these orders in council in January 1839 as justifying his wonderful proceedings! But of what use would this written assurance be?—is not Mr. Inglis's word as good as captain Elliot's written assurances? Yet Mr. Inglis said quite enough to captain Elliot to make him pause and ask himself the question—"what am I about to do, who and what am I." But what did he say in answer to Mr. Inglis's repeated questions "if he was quite certain what he was about?"—his most positive assurances that he possessed the authority of his government "for what he was about," prevailed on that gentleman and others to surrender 2½ millions sterling of British property!—was not this property obtained under false pretences? and to obtain property under false pretences is felony: now we do not mean to say that captain Elliot is a felon or that he had any felonious intentions in obtaining this property; but as the Dutchman said, his conduct is *wonder above wonders*: for what made him think of enjoining the surrender in the terms he did, or on any terms? what made him think his enjoinments and requirements would be obeyed?—And if the merchants had done as they ought to have done—denied his enjoinments and requirements, captain Elliot would, of course, deemed them *contumacious*; and, judging from the spirit of his notice dated March 7, (*vide* C. R. March 12, 1839) he would have denounced them by name to the high commissioner; and then what would have been the result? That he, a post capt. in the British navy and a British consul (*vide* lord Palmerston's speech in the debate on the China courts' bill, C. R. Dec. 11, 1838), dreaming that the legislature could invest him with power to enjoin the delivery of British property—even of a broomstick—is still more astonishing than that educated English gentlemen should think it possible he was invested with such power—with absolute power! But under the peculiar circumstances of the case, there is a sufficient excuse for the British merchants, but not for captain Elliot. Soon after the ominous 27th of March, the question was asked us if we did not think it probable, as in some degree accounting for captain Elliot's strange proceedings—that he had instructions from home to seize the first justifiable ground of quarrel with the Chinese government? we ridiculed the thought that any civilised government should issue such instructions to its agents—and of all others, certainly not the English government; yet this notion might, almost unconsciously, have swayed the minds of power; and Mr. A. Matheson says—"if captain Elliot had

been at perfect liberty, and if he had said to me:—“I want all the opium which you have under your control, and if you will give it up to me it shall be justly paid for.”—I would have given it up to him. *He might have had some necessity for it which I was not aware of, and if he guaranteed to me that the British government would pay me for it, that was enough.*”

We confess that we cannot comprehend such implicit confidence where the surrender of property is the question: but some men sont plus loyal que le roi.

The committee harped a good deal on the transfer of the opium by some merchants to Mr. Johnston, previous to captain Elliot's arrival; but this proceeding was clearly founded on this impression: *I am a private merchant and owner of opium; my servants may denounce me to the Chinese government as such; and they may take measures to coerce me into a surrender. I will therefore place this property under the protection of the British superintendent: him the Chinese will not dare not, cannot force to a surrender.*

It appears that extreme pains were taken in wording the “momentous” covenant of March 27; and yet its meaning is unconfused: the penultimate paragraph runs thus:—“and it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by h. m.'s government.”

We were present when the notice was read at 7 A. M. on the 27th of March, and when the reader came to the words “proof of British property &c.” we took the liberty to interrupt him, and appealed to Mr. Johnston, the deputy-superintendent, for their meaning; that gentleman referred us to the notice. Our reason for appealing to Mr. Johnston was—that we thought the words “British property” applied to other property than opium; and had Mr. Johnston said they did so apply, we should have immediately told him that we would not surrender the most worthless piece of our furniture under the terms of that notice.

Now it appears to us that the preposition “in” is wanting to complete the meaning of the sentence, thus: “the proof of British property in, and value of, all British opium &c.” and if the word “ownership” had been used instead of “property” we think the meaning would be more immediately evident.

As we are upon captain Elliot's public notice to h. m.'s subjects, we beg to recall to his recollection that of the 22nd of May 1839, in which he tells them—“that the demand he recently made to h. m.'s subjects for the surrender of British owned opium under their control had no special reference to the circumstances of that property;” and then we request him to re-peruse his letter to lord Palmerston of the 26th of November!

Comment is needless!

The Chinese document, purporting to be a letter from lord Minto to the emperor, which we translated and published in our last number, contained four characters for the spelling of the English ministers' names—*pa ark men to*: the first were intended for lord Palmerston, and the last two for lord Minto; but lord Palmerston's office as foreign secretary was not described, while that of lord Minto's was: yet the fourth order of nobility pointed to lord Palmerston. We preferred, to prevent confusion, to use only lord Minto's name and office.

The following translation we have from made from a document which

may be safely considered an authentic Chinese original; and it is very singular that it partly corroborates, by its quotations and allusions, the authenticity of lord Minto's letter.

That sentence where the truculent Wang recommends the English to be beheaded, may mean the prisoners already in the hands of the Chinese, as the same phrase is used as when a criminal is ordered to be taken before a magistrate. We think every officer of a certain rank will, be now sending similar reports to h. i. m.; but an intelligent Chinese tells us the emperor will not pay attention to such hot advice.

MEMORIAL TO THE EMPEROR FROM A CENSOR.

Wang, formerly a *chengchen yuak* now a *keenchu yuak* (censor) of the province of Henan, kneeling reports, respecting a former management of the English barbarians, by which it was intended to separate evil from good, and to cause the people's minds to submit—looking up I beg for the imperial glance.

I earnestly consider that your royal house has produced able men fit to govern, and that in rewarding and punishing they have tenaciously adhered to the principles.

As within the past year, after the ports of Canton were closed, the English barbarians anchored their ships in the outer waters, and certain with no other design than to sell opium; and the low price brought buyers—And when ever they saw any of our merchant vessels, they immediately summoned them to approach, and be searched, and if these vessels did not obey such summons the English vessels immediately fired upon them; and the said barbarians, depending upon their naval strength, dared to cruise about on the high seas, and talked of “obtaining places of safety for their ships and troops.” * and then took forcible possession of Tinghai city and district, killing the officers and injuring the people thus manifesting their rebellious dispositions, for which even death's not a sufficient punishment.

But as your imperial majesty has issued the strictest prohibitions against opium, it is absolutely necessary to order the roots to be entirely cleared away. Those English barbarians are of a perfectly proud and overbearing disposition.—As to the affair on the coast of the province of Chekeang; not only are they not allowed to trade there, but their disposition to revolt from and oppose the government should be punished by death.

We happily depend on the wisdom, justice, and power of your imperial majesty, and the terror of the lucid laws and orders.

Last year an imperial commissioner was sent to Canton for the purpose of making regulations (or laws) for the surrender of the opium, which exceeded more than a myriad of chests; and if those regulations had not been made, the stupid obstinate barbarians would have been so unreasonable as not with docile minds to have made glad some surrender; and then how could the opium have been entirely cleared away?

After the surrender, a voluntary bond was required of the barbarians, that the barbarian ships of every nation should all give a duly-prepared, strict bond, written in clear language, that—“if they smuggle opium, or any other prohibited goods, the ship should be confiscated to the officers, the cargo to the public treasury, and the owner of the goods be capitally punished;” these were the terms; and such being the law, the law must have its course.

When any of the black-haired people of our heavenly dynasty offend against the law, still they are punished according to the law; but the said barbarians disobey the laws and regulations, and forthwith disorderly evince their desire of being disobedient.

As to what they say about a number of ships and many men (alluding to that paragraph of lord Minto's letter beginning—“farther, if among”), if among them—the ships and men—any smuggle opium, and shift the crime on the sailors—this quite exceeds all bounds of reason. Uniting all these, the English (will

bring), opium and on this account, as to the affair of the bond they were decidedly unwilling to give it.

Your imperial majesty with deep regard and substantial favour, has tranquillized, compassionated, and cherished men from distant parts; and from the north to the new boundaries, (on the west) and from the south to the teen sea, (on the west, probably the caspian) there are none who do not implicitly obey the imperial instruction or who are not taught by the imperial example.

The foreign barbarian merchants, have profited to an incalculable extent by their trade with China for more than one hundred years; now if the said barbarians have the least portion of heavenly principles and a good heart, they ought to imitate and receive the high commands, and respectfully obey the prohibitions of the country: why do they always oppose—the imperial will—and why do they refuse to give the duly prepared bond?

Again they say—“besides, having requested commercial intercourse” (referring to the words in lord Minto's letter—“afterwards when Elliot and others again politely begged, &c.”)

Even after a report was made and its requests granted—alluding to *Tsang Wangyen's* report (vide C. R. March 3, 1840) and the imperial commands were received to close the ports, the English nation's barbarian ships dared to run into the inner waters, and fire their great guns, and the ruin entailed on naval and military officers and troops is immeasurable; but happily the great, auspicious felicity of your imperial majesty equals that of heaven—and depending on your divine protection, misfortunes come unlooked for; and again death is too slight a punishment for their crime.

As to all the Spanish vessels, they all belong—or are tributary to—the English, have a constant and intimate intercourse with and convey provisions to them, which is certainly giving assistance to traitors—which is wicked: in haste, then, should they be excluded and exterminated; and impressed by the terrors of military prowess: to compare them to being “destroyed by fire without a crime!” (lord Minto's letter) is vastly different (from the truth).

The imperial rule of the *Tatsing* dynasty is supreme; all over the world there is no spot which is not royal ground; and within the borders of all revolving lands, there are none but who are royal servants.

Still further, the celestial empire produces the precious and valuable commodities of rhubarb and tea, on which the fate of the outside barbarians depends; if they procure them, they live; if they lose them, they die; therefore should they with submissive reverence respectfully obey: let them leave their former faults, and then they will substantially obtain your imperial majesty's extreme intentions of treating men from afar with the utmost degree of compassionate benevolence.

Last year by especial orders an imperial commissioner and minister of state was appointed to the sole duty of managing the affairs of the maritime ports. Soon the barbarians had scarcely a place to rest their feet; the opium was nearly cleared away, the crafty schemes of the devilish animals were not half matured, when their old inclinations again sprouted, and they straitways attacked *Tinghai*, and a myriad of natives suffered from their barbarity, and officers and soldiers have died doing their duty; for this—“indignant are the unappased spirits of the murdered.” (vide lord Minto's letter C. R. Nov. 17). All men (natives) should be allowed to kill them (the English, wherever and whenever they can catch them).

I report, and request the imperial will that the English barbarians (probably alluding to the English squadron off the Peiho) be sent to the province of Chekeang, and there let their heads be stuck on poles, thus proclaiming to all that our ports are for ever closed against the English, nor will they ever be allowed to trade.

All those nations who are reverently submissive should be allowed to trade as usual; but those nations which transmit merchandise to the English, should be subjected to investigation.

* Quotation from lord Palmerston and Minto's letter, vide Suppl. C. R. Nov. 17.

Second Supplement to the CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, WEDNESDAY, 26th NOVEMBER, 1940.

and the ports should be closed against them, and their ships and cargoes be confiscated, and delivered over to the public treasury.

Prostrate I beg your imperial majesty to send down orders to the officers of your court, to consult and devise regulations for the management of this affair. A duly prepared report.

These are my humble opinions; whether right or wrong, prostrate I beg for the imperial glance. The imperial will is received—it is recorded.

9 moon 10 day—October 5.

Lin's self justification in the C. R. of Nov. 10, is a very interesting document. Of course, nobody expects truth from a Chinese of any grade, and certainly not from a public officer; but when he says he possesses the English superintendent's petition to receive the opium, in English and Chinese, he probably alludes to captain Elliot's letter to the governor of Canton, dated Macao, March 22.

Justitia's letter in our last number is a very silly production: captain Elliot *not supported by his countrymen*! never had mortal man such support! why much more than 24 millions sterling were spent in his support; according to his own account his countrymen, i.e. the opium-holders, saved his life—and what has been his gratitude? he was supported by such a total abnegation of self in his countrymen as has never been and most certainly never will be, equalled; not supported! he has been supported beyond all previous imaginable conception; and that is the reason why he walks on such high stilts: he has been pushed up from being a mere consul, with £3000 a year, to be the owner—on the part of the queen—and the surrenderer of 20000 chests of opium; and from that to the post of plenipotentiary; by the way, the house of commons knew nothing of this appointment on the 27 July! strange! most strange! as are all British public proceedings with or against China!

To a British subject we have but little to say in reply to his long letter.

1. We do not understand his privilege as a constant reader; but had he told us he was a paying subscriber, we should have a much more exalted notion of it.

2. He should not ask us questions, but prove that we are wrong.

3. Neither his rhetoric nor his logic has induced us to alter our opinion of the general memorandum.

4. The emperor has, at length, condescended—*stepping to conquer*—to order the flowery sons of Han not to *tease* the English barbarians; but it is not enough, under present circumstances, to tell the strength of the expedition they must not transgress their boundaries; why were they not also informed that their boundaries must not be transgressed?

Is the confession that the expedition is dependent for comforts and conveniences on the hospitality of the Chinese government, creditable to the British plenipotentiaries?

Ask a respectable native whether demand for indemnification for the opium will be granted, and he will smile and say—certainly not! will not the negotiations then be stopped in limbo?

5. A British subject talks about good and honorable men; jesuitically implying that all men who differ in opinion from him and his clique, are neither good nor honorable.

6. "To wish for war"—another charitable and jesuitical insinuation, to which we shall not stoop to reply.

7. We refer him to Mr. Baring, the chancellor of the exchequer for information; we suspect a British subject knows but little about the resources of the British empire.

8. Philanthropists are distinguished from merchants, politicians, and philosophers by a "British Subject"; this is nothing but absurd, sickening cant: all men are philanthropists: it is impossible they should be otherwise: it is the distinctive necessary condition of the humanity: but it appears that, in the mind of "A British subject," philanthropy is a *profession*, a *trade*: ask one of his clique what is his trade?—he will not answer I am of such and such a trade, but I am a philanthropist!

9. He talks about the lone and character of the imperial edicts. Now the most important of these edicts is the one which we translated and published in the C. R. of 13th October.

We see nothing in the "tone and character" of that edict to encourage us to hope that the negotiations of the British plenipotentiaries for—mark this. O British subject! for you have cunningly omitted to quote our sufficient data for our opinion—for the honor and interest of their country—for "reparation for the insults and injuries offered to h. m.'s superintendent, and h. m.'s subjects, by the Chinese government, for obtaining for the merchants trading with China an indemnification for the loss of their property, and a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China shall be protected from insult and injury, and that their commerce be maintained on a proper footing"—will succeed.

There is a translation of that edict in the Chinese Repository for October, by the reverend editor of that periodical; in which the characters *Kung shun* are rendered by the words "most manifestly civil and respectful," and the character *ku* is rendered by the epithet, *foreigner*.

In the C. R. for August 1887, the meaning of this character was rather fully discussed by us and others, among whom was the reverend editor, who manifestly inclined to translate it, *barbarian*; and in the Canton

Repository for July is the following paragraph, under the head of "Journal of occurrences."

Barbarians in Szechuen.—A censor has brought to the ears of his majesty complaints against the soldiery in Szechuen. Certain *sin*, 'barbarian people,' not foreigners (mark that, gentle reader) but native *sin*, inhabitants of the mountains, have encroached on the possessions of the flowery inhabitants their neighbors, and the troops have refused or neglected to drive them back to the hills. For this negligence, the officers in charge of the troops, have been reprimanded. The 'barbarians on all sides must be kept in order.'

Now *ku*, when applied to people from the west, cannot mean *barbarian* one day and *foreigner* the next. We had always translated it *foreigner* until we received the edict in question, when we chose, perhaps unnecessarily, the harsher interpretation of *barbarian*.

As to the characters, *Kung shun*, we are much mistaken if Mr. Morrison did not, in Lord Napier's time, translate them by the words—"reverently obedient," when applied to the king of England; we have translated them by the words "respectful and obedient." But it is clear that no potentate would admit that the subjects of another had been "most manifestly civil and respectful" to him, and above all others surely not the emperor of China. Civility, politeness softens the intercourse between equals, or persons nearly equal, moving in the same circle—but what mortal moves in the same sphere as the son of heaven.

Again, the reverend editor translates the characters *ku* *ku*—by the words "seek entrance;" we have translated them by the words, "to knock head and state complaints;" we have referred to several Chinese on the subject, who hear as out in our translation.

In fact, the characters convey very nearly the same meaning as *ku* *ku*—literally,—"peccavi"—I have sinned—a Chinese phrase for begging pardon; and if h.e. the commander in chief is going to cry *peccavi*, there is no doubt that his negotiations must and will succeed.

But can h. e. be instructed not only to refrain from demands but to confess contrition?

What opinion have the natives of their public officers: hear the words of a native.

"The mandarins fear you very much; though you profess friendship towards them they do not believe you, for they themselves are insincere in their professions. As you have the means of injuring and retaliating, they apprehend you will do either, because they themselves like to indulge in it whenever they can affect it with impunity."

We have published and noticed the letter of "A British subject," though it scarcely deserved either of these attentions from us, we hope he will be equally attentive and candid to us, and favour us with his name.

Only the H. M. S. Calliope and Larne proceeded to the Bocca Tigris, not the whole squadron as was stated in yesterday's Register.

It is said admiral Elliot has demanded a written apology, with a view to publication, for the act of firing on Saturday last, on the Queen's steamer, bearing a flag of truce; so many days are allowed for the demanded apology, and immediate possession of the forts will be taken if the time is sufficient to elapse without the apology being made.

The act of firing cannot have been a mistake, for the emperor's orders not to fire on the English ships arrived in Canton on the 4th of Oct.; moreover the Chinese authorities of Canton are perfectly aware of the meaning of a white flag, for—a circumstance we did not know until within these few days,—the Sunda's crew were sent in government vessels bearing a white flag to the fleet in Toonkoo bay in January last.

But the admiral will obtain an apology: sweet words are spontaneously uttered by Chinese public officers: a man purposely trod on another's gaiter, and immediately begged pardon:—a-t-t-i, so you ought—was the reply.

Mr. Johnston, the deputy superintendent, who left Macao on Friday last, in H. M.'s cutter Lotus, did not reach Toonkoo until Monday; he met with bad weather, was blown out to sea, and returned through Hongkong bay; was chased, it is said, by several war junks, and carried away some of his spars. The Hyacinth, towed by the Queen proceeded to Hongkong in search of the junks, but, we are told, without success.

We should be very glad to reply, satisfactorily if we could, but at least to reply to the questions of "one of the people"; but the whole proceedings of h. m.'s ministers and the British plenipotentiaries are above our comprehension: in deed, they are quite incomprehensible: their conduct passes all understanding.

The H. M. S. Cruiser arrived in Singapore roads on 24th, sir Herbert Compton and Mor on the 25th, and the Coringa Packet on the 27th of October.

The Virginia had put back to Singapore roads through stress of weather, anchored there on the 25th of October.

H. M.'s sch. Starling, H. M. S. Sulpher, Comby the Saunderson, Lady Grant, & Francis Smith, sailed from Singapore for China on the 22nd of October.

The William's packet, for Singapore and Calcutta, will be closed at 10. a. m. 26th inst.

We have been favoured with following account of the Nemesis's passage from Ceylon.

The H. C. Steamer Nemesis, left Point de Galle on the evening of the 14th October, 1860, and arrived at Penang (steaming the whole way with the exception of one day) on the 24th of the same month, on the 26th she was

laid on a sand bank in the river, and her bottom well cleaned and painted. She left Penang on the evening of the 27th, and spoke H. M. S. Cruiser, to the southward of Peracca hill on the morning of 29th & this same day passed the opium clipper, Mor. She reached Singapore on the 30th October, where she remained until the 4th November, on the afternoon of which day she left on her way to join the admiral at the mouth the Canton river. She passed the Athena to Manila on the forenoon of the 16th November, and arrived at the Praya Grande, Macao, this morning 25th of November, having come through the passage to the westward of the Typa.

It is reported she will relieve the Enterprise, which vessel will proceed to the straits.

THE NEMESIS.

In this splendid vessel, commanded by captain W. H. Hall, we have the pleasure to welcome to our shores the first steamer that ever rounded the Cape of Good Hope. She is the largest of her class built, being 158 feet long, 25 feet beam, and 550 tons burthen. The Engines are 120 horse power, by the celebrated makers Messrs. Forester and Co. of Liverpool, and, of course, upon the best construction. Twenty days coal can on an emergency be stowed in her. She carries two medium 32 pound pivot guns, one aft the other forward, and 10 swivel; and is manned by 50 seamen. When launched she drew only 2½ feet water, any way still be lightened if necessary to 4½ feet. Being nearly flat-bottomed, and fitted with iron haunch-holes for cables in the stern, she can be run on shore and easily got off again by anchors, which contrivances will enable her in many cases to land troops without the assistance of boats. This round-bottomed two wooden false keels of 6 feet in depth can be let down through her bottom, one aft the other forward. These, together with a lee-board invented by captain Hall on the voyage, prevented her in a considerable degree from going to leeward. The rudder has a corresponding construction, the true rudder going to the depth of the stern post and a false rudder being attached by a pivot to the former, so that it can be tripped up or let down to the same depth as the false keels. The boats are easily unshipped; and under canvas, with the wind free, she can go 9 or 10 knots an hour. The vessel is divided by water-tight divisions into 5 compartments, so that tho' even both stem and stern were stove in she would still float. Her accommodations, and arrangements of small arms are splendid, and large coal holds being placed both between the officers' quarters and the sailors' berths, and the engine room,—the heat of the fires is not at all felt. Altogether this beautiful vessel does great credit to her scientific builder John Laird Esq. Birkenhead Liverpool.

The Nemesis left Portsmouth with secret orders on the 28th March, and reached Madeira in 7 days, where she took in coals; she then proceeded down the coast of Africa, steaming or sailing according to circumstances; but she experienced principally adverse winds and currents. At Prince's Island—a Portuguese Settlement—she took in 70 tons of wood, which, with the remaining coal, lasted till she came into the latitude of St. Helena, where she proceeded under canvas in order to make the best of her way to Table Bay, thus facing the Southern Ocean at the very worst season of the year.

She arrived at Table Bay on the 1st July. The governor and suite having gone on board she slipped from her anchorage and steamed round the Bay, trying the different ranges of her guns. Her excellency was landed on the jetty, alongside which the Nemesis was brought. Having taken in about 200 tons of coals and water she left Table Bay on the 11 July; and, whilst rounding the Cape, as was to be expected at that most unfavourable season, experienced several gales of wind. One of these in particular was most tremendous, but to the astonishment of those on board, the steamer proved to be so a admirable sea-boss, rising over the immense waves with the greatest buoyancy, and shipping little or no water. She, however, received so much damage in these gales that captain Hall put into English River, at Delagoa Bay, to repair and refit. This occupied 3 weeks, but was done most efficiently by those on board, as the carrier first rates artificers and engine men at their disposal. There was a blower in English river at the time, but captain Hall had no authority to enter her.

At Delagoa Bay some sailors belonging to an American Schooner that had been wrecked about 40 miles to the Northward of English River, applied to captain Hall for a passage. It appeared that the Schooner had been

passing Ivory and Gold dust in a river, where she struck. The captain and part of the crew endeavoured to proceed in a boat to Delagoa bay for assistance, but could not pass the surf upon the bar. Most of the people got drier, and several of them died, when the second mate, who was the only other person able to undertake the journey, volunteered to accompany the captain by land for aid. Being in few, these two considered it safer to go unarmed so as not to afford the natives any temptation to molest them. As first the natives appeared kindly intentioned, but afterwards fell upon them suddenly with their spears. The captain soon fell and was killed; but the mate presenting his side received most of the wound on his arm's arm, however, struck but near the eye, and he also fell dreadfully wounded. The natives now proceeded deliberately to cut up the captain round the pieces of his body and make their supper of him; all which process the Mate witnessed, and supposed that they intended to eat him in the morning. The unfortunate man however made his escape during the night, and returned to the Schooner. Three of the crew who survived now again took to the boat and succeeded in reaching the Portuguese settlement at Delagoa Bay; at which place 90 of them volunteered on board the steamer but the Mate, not having sufficiently recovered, preferred remaining behind.

From Delagoa Bay, the Nemesis proceeded to Mozambique, where the Portuguese governor was received on board with due honours. This visit was the more gratifying to all parties as his excellency, who had lately arrived with instructions to put down the Slave trade, had given proof of his intentions as far as lay in his power, in suppressing the nefarious traffic in human flesh, by confiscating two splendidly built slavers whilst the Nemesis was there. He also gave captain Hall the pleasing assurance that the sight of his Steamer would greatly dishearten the persons engaged in the Slave trade, for they would now see that their vessels were no longer safe in the Rivers as Steamers so powerfully armed could follow them over the bars where the men of war could not approach. It was even supposed that the Nemesis had been specially despatched after Slavers from Rio.

From Mozambique the Nemesis continued her voyage towards India, calling at Johannes, to the Sultan of which she rendered some assistance against a Madagascan chief named Raminy-tuk, who having been allowed by the former Sultan to reside in the island, was at the head of a strong party anxious to depose the present Sultan. The inhabitants, many of whom speak English, enquired after the health of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and asked if her majesty had a Son. They were also anxious to know if the Thames tunnel was finished; and expressed a strong desire to put themselves under the protection of England.

From Johannes the Nemesis came direct through the Maldiva Islands to Ceylon, sighted Colombo on Monday morning the 7th, and reached Point de Galle the same afternoon. Her officers and crew (amongst whom are 3 Kroom-men, from the coast of Africa—probably the first of their race who ever came to the eastward) are all in excellent health and spirits; and judging from a short acquaintance we have had the pleasure of enjoying with their commander, we should anticipate for them a most agreeable period of service under captain Hall.

The Nemesis will have to wait a few days at Point de Galle until the arrival of commercial and other stores from Colombo, when it is supposed she will proceed to Singapore and ultimately to China.

Lieut. K. W. Stewart Macdonald, A. D. C. to his excellency the governor goes in the Nemesis with the intention, we understand, of joining the force sent against China, as a Volunteer.—Colonial Observer, Oct. 13.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1940.

NO. 43.



FOR FREIGHT.
TO SINGAPORE & CAL CUTTA.
THE Fast Clipper JANE, Captain
Garrison, to sail in December,
from SINGAPORE, Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR SINGAPORE AND CAL CUTTA.
THE Ship, FAL ON, CAPT. VINCENT,
will be despatched on the 20th instant.
For freight apply to
HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 10th November, 1940.



FRIG. T TO FRANCE.
A fast and beautiful Tonic are despatched
in a French Yacht bound to France
to be met by the 10th November.
For particulars apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 10th October, 1940.



FOR SINGAPORE & GOMBAY.
THE Ship CURSETTIE GOWANJEE,
of 600 Tons Captain ANAPPA,
to sail in November for freight or passage
D. M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 14th October, 1940.



SALE BY AUCTION.
HOOKER & LANE beg to intimate that they have
been instructed to sell by auction an assortment
of the following choice and low priced goods for this market.
Irish and Country Beef & Pork—Hams, Almonds, and
Tinned Beef in bottles—Kilbuck's Beef in wood—English
and French bottled Brandy—Claret, Laitie, Laiton,
St. Julien, and English—Sherry—Champagne—Cherry
Brandy—Milk Powder.
Lemon Syrup—Lime Juice—Bengal—Curry
Powder and Paste—Tapioca—White Wine Vinegar
Chilli and Roastables—Vinegar—Pickles—Mustard—Sardines
Tinned—Jams—Fruit—Brandy—Cherry—Cayenne—
Pimento—Mince Meat—Sausages—Brown—Spiced Beef—
Tomatoes—Vermicelli—Onion—Pearl, Barley—Dried
Herbs.
Full particulars of which will be given previous to the
sale.
Macao, 27th November, 1940.



SALE BY AUCTION.
MESSRS. HOOKER & LANE will sell by auction
in their rooms on Monday the 17th instant the
following goods to wit:
About 360 Barrels salt Beef. 300 Bags Manila Sugar
20 Cases Shira Biscuit. 50 Jars Sweet Bisuit and
cakes. 15 Cases Pulch Chews. 80 Boxes Raisins.
300 Boxes Yellow Soap. 72 pounds Coffee. 300,000
Mushrooms. 20 Jars the Fat. 240 Cases of Gin,
12 Doz superior Champagne. 18 Cases Rum. 18
Cases Spanish Brandy. 150 Doz Sherry. 100 Doz
Port. 20 Pounds of Beans. 60 Cotton Blankets. 2
Cases Figs Tobacco. 24 Jars Port Fat.



NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.
The and signed will readily cash Bills of the
above description in complete Sols on very moderate
terms.
M. LARRULEFA.
Macao, 11th November, 1940.



FOR SALE.
An instance of superior Boat Boat in
Sardinia, Gin, Brandy, Tea, Pick, Soda, etc.
For particulars, a few Iron Guns of size, Rifle, small
Chain Gun, Arrows, and one Chain Cable of 11 inch,
100 Yards. Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 10th November, 1940.



FOR SALE.
The contents of the undersigned, the following
good just landed from the Lynn & Loon Balle.
Bacon in wood.
Bacon, Beef in Cask and Half.
Prime Hammed Meat, Pork in barrel,
Lard, Butter in Tin, etc.
Biscuits in packages.
Caviar and Duck.
Bacon and Hops Tins.
and a large assortment of preserved provisions,
consisting of Soup, Salmon, Vegetables, Groceries, Ham,
&c. &c.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 21st October, 1940.



TO BE LET.
A very large and commodious house
situated on the Hospital road, which is now oc-
cupied by Messrs. V. & T. G. Smith & Co., but will be
vacant on the 1st of November next, and is in good order.
For particulars apply to
A. A. SILVA.
Macao, 10th October, 1940.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived from Manila; Rice, SALT
BEER, SUGAR, Salt's, etc. etc. etc. Manila Receipt
of different kinds, Flour, Dutch Cheese, Raisins.
Soap in 2 lb boxes, C. PEPPER, SUGARS, CANDLES in 10
lb boxes, C. COCOA in jars of 250 balls each.
Gin in 10 lb boxes, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, CHERRY
of superior quality, ditto, good. Also of superior quality
in bottles, ditto, good. Portwine, in bottles.
M. LARSEN, 10th October, 1940, white and unbleached Leno-
cloths, Red Flannel, etc.
Tobacco, PIPES, CHEWING TOBACCO, COCAINE, etc. etc. in jars
of 14 gallons or 10 containers, each, PORTWINE in jars of 10
gallons each, BEER, etc., and various other articles.
Samples of the above may be seen at the office of
G. DEYHURETAGOTYNA.
Macao, 6th October, 1940.

SCHEM. of the letters of \$12,000, which is made at
the holy house of money at its charge for the benefit of
the poor, and which will be published and absolutely
drawn on the 20th of December next of which drawing a
precise notice will be given.
This lottery consists of 1000 tickets at 25 each, of
which 250 will be prizes in the manner following:

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| 1. Prize of | \$ 2,000 | \$ 2,000 |
| 1. .. | 600 | 600 |
| 1. .. | 450 | 450 |
| 1. .. | 225 | 225 |
| 2. .. | 100 | 700 |
| 2. .. | 75 | 150 |
| 2. .. | 50 | 200 |
| 10. .. | 25 | 250 |
| 10. .. | 20 | 200 |
| 100. .. | 10 | 1,000 |
| 300. .. | 5 | 1,500 |
| 1. of 1st blank of 1st day | 40 | |
| 1. of 1st do. of 1st day | 40 | |
| 1. of 1st blank of 2nd day | 60 | |
| 1. of 1st do. of 2nd day | 60 | |
| 1. of 1st blank of 3rd day | 80 | |
| 1. of 1st do. of 3rd day | 80 | |
| 1. of 1st blank of 4th day | 100 | |
| 1. of 1st do. of 4th day | 100 | |
| 1. of 1st blank of 5th day | 120 | |
| 1. of 1st do. of 5th day | 120 | |
| 1. of 1st blank of 6th day | 140 | |
| 1. of 1st do. of 6th day | 140 | |
| 1. of 1st blank of 7th day | 165 | |
| 1. of 1st do. of 7th day | 165 | |
| 1. of 1st blank of 8th day | 200 | |
| 1. of 1st do. of 8th day | 200 | |
| 10. Prizes | 10,500 | |
| 3420. Blanks. | Benefit of the Santa Casa. | 1,410 |
| 4,010. Tickets. | 43 Dollars | 12,000 |

The sale of the tickets will begin on the 10th October
1940, in the main room of the Santa Casa, and will
be continued every day in the week from 9 a. m. to
1 p. m.
The drawing will be made with an intermission of 8
days, counting from the beginning, Sunday and Guard-
days excepted.
The prizes will be paid from the treasury the day after
drawing, from 11 to one; only good (counting) dollars
will be received at the rate of 100, and the prize will
be paid in the same currency.
NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th
June last, and Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE was admitted a
partner on the 1st July.
(Signed) LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 10th October, 1940.

NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of Mr.
DAVID KENNEY, in our firm, ceased the 30th
April last.
Macao, 1st Oct. 1940. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT. The undersigned goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS—24 lb. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6
27 .. White Duck "Light"
Canvas for apparel, 1
Superior White Sail Cloth. Nos. 7, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
A Supply of FRENCH CLARET: LAFITE in 3 dozens
Lafite in 2 & 3 do. and Lafite in 2 & 3 do.
also GRAPE LAFITE, from BALGHERIE & Co.
Apply to
JNO. SMITH.
Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praia Grande.
Macao 31st July, 1940.

MANILA CIGARS.
FOR SALE.—The Superior "TAVILA" CIGARS. Apply
at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—HONGKONG CHAIRS of the East
Coast of China, price \$5 each. Apply to
W. S. HOYD.

JUST PUBLISHED. (with entirely new types) Page
John CHINESE, or a collection of authentic Chi-
nese state papers illustrative of the history of the present
position of affairs in China. Two large 8vo octavo pages,
including the original Chinese, and together with the
English translation by J. LEWIS STUCK. With notes, and
an introduction. Bound in handsome silk. Price \$2.
per copy. N. B. Parties wishing copies for themselves
or to send home, can be supplied.

NOTICE. FOR SALE, at the Canton Register office,
in Canton, No. 1, by John Slade, Editor of the Canton
Register, is this Narrative, containing all the principal
events relating to the war, which were published in the
years 1835, 37, 38, 39; the new law respecting
opium, with various other documents, including the
Memorial from the Honorable Chamber of Commerce, and
from the British merchants in China, dated in Sept. 1839,
and the other which contained the imperial order to
exclude the English for ever from the ports of China,
and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the Emperor,
recommending the measure of all foreigners. Price \$2.
A few inter-need copies at 25.

NOTICE. In the Press, a continuation of the "Na-
rative of the late events and proceedings in China,
&c." by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

**RESIGNATION OF THE HON. THE REAR
ADMIRAL OF THE COMMAND OF THE
EXPEDITION.**

H. M. S. Melville off Lintin.
November 29th, 1840.

Gentlemen.—It is my painful task to announce
to the merchants and h. m. subjects in general
that sudden and severe illness has this day led the
hon. the rear admiral to resign the command of the
expedition into the hands of commodore
sir J. J. Gordon Bremer.

The rare devotedness (f. h. e's motives (so
congenial with the calmness and wisdom which
are the attributes of his character), will be un-
affectedly felt by every person employed on this
service, from the gallant and accomplished
officer who succeeds him to the humblest in-
dividual in the force, capable of understanding
the high merits of self-sacrifice at the dictates
of public duty.

It would be intrusive to dwell for one moment
upon my own feelings of deep private distress
on this occasion. And I have I need not trouble
you with excuses for these few observations on
the subject of my honored relative's retirement.

It remains to say that I have been trained in
too long a course of anxiety and trial in this
country. I repose too steadily a confidence in the
assistance of every kind by which I am sur-
rounded, to lose heart under the weight of this
serious aggravation of responsibility and this
heavy personal blow. My firm reliance on
the plain good sense of all classes of h. m.'s
subjects, and their ready co-operation for the
security of the public honour and interests in
an additional support to me.

May I request you, gentlemen, to cause this letter to be circulated and published.

I have &c.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

One of h. m.'s plenipotentiaries and chief superior agent of British trade in China.

To Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co., Dent and Co., and the British merchants and her h. m.'s subjects in general.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH H. E. REAR ADMIRAL THE HONBLE GEORGE ELLIOT, RELATIVE TO THE INSTANT RELEASE OF MR STANTON, AND THE UNITED TRADE WITH CHINA.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

Sir,—We, the undersigned British subjects, beg leave to address your excellency on your arrival in this neighbourhood, and tho' most fully impressed with the variety and importance of the interests dependent on your excellency's measures, at this the most momentous crisis in the history of our relations with China, would still venture to draw your excellency's attention to a case of great urgency and most wanton outrage, on the part of the local government of Canton, which we have no doubt will excite in your excellency's mind feelings of mingled indignation and compassion.

Mr Vincent Stanton, (late officiating British chaplain here), when residing in fancied security in this neutral settlement, was on the 6th of August seized, (tho' quite unarmed), and carried off by the Chinese authorities, and for nearly four months has been confined in a Chinese jail, we fear under other sufferings than those of mere personal restraint, and without any communication being permitted with his countrymen.

Captain Smith will have officially communicated to your excellency the steps taken by him to obtain Mr. Stanton's release, but which, we regret to say, proved unsuccessful.

We earnestly hope your excellency will concur in viewing the prompt redress of this outrage as an object deserving immediate attention, more especially when we consider Mr. Stanton's sacred calling, which should have secured him from protracted imprisonment and suffering.

We take this, the first opportunity that has been afforded us, of tendering your excellency the expression of our sentiments of respect, and have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's obedient humble servants,

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| J. M. Dent | W. W. Dale | Wm. Panning |
| W. P. Gray | W. Pills | J. Henry |
| D. L. Bunn | A. MacCallough | Wm. Bell |
| Thos. Jones | Jos. W. Simpson | Jos. Wells |
| Thos. Fox | Duncan J. Kay | John H. Canham |
| Dr. P. Robertson | Pal. Dargatz | W. C. LeCort |
| W. H. Smith | Thos. Moul | W. A. Pitkin |
| Charles Kerr | John S. Breckin | J. M. Smith |
| Wm. Thomas | H. Barker | Alfred Willison |
| M. J. Lebbey | Robt. Wallace | W. N. Fitcher |
| A. L. Brindley | S. Symonds | Wm. Price |
| Frederick Griddle | C. Brown | C. Lloyd |
| J. M. Halliday | H. Mack | John H. Brown |
| Wm. H. Hughes | William Dent | Thomas H. Lee |
| T. A. Gibb | Pat Stewart | A. Farnborough |
| Wm. McVie | Oliver Smith | D. Farnborough |
| Thos. M. Wren | Charles Smith | Henry H. Barker |
| Alfred Smith | Thos. D. Neave | Charles F. Bridge |
| A. F. Thomas | W. Leslie | John Nade |
| F. A. Nispe | George T. Brown | &c. &c. &c. |
| G. M. Brown | W. J. Gillman | |

To his excellency the Hon. George Elliot, R. A. Rear Admiral of the White, Commandant in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

THE EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

McLillo, Tongkoo Bay, 27th Nov., 1840.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your letter of the 20th instant, which has this evening been put into my hands, I beg to say that I am fully aware of the unfortunate situation of Mr. Stanton, and join with you in the sympathy you express for him, as well as the hope that such outrages may be forever prevented.

I am glad to express my thanks for the sentiments expressed in the last paragraph of your letter, and remain, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE ELLIOT.

Rear Admiral Commander in Chief To Lancelot Dent, Esq., and others.—Macao.

To his excellency rear admiral the honorable

GEORGE ELLIOT,

Commander in Chief &c. &c.

Sir,—We, the undersigned British merchants residing at Macao, beg leave to address your excellency on the subject of the present state of our relations with the Chinese.

Convinced as we are that the welfare of the British trade with China must have your excellency's most anxious attention, and that the interests of those concerned in that trade both on the spot, and at a distance, receive every consideration, we should most reluctantly appear prematurely to seek for information which your excellency might deem it inexpedient at this moment to communicate.

But we may be allowed to point out to your excellency that the complete uncertainty which has existed for several months past, both as regards the actual proceedings in China, and the views and intentions of the British government with regard to the trade, has occasioned a heavy accumulation of British property, partly in ships afloat at the outer anchorages, and partly at Macao, the ultimate disposal of which is involved at present in the greatest doubt.

The property afloat necessarily incurs heavy charges from the demurrage of the ships; and the property at Macao is liable to duty to the Portuguese government and expense of warehouse rent, independent of the charges to which it must be subject before it can enter for consumption in China.

Your excellency will, we feel assured, allow that the British community in China, having received no official communication of the intentions of the British government or of your excellency since the notice of blockade under date 20th June 1840, are only discharging their duty as agents to parties at distance, in now soliciting such information as may enable them to dispose of the property under their charge in the best possible manner.

We hope, therefore, we shall not be deemed to exceed the bounds of our legitimate duties in submitting to your excellency the following enquiries:—

1.—Whether it is contemplated to remove the blockade of the port of Canton until definitive arrangements be made with the Chinese government for the direct resumption of the British trade, or whether the truce reported in a public notice issued at Chusan, applies solely to that quarter.

2.—Whether it has been determined that the British trade shall be carried on in future outside the Bogue Tigris, or if it is contemplated that, under any altered state of circumstances, English ships may again proceed within the Bogue, and whether as a temporary arrangement, the British trade may be carried on through Macao.

And in case your excellency cannot at present reply directly to the enquiries, (which however we anxiously hope your excellency will be enabled to do), whether in the opinion of your excellency, it is expedient that the British merchants should for the present keep their goods on board ships at the outer anchorages, or should land the property at Macao, subject to the duty levied by the Portuguese government.

The importance of the interests under our charge, and the anxiety we feel to fulfil our duty to the parties concerned, will, we trust, plead our excuse for trespassing on your excellency's time at this period.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed).

DENT & CO.

MACVICAR & CO.

RELL & CO.

DINW & CO.

GRIBBLE HUGHES & CO.

Macao, 25th November, 1840.

THE EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

McLillo, Tongkoo Bay, 26th Nov., 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your letter of

yeast-day, I regret to say I can only give you an answer to one of your queries, namely: with regard to the truce agreed to at Chusan, it was entered into with the governor general of that province, and does not extend further.

I am perfectly aware, gentlemen, of the state of anxiety the mercantile interests must be in, to know what is likely to take place; and shall take care to give the earliest intimation in my power of anything bearing on such interests; but at present I am myself ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese government, and can therefore only express my hopes that your suspense will now be of short duration.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, Your very obed. servant,

Geo. Elliot,

Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

Messrs Dent & Co., and others, merchants.—Macao.

CAPTAIN CHARLES ELLIOT'S ILLEGAL ACTS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Oblige a subscription list man by inserting annexed. Yours truly, Macao, Nov. 27th, 1840. Δ

List of illegal acts, done by Captain Charles Elliot, R. A., as h. m.'s chief superintendent in China in the last 18 months, with the dates of illegality annexed, for every one of which Captain Elliot remains subject to prosecution, viz. date

1.—Sept. 11, 1839.—Notice of blockade of Canton river, to be established on the 17th, suspended on the 16th of September, and annulled on January 7, 1840.

2.—Jan'y, 8th 1840.—Second notice of blockade of Canton river to be established on the 15th Jan'y, raised on the 17th.

3.—20th Nov. 1839.—Captain Elliot's letter to Captain Scott, of the Abercrombie Robinson, threatening him with the use of h. m.'s naval force against the Abercrombie Robinson, if that ship should enter the Bogue, or attempt to do so, though, by the law of England at that moment Canton river was as legal for the Abercrombie Robinson to enter as London river was.

4.—29th Oct. 1839.—Captain Elliot's trial to stop Captain Town.

5.—7th Jan'y, 1840.—Captain Elliot's declaration against the safety of, and receipt in England of the *Cault's* cargo by the custom officers in London; creating mercantile insecurity and dismay to the *uninformed* foreign shipping, and proved illegal, as the trial was instantly on arrival received by the custom house.

6.—Nov. & Dec. 1839.—Seizure of the Portuguese brig *Anna* the first time; and a second time a new vessel, after the governor of Macao had chosen to *capt* in Elliot, that, by Portuguese law, her papers were correct.

7.—Aug. 12th 1839.—The banishment to England of five English sailors, who were liberated by the Lord Chief Justice of England the moment they landed in Britain, as illegally confined.

8.—June, 1839.—Captain Elliot's inducing the humane governor of Macao to banish Mr. Innes on false pretences.

9.—2 July 1839.—Drawing bills on the British treasury for £65,000, when Captain Elliot knew his credit there merely extended to the current expenses of the commission here—though no one else knew it.

That honest justice will find damages due on each one of these illegal acts is next to certain; and the amount in proportion to the loss suffered in each of the nine cases; so the active superintendant will be found occupation on his arrival on his native shores, or within the precincts of British rule.

Captain John Thacker's evidence, May 11, 1840.

10.—When did Captain Elliot arrive?—On Sunday 7th Nov. in the morning.

11.—What did he do then?—He was with the commission in the company's hall, and he read to the commission his last report to the Governor a few days before, and then attended the meeting.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1840.

"The confidence in the assistance of every kind by which he is surrounded" is conceived in the style of a speech from the throne: can he command that assistance?

How utterly unaccountable are the proceedings of h. m.'s ministers in their communications with China! a powerful land and sea force is despatched, an admiral is removed from his station, India, and other parts of the world, where it is requisite that a British naval force should be protecting British interests, are left without a British pennant,—the anxiety of the country is expressed in numberless questions asked of h. m.'s ministers in both houses of parliament—the prime minister gave a distinct reply to a distinct question—"to whom is the command of the expedition to be given?"—"to a naval officer I apprehend;" to "captain Elliot?" "No."

We, therefore, think, lastly, that captain Elliot cannot succeed to the command of the expedition—consequently, the civil and military power is now divided, and captain Elliot cannot be the sole plenipotentiary, for to prevent the division of opinion it was the especial object of the ministers to appoint the *commander in chief* as the first and responsible plenipotentiary.

2.—With the knowledge that the rear-admiral is going home in the *Volage*, capt. Elliot addresses h. m.'s subjects as *one of* h. m.'s plenipotentiaries; yet in the tone that the whole of the responsibility of the civil duties and military operations are on his shoulders: *can this be?* Captain Elliot has been most foully disgraced by his own government, in their rejection of his opium receipts and bills on the treasury; under these stigmatory circumstances not a power in Europe would acknowledge captain Elliot in a public character: and will not Keshen feel the strength of his position, possessing the full confidence of his emperor, as compared with captain Elliot's? but all speculation on such proceedings and circumstances is useless; and we must wait for time to discover what will be the future fate of British commerce with China.

The alarming state of the rear-admiral's health precludes any further remarks.

KESHEN.

The imperial commissioner entered Canton at 10 A. M. on the 29th ulto. He has not received the usual congratulatory visits of any of the officers. There is a report that he has submitted certain questions to the hongmerchants for consideration and to be replied to; but this report is unfounded. He has declined to accept the seals of the governorship of the two Kwang provinces, having remarked to the sooyen, the acting governor, that his desire is to settle the matters with the foreigners and then receive them.

He will proceed forthwith to the Bogue, whence he will come on—report says—to Macao. The natives generally look crest-fallen, seeming to admit that the emperor and his officers have *lost face*; more especially in *Ele-poo's* paper, which is in circulation and mentions the English and the admiral in terms of equality with themselves. This feeling is, however, confined to the richer classes, the poorer deafen their vituperation to any foreigners they desecy passing up or down the river in

terms of unusual bitterness and animosity.

We have quoted part of the evidence of Mr. Thacker, to prove what is to us an extraordinary circumstance, that there was no combination of the British merchants to surrender their's and other's property—we mean that, when the public notice of the 27th of March was circulated, they, the British merchants, never met and *talked* over captain Elliot's circular: but without any private communication with each other acted at once upon its terms: this fact evinces in the strongest manner the confidence they had in captain Elliot and their government: for as to the propriety of the surrender under the terms of captain Elliot's circular there does not appear to have been any division of opinion.

The correspondence between h. m.'s subject in Macao with admiral Elliot, evincing, in our opinion, a proper state of feeling on the important subjects to which it refers: but we cannot think the rear-admiral's replies in either case satisfactory: there can be, in our opinion, but little doubt of the intentions of the Chinese government: that it intends to maintain its haughty supremacy—and can the objects of the expedition be attained if such fancied supremacy is admitted by the English plenipotentiaries? but there appears to be slight yielding in *Elepoo's* document, which we have not seen, though it is in circulation, as we have stated above.

On Monday last, the anniversary of the patron saint of Scotland, Mr. Matheson entertained his countrymen at a magnificent dinner, to which about eighty guests sat down.

In giving the first toast, the pious memory of St. Andrew, Mr. Matheson alluded in a feeling manner to the gloom which had been cast over the meeting by the illness and resignation of the rear-admiral; and to the absence of many of the naval officers who had been prevented from joining the party by the state of public affairs; that they were absent under the expectation of being employed in the service,—the *active* service of their country: but to despair (was) no part of a Scotsman's character; and that despite present appearances he trusted the day is not far distant that will dawn with brighter hopes for British interests in China. Mr. Matheson made many more pertinent observations, which have escaped our memory; but in proposing her majesty's plenipotentiaries in China, he remarked that he was doubtful whether the unfortunate resignation of to day rendered the designation any longer applicable; he therefore explained that the toast was meant to apply to admiral Elliot and his colleague the chief superintendent, captain Elliot. What little we knew of the admiral must occasion the liveliest regret that we are not to know more of him. We had heard of his humanity visiting the hospitals at Chusan, and having ordered every sort of comfort and relief to the sick that money could procure. In like manner, when he went on shore to see the sepoys at *Sawchow*, he learnt that government had sent on some warm clothing to be sold to such of the men as should feel disposed to buy them; but the admiral ordered them to be distributed gratuitously, and this instance of considerate kindness will

thus it is hoped be the means of preventing sickness and mortality among the sepoys. The chairman concluded by drinking h. m.'s plenipotentiaries in China, the speedy restoration of admiral Elliot's health and a pleasant voyage to England.

Appropriate speeches were made by Messrs. Larroleta, Bell, P. Stewart, &c.; and the festivities were held through the long night until the dawn of day.

The following is a list of the toasts and tunes.

Toasts

- 1 The pious Memory of St. Andrew.
Lick Errochide
 - 2 The Queen and Prince Albert.
God save the Queen
 - 3 The Queen Dowager and Royal Family.
Hail! smiling mora
 - 4 The Navy and Army.
Rule Britannia
British Grenadiers
 - 5 The Governor General of India and prosperity to our Indian empire.
Up and war them a Willie
 - 6 H. M. Plenipotentiaries in China.
March! March! Eltrick and Teviotdale
 - 7 Mr. Johnston and the rest of H. M.'s establishment in China.
 - 8 The Kirk of Scotland.
Lochaber no more
 - 9 Our fair countrywomen, by Mr. Bell.
Here's a health to all good lassies
 - 11 The *Liquid Cakes*, by Mr. Robertson.
Auld Langsyne
 - 12 England the Land of Beef.
The Roast Beef of old England
 - 13 Ireland the Land of Potatoes.
St. Patrick's day in the morning
 - 14 Mr. Justice, by Mr. P. Stewart
 - 15 The Queen of Spain, represented by Mr. Larroleta.
 - 16 The Queen of Portugal, represented by Mr. Barretto.
 - 17 The Duke of Wellington.
See the conquering hero comes
 - 18 The Governor of Macao.
- The last-ness of the hour prevented other appropriate toasts.

Just as we were about sending this supplement to press we received a copy of the following circular, with liberty to publish it: and we avail ourselves of this permission, as it contains the opinions of an old resident in China.

CIRCULAR.

Macao, 2d December, 1840.

Dear Sir—I have now the pleasure to convey to you the annexed documents.

My view as to partial, temporary opening of the trade during negotiations, remains unaltered, though on this point, it is fair to say that one of our highest old foreign authorities differs from my opinion.

Opium is slow of sale and dull: a slight desire has been shown these last two days by foreigners, to hold Patna a \$400; at which I am shy of sales. New Benares, very heavy, 47 taels per ball is in request at Patna prices. No serious interference of mandaries on any part of the coast. (These prices induce me for myself and constituents to try the east coast, about middle of this month.)

In British manufactures or Indian produce, at present good Bombay cotton has sale by

retail, and cotton yarn, chief quality, Nos. 20 & 30, with a few bales above and below these numbers.

Exchange on London, six months' sight, 4s. 7d. a 4s. 7½d. Teas, should trade be opened, must be one third under a usual year's supply of staple teas such as congos.

No private letters have reached us by August mail, though we have London papers to ourselves of 4th August.

The stock of gray and white shirtings here, at Chusan, & at Manila, is very large, besides which, large shipments are on the way from England, and were the Canton market opened I should fear an over supply of these just at first.

On the 29th November, admiral Elliot resigned his command on the plea of bad health; he has been laboring under palpitation of the heart for months, and allowed all the negotiations with the Chinese to be solely conducted by captain Charles Elliot, who succeeds him as plenipotentiary, thus virtually doing what lord Melbourne the premier of England said in his place in the house of lords, should not be done, namely, captain Elliot placed in the direction of the expedition. The result all can read as they run—a monsoon lost; 6 months wasted; vast expense incurred; 500 gallant soldiers buried, and the settlement not advanced one step! Not even a promise offered by our cautious enemies, many of whom know well how to baffle captain Elliot. Sir Gordon Bremer succeeds to the command of the expedition, but whether he is plenipotentiary here or not, we are left in ignorance.

To ascertain this, and one or two important facts, a merchant yesterday addressed to admiral Elliot a respectful private letter, which was returned unopened with the annexed note from captain Elliot, in whose house he lives; the note speaks for itself!

C o p y .

Mr. — will hear with concern that the admiral is distressingly ill this morning, and unless the private letter herewith returned is very urgent captain Elliot hopes that Mr. — will be so good as to retain it.

Macao, December 1st, 1840.

Extract of Correspondence

with H. E. real admiral the hon. George Elliot, relative to British trade with China.

"We hope, therefore, we shall not be deemed to exceed the bounds of our legitimate

duties in submitting to your excellency the following inquiries:

1. "Whether it is contemplate to remove the blockade of the port of Canton until definitive arrangements be made with the Chinese government for the direct resumption of the British trade, or whether the truce reported in a public notice issued at Chusan applies solely to that quarter.

2. "Whether it has been determined that the British trade shall be carried on in future outside the Bocca Tigris, or if it is contemplated that under any altered state of circumstances, English ships may again proceed within the Bogue, and whether as a temporary arrangement, the British trade may be carried on through Macao.

"And in case your excellency cannot at present reply directly to the inquiries, (which however we anxiously hope your excellency will be enabled to do), whether, in the opinion of your excellency, it is expedient that the British merchants should for the present keep their goods on board ship at the other anchorage, or should land the property at Macao, subject to the duty levied by the Portuguese government.

"The importance of the interests under our charge, and the anxiety we feel to fulfil our duty to the parties concerned, will, we trust, plead our excuse for trespassing on your excellency's time at this period.

(Signed) "Dent & Co., Macvicar & Co., Bell & Co., Dirom & Co., Gribble, Hughes & Co.

"Melville", Tongkoo Bay, 26th Nov., 1840.

"In answer to your letter of yesterday, I regret to say, I can only give you an answer to one of your queries, namely, with regard to the truce agreed to at Chusan. It was entered into with the governor-general of that province, and does not extend farther.

"I am perfectly aware, gentlemen, of the state of anxiety the mercantile interests must be in, to know what is likely to take place; and shall take care to give the earliest intimation in my power of anything bearing on such interests, but at present I am myself ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese government, and can therefore only express my hope that your suspense will now be of short duration.

(Signed) George Elliot,

Rear admiral, & commander-in-chief.

Printed and published at the
Canton Register Office.

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum \$ 16, payable quarterly.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in advance.
Register Per Annum \$ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$3.

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do. less than do. 10 do.
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TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. \$ 2
Advertisements, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, \$ 6

VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1840.

NO. 49.

FOR LONDON THROUGH SINGAPORE.

(to be despatched positively on the 20th inst.)
THE new A 1 barque TOMATIN
captain WINGVO, will take freight
for other of the above ports; her deten-
tion at this letter will be very short. Apply to
Mar. 6th Dec. 1840. JAMIESON & HOW.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE new bark CITY OF DERRY,
450 tons, captain H. E. ROBERTS, will
have early dispatch. For freight apply to
Macao, 7th Dec. 1840. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing ship ASIA, captain
J. H. FALCONER, will leave end of this
month. Partly also apply to
Dec. 4th 1840. PHAJEE JANSETJEE.

FOR CHARTER.

THE 800-ton "PICKWICK," ap-
ply to
C. HUGHESDON.
Macao, 7th December, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT

TO SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.
THE fast Clipper JANE, Captain
GARRISON, to sail in December,
FALCON. Apply to
JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co.

NOTICE.—A quantity of good stone Ballast may be
had on board the bark City of Derry in Macao
Roads, on early application to
H. E. ROBERTS.—Smith's Hotel,
or to A. A. de MELLO.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.—
The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the
above description in complete sets on very moderate
terms.
Macao, 14th November, 1840. M. LARRULETA.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior B. & B. Beer in
bottles, Gin, Brandy, Bat, Brandy, ap-
of Turpentine, a few Iron Goods of sizes, Ribs, small
Chains and Anchors, and one Chain Cable of 11 inch,
100 Patrons. Apply to
A. A. de MELLO.
Macao, 10th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the godowns of the undersigned, the following
are just landed from the *Lynx & Louis Ballie*.
BRANDY in wood,
BERRY BEER in Cask and Bot-
PRIME HANDED PURE Pork in barrel,
Tallia BUCK in Tin Cans,
Rabbit in canteens,
CANNED AND DUCK,
SHRIMP AND ROYAL TWINE,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, con-
sisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GROUND, HARE,
&c. &c. WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived from Manila; RICE, SALT
BERRY, SUGAR, SHIP'S BACON, SWEET MANILA BACON
of different kinds, FLOUR, Dutch Cheese, RAISINS,
SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, C. P. SUGAR, CANDLES in 10
lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 balls each.
Gin in 8 lb. tins, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY
of superior quality, ditto good. BEER of superior quality
in bottles, ditto good. PORTER in bottles.
WOLLER (L) S. COARSE, white and unleached Lard-
CLOTHS, RED FLANNELS, &c.
Tobacco, SHIP'S BACON, COCONUT OIL in jar
of 14 gallons of 16 gallons, each, PEPPER in jars of 16
gallons each, BEEF, and various other articles.
Samples of the above may be seen at the office of
G. DE YHURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 15th October, 1840.

SCHEME of the lottery of \$12,000, which is made at
the holy house of mercy at its charge for the benefit of
the poor, and which will be publicly and absolutely
drawn on the 25th of December next, of which drawing a
previous notice is all given.
This lottery consists of 4000 tickets at \$3 each, of
which 240 will be prizes in the manner following.

| 1. Prize of | \$ 2,000. | \$ 2,000 |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. of 1st do. of 1st day | 50 | 500 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 2nd day | 50 | 450 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 3rd day | 50 | 245 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 4th day | 100 | 300 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 5th day | 75 | 150 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 6th day | 50 | 210 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 7th day | 25 | 250 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 8th day | 20 | 200 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 9th day | 10 | 1,000 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 10th day | 6 | 1,000 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 11th day | 40 | 40 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 12th day | 40 | 40 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 13th day | 60 | 60 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 14th day | 80 | 80 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 15th day | 100 | 100 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 16th day | 100 | 100 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 17th day | 120 | 120 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 18th day | 140 | 140 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 19th day | 150 | 150 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 20th day | 165 | 165 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 21st day | 180 | 180 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 22nd day | 200 | 200 |
| 1. of 1st do. of 23rd day | 1,000 | 1,000 |

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 10,000. Prizes. | 10,500 |
| 3400. Blanks. | Benefit of the Santa Casa. 1,410 |
| 4,000. Tickets. | 3 D-dollars 12,000 |

The sale of the tickets will begin on the 10th October
1840, in the monument room of the Santa Casa, and will
be continued every day in the week from 9 a. m. to
1 p. m.
The drawing will be made with an intermission of 8
days, commencing from the beginning, Sunday and Guard-
days accepted.
The prize will be paid from the treasury the day after
drawing, from 11 to one; only good (evening) dollars will
be received at the rate of 7m 2c, and the prizes will be
paid in the same currency.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th
June last, and Mr. PETER WILKEDGE was admitted a
partner on the 1st July.
(Sd and) LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr.
DAVID KENNEDY, in our firm, ceased the 30th
April last.
Macao, 1st Oct. 1840. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale apply to
INNIS, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 in. Bleached Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6
37 in. White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
37 in. do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
A Supply of FRENCH CLARET; LAFITE, in 3 dozens
LATOUR, in 2 & 3 do. and LIOVILLE in 2 do. do.
also GRAND LAFITE, from BALGUERIE & Co.
Apply to JNO. SMITH.
Albion Hotel, first N. E. on the Praja Grande.
Macao 31st July, 1840.

MANILA CIGARS.
FOR SALE.—4th, SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS. Apply
at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—HOBBSBURGH CHARTS of the East
Coast of CHINA, price \$6 each. Apply to
W. S. BAIRD.

JUST PUBLISHED: (with entirely new types) *POE-
TUT CHINESE*; or a collection of authentic Chi-
nese state papers illustrative of the history of the present
position of affairs in China. Two hundred octavo pages,
half the page the original Chinese, and the other half the
English translation by J. LEWIS STUART. With notes, and
an introduction. Bound in lambskin silk. Price, 4s
per copy. R. B. Forster wishing copies for themselves
or to send home, can be supplied.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Register office,
A NARRATIVE of the late events and proceedings
in Canton, &c., by John Shiao, Editor of the Canton
Register.—This Narrative contains all the principal
editor's letters to explain that were published in the
years 1836, 37, 38, 39; the new laws respecting
opium, with various other documents, including the me-
morial from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and
from the British merchants in China, dated in September
last, the edict which contain the imperial orders to
exclude the English for ever from the ports of China;
and the memorial of the prefect of Peking to the emperor,
recommending the massacre of all foreigners. Price \$2.
A few inter-aved copies \$2 1/2.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Na-
rative of the late events and proceedings in China,
&c.," by John Shiao, Editor of the Canton Register.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letter from the chief superintendent to h. m.'s
subjects engaged in commerce at Chusan.

H. M. S. Melville, Chusan, Nov. 9, 1840.
To h. m.'s subjects engaged in commerce at
the island of Chusan.

Gentlemen,—In the hope that the trade here
may gradually extend, I feel that it may be a
satisfaction to you to know, before I leave Chusan,
that the subject has been drawn, under the
particular notice of h. m.'s government.

It has also been rarely submitted to the at-
tention of their excellencies the admiral and
governor of Chusan from whom you may always
depend upon receiving every practicable facility
and protection.

And in the event of arrangement with the
officers of the Chinese government at Canton,
you may rest assured that the situation of com-
mercial interests at this point will be carefully
attended to.
I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To Henry Smith esq. R. N. captain her
majesty's ship *Druid* &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—We the undersigned British subjects,
now residing in Macao, anxious to manifest our
appreciation of your valuable services, while
senior officer on this station, during a period of
difficulty and danger exemplified in the history
of British intercourse with China, beg to tender
you the expression of our warmest thanks and
regard at your acceptance of a service of plate of
the value of six hundred guineas as a pledge of
our esteem & in testimony of the ability, energy,
and judgment, displayed by you on several oc-
casions of peculiar delicacy and serious responsi-
bility.

It must be a source of great satisfaction to
yourself, as it is a matter of congratulation to all
of us, that your measures for the protection of
the important interests committed to your charge
have been eminently successful.

We beg that you will convey to the command-
ers and officers of h. m.'s ships forming
your squadron our grateful acknowledgments
for their services while employed upon this
station, and with every sincere wish for your
future welfare and success in your honorable
career.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient and faithful servants.
Signed by 60 firms and individuals as under.
Macao, 20th November, 1840.

To William Warren esq. R. N. commander
her majesty's ship *Hyacinth* &c. &c. &c.
Sir,—We the undersigned British subjects

now residing in Macao, desirous to mark our sense of the energy and zeal displayed by you, during the time when you were the sole conditor of Captain Smith, a period of difficulty and danger unexampled in the history of British intercourse with China, beg to tender you our warmest acknowledgments; and as a pledge of our esteem, we request your acceptance of a service of plate, of the value of four hundred guineas.

In thus expressing our feelings, we discharge a duty gratifying to us in a high degree, and with our sincere wishes for your future welfare and success in your honorable career,

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient and faithful servants

Dens & Co. Gribble, Hughes & Co.
Bell & Co. Dixon & Co.
James Jones W & T. Gemmell & Co.
Jardine, Matheson & Co. Holliday, Wile & Co.
George Chinnery Wilkinson Dent
Macvicar & Co. Hermance Franche
R. H. Cox Brynjarice Kristinjee
Lindsay & Co. Pallonjee Nasserwanjee
D. & M. Rustonjee & Co. Pat. Stewart
Sassack-law Rustonjee John A. Mercer
Hormusjee Brynjarice John Slade
C. Sapoorjee Langra John Hudson
Pestonjee Cowasjee A. Wilkinson
John Henry R. J. Gilman
Wm. Clark, "Jane" W. H. Harten
Charles Beard C. E. McDonnell
A. S. Drysdale Franche Jansettee
W. Fanning T. D. Neave
C. Sapoorjee Tabac Wm. Morgan
Cowanjee Eduljee G. Kennedy, "E. Jane"
A. & D. Furdoojee Burjarice Monackjee
William Scott D. Calder
J. B. Compton E. Hughendon
W. W. Dale Just & Son
William Stewart Hooker & Lane
Wm. Warden "Ariel" John Smith
Alexander Calder Charles E. Stewart
Charles Hart Geo. Hagg, "Fort Wm."
Th. H. Johnston, "Cross" W. W. Erskine
W. F. Fraser, "Good Sue"
Macao, 20th November, 1840.

H. M. S. Druid, Canton River, 2 Dec., 1840.
GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to return you my most sincere thanks for the honor you have done me, in the kind expression of your approbation of my services, whilst senior officer in the Canton river, and also for the very flattering testimonial you have been pleased to present me with, which I need not assure you is most gratifying to me.

My services, gentlemen, you have overrated as I have done, no more than my duty, but in doing it, I have been actuated by principles which should always guide naval officers,—to give the commerce of our country the greatest support, and to afford those engaged in so honorable a calling the fullest protection. Allow me again gentlemen to return you my most sincere thanks, & wishing you all health and prosperity, believe me to remain &c. &c.

Signed, H. SMITH, Captain.

To the gentlemen British residents in Macao.

H. M. S. Hincinth, off Chumpee, 2 Dec., 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your address of the 20th ulto., conveying your acknowledgments of my humble services in this river, whilst under the command of Captain Smith of H. M. S. "Druid."

I need scarcely express to you my great satisfaction at receiving those kind expressions of esteem contained in your address, coupled with such a distinguished mark of favor, which will even be remembered by me, and for which I beg to return you my most grateful thanks, wishing you every prosperity and happiness.

believe me to remain &c. &c.

Signed, W. WARREN, Commander.

To the gentlemen British residents Macao.

EXTRACTS OF AN UNFINISHED DRAMA.
Scen.—China.—A heated place.

George & another. Enter three Hong Merchants.

1st Hong Merchant. Twice that 74 have only

2nd..... Thrice that 74 have only
3rd..... Thrice that 74 have only
All..... Thrice that 74 have only

1st Hong Merchant How the fashions we shall bubble!
2nd Hong Merchant How the fashions we shall bubble!
3rd Hong Merchant How the fashions we shall bubble!

1st Hong Merchant How the fashions we shall bubble!
2nd Hong Merchant How the fashions we shall bubble!
3rd Hong Merchant How the fashions we shall bubble!

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1st Hong Merchant How the fashions we shall bubble!
2nd Hong Merchant How the fashions we shall bubble!
3rd Hong Merchant How the fashions we shall bubble!

not customary to introduce him to the female; but when a foreigner is the fair dame of the household is admitted. During the marriage festivities of a native, friends call with presents of congratulation; but only the father and brothers of the bridegroom are allowed to see the bride; but if the friend be a foreigner, the bride is just equal to thank him for his "honorable" gifts—at his coming, and again at his departure.

In conversation a Chinese, if encouraged, is apt to be very voluble, and will speak his mind with freedom, before the peculiarities of his countrymen. A very ingenious, argumentative, and a strong man, the customs and manners of the foreigner with much admiration. He feels himself honored by the friendship of the stranger, and takes care to let his neighbors know it. If an Englishman enters a place of public amusement and offers a word of civility to one of the bystanders, the eyes of the whole assembly are immediately directed towards him listening with interest, and they surround him to catch his remarks, so desirous is every one of the honor of a similar distinction. This is an important feature in their character, for it assures us that, were the Tartar sent to their wilds in Manchuria, our intercourse would be as flattering to our pride as it would be advantageous to our interests. We should find among the Chinese an universal desire to cultivate our friendship, and we are speaking not from surmise, but from experience made day after day for the express purpose of ascertaining the fact.

Another peculiarity of the Chinese, which also bears an important aspect on our friendship relations with them, is the estimation which they have for any article of dress, ornament, or furniture, that is foreign. Whenever you stop a number of natives will flock with eagerness to the opportunity of examining your wardrobe. A complete inventory of them will be taken, and specimens remarkably made upon each article, proving that they can immediately discover its merits or defects. Chinese silk and velvet are above all praise; but their cotton goods are worthless in appearance and dear in price. Were the trade fairly open, our manufactures of cotton cloth, printing, handkerchiefs, tapes, threads, &c. would almost supersede the native. The chance of supplying 365 millions with such goods, is worth contending for, and will be paid as soon as our government resolves to aid the natives in expelling the Tartars. The Chinese have nothing in the shape of manufacture for the purpose of warm clothing. They have their silk and cotton garments, but these are heavy without being warm. Those who can afford it have their clothes lined with lamb's skins, fur, &c. But cloth alone in this way is very expensive, being at twice or thrice the cost of garments made of woolen. The fur might still retain their preference, from their superior warmth; but like us, we are not so fond of it, and the English had the opportunity of exhibiting their goods to the people, would a rube would become fashionable; and were once the fashion fairly set, every man would adopt it as fast as his means would permit.

For three or four months the southern parts of China, are very cold, and need warm clothing necessary; in the north this period is doubled, so that the demand for woollens would be very great. It should be remembered that our commercial intercourse has only been allowed to flow through a narrow channel, most impeded, even in these; the extent of our past dealings may not, therefore, be taken as a criterion of what it would be were all restrictions removed. There are millions who would be glad to barter with the English, and would hasten to the remote corners of the empire to dispose of the goods they had bought.

The catalog in China is of the vilest manufacture. We should, therefore, have the opportunity of supplying the Chinese with silks, &c., and every article of this sort, where neatness of workmanship is desirable. The Chinese pick up their food with a couple of ivory sticks; but to entertain their English friends, they begin to set forth the knife and fork. When the guests shall become numerous, the foreign will universally supersede the native practice. Foreign customs would soon be introduced, which would create a demand for our manufactures beyond the present reach of competition. The English public should look to this, and instead of listening to persons portending harm, who could-mn ministers for taking about pressures, with the flower, deem them worthy of new silks, and support us, as men who are anxious to open to the export of Britain, the most extensive commercial market in the world.

Evidence W. JARDINE Esq. May 18.

1103 Mr. E. Butler. Did the prices fluctuate on account of the fluctuations in the supply and demand for opium, or did they fluctuate on account of the proceeds of the Chinese government?—A little of both; the Chinese government used to affect prices every now and then, by being more stringent, and enforcing the regulations; and then they used to relax, and the prices got up a little.

1104 The way other trade carried on against the laws of the country, it was liable to great fluctuations, according to the rise or fall of the value of the silver money of the laws of China?—Yes, there were occasional rises, never to a very great extent, except in the year 1821, when it fell very low, for a time, 30 or 40 dollars was the nominal value of the silver money.

1105 Was the silver money in that extent as to deter men of regular habits or merchants from engaging in it, or was it as a gambling transaction?—There were very rich men engaged in transactions on the Chinese side, and there was scarcely an exception on the European side.

1106 You never heard of any man being deterred from engaging in the trade, either on account of the

* A word omitted—your confidence.

EXTRACTS.

CHINA—VIEWED WITH RELATION TO ITS
DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL CHARACTER.

By a recent resident at Canton.
No. VI.

The Chinese have been represented as an eccentric people, and prone to intermixture with foreigners. The tone of government and legislative edicts might, indeed, be cited as authorities for this opinion, but intrinsically they are of no weight, since the ignorance, and contempt of the English and other nations in the west, are merely assumed to answer sinister purposes. This disposition may be fairly considered as assumed, since the edicts of government of a professed distinction were found ready to show to the writer, and his companions none but the most ignorant and uneducated.

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your excellency's
most obedient humble servants,
(Signed)

Jardine, Matheson & Co. Dirom & Co.
Dent & Co. Robert Webster.
Lindsay & Co. W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Fox, Rawson & Co. D. & M. Ruston & Co.
Pat. Stewart. Turner & Co.
Holliday, Wise & Co. Wilkinson Dent.
Macvicar & Co. Meerwanjee Jejeebhoy
Innes, Fletcher & Co. John Rickett.
John A. Mercer. Jamieson & How.
Bell & Co. Gribble Hughes & Co.
p. pro. Daniell & Co.
W. C. LeGeyt.

Macao, 4th December, 1840.

The serious attention of h. e. Charles Elliot is respectfully requested to that paragraph of the above letter, in which the British merchants assure h. e. that he "may rely with confidence on the cordial cooperation of all British subjects in the support of measures for the honour and interests of England, but in the support of those measures only."

On the 5th instant a despatch was received by the authorities of Macao, from the *Heungshan* magistrat^e, stating that it is the intention of h. e. *Kesken*, the imperial high commissioner, to come to Macao about the 12th instant; the magistrat^e therefore requests that the military guard be prepared to receive h. e.; that the forts be put in condition to be inspected, by h. e., and that a house be prepared for h. e. to reside in: to all which authoritative requests it is reported these replies were given:—the authorities of Macao know perfectly well to receive an officer of the celestial empire holding the high rank of an imperial commissioner, with the honours due to his station; that h. e. would be allowed to view the forts, but that Chinese troops would not be allowed to enter Macao; that a house is, by custom, always prepared on these occasions, but it is not the duty of the authorities of Macao to hire houses for h. e.—Will h. e. honour Macao with a visit!—we think not.

By the *Water Witch* we have received a number of Indian papers, but we have not had time to read them for extracts in our present number.

Again referring to captain Thacker's evidence, quoted in our last number, it will be found that in two parts of his evidence, given on different days, there appears a slight discrepancy; and the evidence also as to what captain Elliot said in his address to the meeting, does not agree with the address as we have reported it in the narrative, page 54: we do not recollect that captain Elliot said in his speech any thing about his determination not to surrender a chest of opium;—and we suppose nobody at that moment thought he had anything to do with it—or of "forcing our way out!" but these discrepancies present no difficulties to us; for while the foreigners were assembling—before the reading of his public notice, and also after—for a few moments, a hasty and desultory conversation, or rather some remarks, passed between captain Elliot and some of the British merchants; these remarks of captain Elliot, Mr. Thacker has, there cannot be a doubt, confounded with his speech; it is clear that the tenor of his speech pointed to resistance to the high commissioner's commands; but his public notice, dated Macao, March 23, did so in a more positive tone in these words:—and he has most especially to warn h. e.'s subjects that such strong measures as it may be necessary to employ on the part of h. e.'s government, without further notice

than the present, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton (*beyond the period now fixed*) (i. e. ten days) upon their own responsibility or without further guarantees from the undersigned." "This is as clear a war-note as can be imagined: but before the full-trumpet blast was blown, captain Elliot—or all of us—lost heart."

With reference to Mr. Jardine's evidence in our last number, we extracted it for the purpose of giving as much publicity as is in our power to that gentleman's opinions on the effects of opium on the health of man and the human frame; and to support the correctness of that opinion, we quote the following extract of our notes of the speech of the reverend Peter Parker, m. d., U. S.'s missionary, at the public subscription dinner given to Mr. Jardine, by the English, American, and *Paise* merchants on January 23, 1839, (vide C. R. Jan. 22, 1839.)

"Mr. Parker, in a very feeling manner, touched upon the ready and liberal assistance he had ever received from Mr. Jardine in support of the medical missionary hospital. 'You,' observed the reverend gentleman, addressing the company, 'you have been used to consider Mr. Jardine only as a merchant; but I know him as a professional man; and though many years have elapsed since he gave up practice, still I never met with a man on whose medical judgment I would sooner depend in difficult cases; and he has been ever ready to afford me his advice and a assistance under all circumstances and at all times; though his business were ever so pressing, still he has always attended at the hospital when his presence was requested. To you,' continued Mr. Parker, 'the parting of this evening is but for a time; you anticipate the pleasure of again meeting Mr. Jardine in England, thence to enjoy the revivification of former scenes, passed in China, or elsewhere abroad: but for me, this parting is final: I can never expect to see my friend again on this side the grave; let me then wish him all prosperity and happiness here and everlasting life hereafter.'"

The clear, distinct answers of Mr. Jardine on the morality of the opium trade are admirable; and what miserable reasoning and conduct is that, when the British nation has reaped the profit accruing from the stimulus which the opium gave to the Indian and China trade generally, to turn round, when a fit of unwonted energy seizes a Chinese commissioner, and bow to his rebuke, exclaiming,—"it is not us, but the merchants, whose persons and property you have so justly seized, who have been devastating your empire!" If the loss in the opium trade is all on the side of China, it is clear that the profit must be all on the side of Great Britain: the agents, then, in such a trade, it would seem, deserve well of their country: for we are told—you shall not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn.

It is generally thought that the extract headed—"demands of Great Britain against China," republished in the C. R. of Nov. 24, from the *New York Journal* of commerce, is deserving, on the whole, of much confidence;—now, according to that document, the 7th sine qua non is, that "the legal trade is to continue, & not be interrupted, in consequence of any smuggling transactions at Canton, or on the east coast (should he coasts without distinction) of China." Lord Melbourne has declared the British government will not abandon the cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium; now coupling that declaration with the 7th demand, what other meaning can be attached to it, but that it is the intention of the British government to be as inert in the future as it has been in the past in interdicting or preventing, in any way, h. m.'s subjects from engaging in the opium trade in any manner they may choose, & where & when they like? How can his lordship reconcile such declaration & such demand with h. m.'s ministers' approval of captain Elliot's measures to stop the river trade; for from these measures, *hic ille lachrymatur* "Mr.

G. Astor & others have said that capt. Elliot had but a choice of difficulties; but Mr. Elliot the hon. member for Roxburghshire, has said—"what authority had he (captain Elliot) to interfere?"—to prevent the landing of opium from the outside anchorage? and we repeat—what authority had he to interfere?—but it is clear, from the act of parliament, that he had a more defined power to interfere there, where the Chinese jurisdiction could not reach him or the opium store ships, than in the Canton river, where the Chinese jurisdiction was paramount. We say, and have always said, that every difficulty in which captain Elliot has been involved—or rather in which he has involved his country and China,—has been erected by himself; and that the consequences of his measures of December 1839, are the surrender of the opium in March 1840—though that one consequence might have been prevented, and if it had been, probably the following consequences of that year and the hostilities of this, or of the approaching year or years,—and that hostilities must ensue,—*malgré* captain Elliot's assurance to his U. S.'s friends on Sunday, the 22nd ulto,—that "there would be no more fighting,"—we consider certain,—might also have been prevented; or, if not prevented, war would be waged with much less bitter feelings on both sides; for the events, of 1840 hitherto have only tended to increase the presumption of the Chinese and efface the impression stamped by the appearance of so large a force off their coasts, and the capture of a district of the province of *Che-keang*.

A friend has kindly lent us a copy of the London mail of September 4 and of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co.'s circular, copious extracts from these sources of information will be found in following columns.

The proceedings in the house of commons, Lord Palmerston's note, and commodore Napier's proclamation are highly interesting and important intelligence; but we have not time at present for comment, our own situation being particularly interesting just now.

The kwangchowfoo, under orders from the acting governor of Canton, or of the high imperial commissioner, *Kesken*, has left Canton for the *Bocca Tigris*, attended by a large body of troops, great quantities of munitions of war, and a large number of gunny-bags—the latter being intended for the erection of sand batteries: his orders are—to require h. e. the British plenipotentiary to send the British squadron instantly away from the neighbourhood of the *Bocca Tigris*, and proceed himself to Macao; from whence he is to send his communications (*open*) for *Kesken*, in the first instance to the head pilot, and through the latter functionary to the *keunminfoo*, to be by him transmitted to the imperial commissioner. This is a channel to which captain Elliot has been so long used, and is so congenial to his taste, that we have no doubt he will obey the kwangchowfoo's orders: for as *Kesken* jerked him back from the *Peiho*, to knock head and state grievances in Canton, we see no reason why he should stand upon any trifling punctilios; let him knock head and state his grievances to the pilot and the *keunminfoo*, and when the imperial commissioner has refused to afford any redress, it will be time enough to resort to overt acts of hostilities,—such as taking and garrisoning the forts at the *Bogue* & on *Tiger Island*. But it is too late: if these forts were now in our possession, such possession would not

advance our cause a step—the possession of the *Bogue*—that *Gibraltar* of China—must be followed up by taking possession of the provincial capital of the two *Kwang* provinces, and assuming the civil and military government of about 25 millions of the flowery sons of *Han*: then, when the emperor finds that we have with him divided rule, the *seven sine qua non*s, and the *desiderata* of the British government may be granted.

But military operations once commenced, surely the commander in chief must be the foremost Englishman here: he, a long senior and a distinguished officer, will not be guided by the opinions of a junior: with the first shot then the office of the civil plenipotentiary is blown to atoms: the transforming of a chief superintendent of trade and a British plenipotentiary into “a Dutch deputy” would be too great a juggle—too much of a *Harlequinade*, even for the China stage.

It is said that the high commissioner, immediately on his arrival, wrote *autographically*, to admiral Elliot, congratulating him on his presence in the waters of Canton—a much more congenial clime than the latitude of the frozen north—for though no doubt, in the galaxy of his court, it may be said to be the *chancey* as it was to the roman emperor—

*Instar veris enim vultus tuus
Affuit populo, gratior ille dies,
Et soles melius nitent.*

still a *barbarian* plenipotentiary could not expect to be thawed by such beams: but he was told he would feel equally as warm and comfortable in the far south—and, as he appeared to think so too,—there is some ground for *Keshen's* congratulations. These congratulations were accompanied by an apology for the insult made on a British flag of truce, with which apology the British admiral was satisfied!

Now no apology can be satisfactory in this case, for it is glaringly evident that the insult was premeditated, and, practised in utter contempt and in defiance of the emperor's orders! The fire of the forts was returned by the *Queen*; a proceeding, in our opinion, wholly unjustifiable in any,—most to be condemned in this case, for, if the proceeding is justifiable, the instant capture of the forts, by a necessary consequence, would have been justifiable,—without a demand of explanation or apology.

On our first page our readers will find a copy of a letter from the chief superintendent to h. m.'s subjects engaged in commerce at *Chusan*.

So, the haberdashery pedlars at *Chusan* are so miserably unfortunate as to fall under the infliction of a public notice of their small doings by the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China! while the British merchants in Macao, whose commercial enterprise and capital have sent from the shores of China, *malgré* the mighty emperor, his commissioner, *Lin*, and the chief superintendent of British trade, captain Charles Elliot, r. n., 30,000,000 lbs. of tea since June 30, 1839—*albeit intensely humiliated in so doing*—have happily escaped a similar visitation! But trade, although but pedlars, is a practical matter, and should be practically treated; but the chief superintendent of trade does not tell h. m.'s subjects at *Chusan* what are the grounds on which his hope is founded that the trade there may gradually extend, and so practically encouraging their inquisitive and intiating them in the course of future speculations,—but, knowing that they know that his opium receipts and treasury bills have been unnoticed by, have fallen under the particular contempt of h. m.'s government, he tells them he feels that it may be satisfac-

tory to them to know that they are still under his careful and judicious superintendence! what a wonderful idea of paternalism! They are also told that their interests have been submitted to the attention of their excellencies the admiral and the governor of *Chusan*; now we all too well know the attention h. m.'s plenipotentiaries and the governor of *Chusan* have bestowed on the comforts, on the food, on the interests, on the health, on the lives of the gallant Cameronians and the sons of *Rajahpootana*: is it probable that high excellencies will have more care of the snobs of *Chusan*, than they have had of their fellow-soldiers?

The letter is dated on the 9th of November, the admiral resigned the command of the expedition twenty days after: now the world will ask, if we do not, and the world will doubt, if we do not, not only whether the admiral had at that time any intention of resigning, and if his intention was known to captain Elliot, but whether he was appointed to the command of the expedition for the sole purpose of resigning it—at a proper moment? We do not say there has been such base collusion on the part of h. m.'s ministers, it is impossible that such base collusion could have been, — but the facts of captain Elliot having conducted, in the province of *Perche*, the preliminaries of the intended negotiations to be commenced in the province of Canton, the admiral's resignation, and the tone of captain Elliot's letter of the 29th ulto., would almost justify the suspicion of such collusion by one of h. m.'s opposition.

Englishmen have seen in captain Elliot a countryman, a sailor, an officer a post-captain, a chief superintendent of trade, a British plenipotentiary, who tells them, — *O hope for Keshen!*—because he has confidence in the overpowering assistance by which he is surrounded, he will not lose heart! what a profession, what a confession for a British officer! to say that you will not do is to suppose it possible that you can do: but an English gentleman, a British officer never, under any possible combinations of circumstances, loses heart:

*Iustum & tenacem propoditi virum
Non civium arbor prava prece nitum,
Non vulvas instans tyranni,
Mente quatit solida—
Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinae.*

We learn from the blue book that h. m.'s ministers have approved captain Elliot's conduct on three occasions: namely: on his proceedings in execution of his instructions relative to the manner in which he should send communications to, and receive them from, the Chinese authorities at Canton; and his retiring from Canton to Macao in December, 1837, (p. 254); on the proceedings which took place between himself and admiral Maitland on the one part, and the Chinese authorities on the other! (p. 318).

*Here 's the cunning cool'sy stroll
Did the gallant Maitland gull!*

and on the steps which he took with a view to the re-opening of the trade, and to the re-establishment of his official communications with the Chinese authorities, in December, 1838: his conduct on these latter matters was entirely approved by h. m.'s government! (p. 319). . . those said steps having led us into our present difficulties, and are the proximate cause of lord Palmerston's communications with China!

On all other points, on his opinion of his own authority and responsibility—on his, thinking he could make Mr. Keating a debtor to the crown, on his use of the character, *pin*, on his establishing a maritime police at Whampoa, his conduct has been disapproved by h. m.'s government; and on his putting six men on their

trial in August 1839, hear what he says himself.

“I proceeded, my lord, to the very utmost verge of my powers (and probably exceeded them) by setting in action the criminal jurisdiction &c. (p. 433.)

Now when captain Elliot doubts his own course of conduct, need we say it must be wrong?

But we have mentioned this last proceeding, not to disapprove of it—for captain Elliot's motives were good, and in that instance comprehensible;—but in all—or most of his other proceedings, we can discover nothing but great ignorance of the laws of England and China, of the rights of his fellow subjects, and, if neglect he too harsh a word—an injudicious care of the honour and interests of his country.

To captain Elliot may be applied the words of the general confession of the church of England service—he has left undone those things which he ought to have done; and he has done those things which he ought not to have done. Immediately he was promoted from the master-attendantship to be secretary, he began with his pen—*protocoling*: vide C. R. Nov. 18, 1834, for the official notice to British subjects in China, dated Nov. 18, 1834.

• Captain Smith and Captain Warren.

Hospitality and gratitude are Christian virtues which are seldom found wanting in British merchants; it is with great pleasure that we refer to the exercise of the last named ornament of the Christian and of the national character in the letters from the British subjects now residing in Macao to captain Henry Smith, of h. m.'s *Druid*, and captain William Warren, of h. m.'s *Hyacinth*.

The services of these officers have been arduous and tantalizing, and accompanied with a much greater degree of anxiety than those in which the brilliancy of victory enchants as it seduces the enemies of our country.

To the services and protection of the commanders, officers, and crews of others of h. m.'s ships which have been employed in China, & those more directly in *Toukoo bay* & *Macao roads*, the *Volage*, *Larne*, *Alligator*, *Columbine*, *Calpohe*, *Samarang*, as well as the h. m.'s steamers—we are confident that we express the sincere feeling of the British subjects now residing in Macao, in including the captains, commanders, officers, and men of those ships in the scope of the terms of their warmest thanks as particularly expressed towards captain Smith and captain Warren.

It is our most pleasing duty to announce to the service and to h. m.'s subjects generally in China, that captain Henry Smith was gazetted a C. B. in August; we have not seen the number of the gazette, but we presume this honour has been bestowed on captain Smith for his services at the capture of *Aden*, when he was the commanding officer.

Our local readers will be glad to know that Mr. H. H. Lindsay—erroneously designated the hon. Hugh Lindsay in the extract from the *Times* of August 4. is going to start as conservative member for Aberdeen. We go from the initial letter L. that Mr. Lindsay is the writer of the articles published in the London papers under the head of—“China—viewed with its relation to its domestic and political character.” The number vi. in a preceding column, which we extracted from the *Globe* of August 3. is the only one we have yet seen. Mr. Lindsay, when speaking of the cotton goods of China as being wretched in appearance and dear in price, must have forgotten the excellent manufactures of *Nankin*: the bankets of China are very durable, and

were once thought handsome in appearance and were a fashionable wear.

We request that an "unfinished drama" may be continued: when hong merchants, linguists, pilots, British superintendents of trade, and plenipotentiaries are the *dramatis personæ*, the writer may disregard the unities, annihilate time and space, carry his drama through five hundred acts, and yet not embrace all the absurdities that have been acted.

The winds have waited for us a Chinese document,—not intended for barbarian eyes,—in which the emperor's orders to *Keshen* to proceed to Canton, and that officer's report of the departure of the English squadron from off the mouth of the *Peiho*, are embodied; and they do not differ from those copies which we have procured from natives, translated, and published in the C. R.: the fair inference is that all other papers—even Lord *Meanto's* letter—thus obtained are, in some degree, authentic, or rather not entirely spurious.

As a British subject—whose letter we published in our number of November 24,—has not favoured us with his name, we conclude that he is ashamed of his production.

The report that the h. co.'s cruiser *Elphinstone* engaged the French corvette "*Dorionne*," in the red sea must, in our opinion, be founded on error. We have heard that a private armed French vessel, with arms on board for disposal to the Arabs, was in that quarter, and it is quite possible a collision may have occurred between the *Elphinstone* and her; but it is altogether impossible that a French ship of war could be engaged in such transactions: it must be a private speculation.

The undecided result of the contest is remarkable, for we suppose the *Elphinstone's* crew to have consisted principally of Europeans, Africans, Manila men, with but few Englishmen among them.

Arrived.—7 *Sanderson*, Bushby, from Singapore. *Oncida*, (U. S.) Swift, from New York. 8 *Governor Doherty*, Fowling, from do. and Calcutta. *Konohasset*, (U. S.) Waterman, from Singapore. *Hooghly*, Bayley, from Chusan.

Passengers.—per *Konohasset*, Mr. Rushe, per *Hooghly*, Mr. Mackean. per *Oncida*, Mr. Gillespie.

Postscript. Times Office, Oct. 12, 12 a.m. Arrival of the overland mail. The Victoria steamer with the overland mail came into harbour this morning at five o'clock. She left Suva at 1 o'clock p.m. on the 25th, arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on the 1st, & after a delay of 17 hours in coaling, left Aden at 1 p.m. on the 2d. She thus accomplished the voyage from Suva in 14 days 15 hours including all delay.

The cause of the delay of the Victoria's arrival was the detention of the mails four days at Malta, the packet agent not knowing whether to forward them with the probability in view of their being delayed at Alexandria.

But for this the present packet, arriving as it would have done at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, would have been the most rapid we have ever had from England.

Our latest letters are dated Cairo 24, at which time all was quite in Egypt.

Cairo, 23d. Sept. 1840. From Constantinople I am informed, that the sultan, upon the return of Rifaat Bey from Alexandria with the pacha's reply to the ultimatum, immediately caused the same and title of Mahomed Ali to be erased from the public

records—an official notice of this has reached the pacha, and he is furious.

It is possible that this may be the last overland mail as the pacha is said to have granted permission for the passage of the "Oriental" mail, after much hesitation and reluctance.

Mr. Waghorn has been severely beaten by order of Ackmediel Garbi, pacha of the national at Alexandria, and one of Mr. W.'s employers coming to his relief was treated in like manner, the dispute is said to have arisen from Mr. Waghorn's interfering to stop a punishment about to be inflicted on an Arab—the pacha Mahomed Ali ordered Mr. W. to quit the country, but the affair was compromised by Mr. W. apologizing.

THE LONDON MAIL, Sept. 4, 1840.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The overland mail from India, via the Persian Gulf, reached London on the 6th August, with accounts to the following date:—

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| China | 11th April. |
| Singapore | 29th " |
| Penang | 6th May. |
| Calcutta | 10th June. |
| Madras | 12th " |
| Ceylon | 12th " |
| Bombay | 22nd " |

The mail previously dispatched from Bombay via the Red Sea, did not arrive till several days later.

The Hindon, from Calcutta, arrived at Liverpool, spoke the Aden, from China, on 27th April, with news eighteen days later than the above dates.

The Oriental steamer with the London mail of the 31st Aug., sailed from Southampton for Malta and Alexandria on the 1st Sept. The Great Liverpool is to leave Liverpool (from whence the Peninsular and Oriental company's vessels are in future to be despatched) for Falmouth on the 29th September, where she will take up the Overland mail of the 31st.

Sir Colin Campbell is appointed governor of Ceylon in the room of the right hon. Stewart Mackenzie, who retires.

T. R. Colledge esq., M.D., of her majesty's establishment, Canton, China, has been elected a non-resident fellow of the royal college of Physicians of Edinburgh.

A singular event in the commercial world is the return at Stettin in Pomerania, from Canton, of the first Prussian vessel that ever traded to China. The ship *Hoffnung*, besides its cargo, brought for the Prussian government the following collection of curiosities:—1. Divers Chinese books on agriculture. 2. Eighty vases full of seeds of the most beautiful flowers that are cultivated in the imperial garden at Pa-Ti near Canton. 3. A great number of impressions from Chinese seals, very ancient. 4. A printing-machine with its types engraved on wood in relief; printing-ink of divers colours, silk paper, &c. 5. A collection of wooden leaves, on which is engraved, in relief, an historical work, of which copies may be drawn off on Chinese paper by the pressure of the hand alone.

PRECIS.

London, from 5th to 8th of August.—The admiralty court bill excludes Dr. Lushington from re-election to the house of commons.

The damages awarded against Dr. Lardner, for criminal conversation with the wife of Capt. Heaviside, are £2000. & it is said that a special clause will be introduced in the act of divorce, prohibiting union between the lady and the Dr., and thereby depriving the latter of the pecuniary advantages accruing from the lady's marriage settlement, and from matrimony expectations.

August 12.—The queen went yesterday in state to the house of Peers and closed the session with a speech from the throne. Prince Albert and the king and queen of the Belgians were present. The speech is principally important because of its omission of any allusion to France, in speaking of the settlement of the eastern question. The queen had been pleased

to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the right honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, governor-general of all her majesty's provinces on the continent of north America, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten by the name, style, and title of baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada. The altered tone of the French press on the eastern question has had a favourable influence on the funds; and now that the preservation of the alliance between this country and France is deemed secure, an elasticity is likely to be experienced in prices, which have been unreasonably depressed, both here and in Paris, by the apprehensions entertained regarding the warlike demonstrations of the cabinet of the Tuilleries. It is pretty evident that Louis Philippe was much too cautious to be led into a war with England for so frivolous a cause of difference: and that the *Journal des Debats* merely sailed with the stream for a time, in order to be able to repel it at the proper period with effect. It is now, therefore, believed that the king of the French has put his veto against any act which could lead him into hostility with England; and that the measures of his cabinet must necessarily be in unison with this pacific policy. The following is from a *Wexford paper*: We have just perused a ship letter, purporting to belong to the ship *Onega*, of and from New York to Canton, laden with dry goods, ginseng, &c., burden 304 tons per register, John P. Hilbert, master. The letter appears in four languages, viz. English, French, Dutch, and Spanish. It was picked up at sea off Milford, a few days back, by our respected countryman captain D. Doyle of the *hannon*, belonging to this port. It was enclosed in a dressing-box, which was seen floating on the water, and with the document under our notice were also a pocket-book, a case of razors, a watch-key, a cloth-brush, and other trifling articles. We greatly apprehend that the unfortunate vessel to which they belonged must have foundered at sea, as we find she cleared out in New York so far back as June 1, 1836.

August 14.—The earl of Durham was buried with Masonic honours on the 10th.

August 17.—Lord Falkland is to succeed sir Colin Campbell in the governorship of Nova Scotia. Sir Edward King's command is to extend four or five degrees south of the line, round the cape, including the Mauritius, and then over to the Brazils with Rio de Janeiro. The northern part of the African coast is to be entrusted to a commodore or senior officer from England, whose broad pendant will be hoisted in a donkey frigate.

August 21.—Dr. Sonthey, the poet laureate, is in such delicate health that he is obliged to abstain from all literary labours. He is stated to be labouring under a complete prostration of mind, without the least hope of recovery.

A grandson of the late sir Philip Francis, and his widow, lady Francis, are each of them said to be preparing a life of that accomplished statesman, in which the identity of the author of Junius's letters will unquestionably be established. The box or trunk, so frequently alluded to in the investigation of this subject, and which was always reported to contain undoubted testimony of this author's name, has, we are told, been discovered by the grandson of sir Philip Francis.

PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Hume then called the attention of the house to the state of our foreign relations as regarded France and the Egyptian question.

The honourable gentleman then called the attention of lord Palmerston to a letter from Alexandria of the 22d July, in which it was stated that the writer had just seen a naval officer, who had arrived in the "*Alecto*," from Beirut, who informed him that captain Napier of the "*Powerful*" had said, that if he had arrived there in time he would have prevented Mr. Mehmet Ali's troops from landing.

An offer had been made by Mahomet Ali which would have procured peace but for the interference of the four powers; the offer was to give up Candia with other possessions, except Syria, as he found that it was necessary to the

security of Egypt. The honourable gentleman concluded with moving that an humble address be presented to her majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to direct to be laid before the house copies of any conventions entered into between the four great powers—namely, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and this country, with reference to the affairs of Turkey.

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PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

August 11.—At ten minutes after two, the discharge of guns and the merry peal of the bells of St. Margaret's church without the building, announced the arrival of her majesty, and in ten minutes afterwards the procession entered the house.

Prince Albert accompanied her majesty, who was led to the throne by her royal consort.

The speaker then addressed her majesty in the usual terms; after which the lord Chancellor knelt at the foot of the throne and presented to her majesty the copy of her speech, which

Her majesty was pleased to read as follows:—

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me to close this session of parliament; and in releasing you from your attendance I have to thank you for the care and attention with which you have discharged your important duties.

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"I congratulate you upon the termination of the civil war in Spain. The objects for which the quadruple engagements of 1834 were contracted having now been accomplished, I am in communication with the queen of Spain, with a view to withdraw the naval force which, in pursuance of those engagements, I have hitherto stationed on the northern coast of Spain.

"I am happy to inform you that the differences with the government of Naples, the grounds and causes of which have been laid before you, have been put into a train of adjustment by the friendly mediation of the king of the French.

"I rejoice also to acquaint you that the government of Portugal has made arrangements for satisfying certain just claims of some of my subjects, and for the payment of a sum due to this country under the stipulations of the convention of 1827.

"I am engaged, in concert with the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia, the emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby to afford additional security for the peace of Europe.

"The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the emperor of China, and the indignities offered to a agent of my crown, have compelled me to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, for the purpose of demanding reparation and redress.

"I have gladly given my assent to the act for the regulation of municipal corporations in Ireland.

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"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year.

"I lament that it should have been necessary to impose additional burdens upon my people, but I trust that the means which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the public service are calculated to press with as little severity as possible upon all classes of the community.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"In returning to your respective counties, you will resume those duties which you perform so much to the public benefit and advantage. It is my anxious desire to maintain tranquillity at home and peace abroad. To these objects, so essential to the interests of this country and the general welfare of mankind, my efforts will be sincerely and unremittently directed; and, feeling assured of your co-operation and support, I humbly rely upon the superintending care and continued protection of divine providence."

The extreme distinctness with which her majesty read this speech, rendered every word of it perfectly audible in the most remote corners of the house; her majesty's appeared once to falter slightly, but immediately recovered her self-possession, and concluded her task most admirably.

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withstanding that even recently they have proposed to France to join them in the execution of an arrangement between the sultan and Mehemet Ali, based on ideas enounced towards the end of last year by the French ambassador in London, still the French government has not thought it could join in this arrangement, and has made its concurrence with the other powers dependent upon conditions which those powers have considered incompatible with the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire and with the future tranquility of Europe.

"In this state of things, the four courts had no other choice than to abandon to chance for the future the great affairs which they had engaged to arrange, and thus to prove their impotency, and to expose the peace of Europe to daily increasing dangers; or, on the other hand to adopt the resolution of proceeding without the co-operation of France, in order to bring about, by means of their united efforts, a solution of the complications of the Levant, in conformity with the engagements which the four courts have contracted with the sultan, and of a nature to insure future peace.

"Placed between these two choices, and persuaded of the urgency of an immediate decision, and in conformity with the important interests involved therein, the four courts have thought it their duty to resort to the latter of the two alternatives: and they have, consequently, justly concluded with the sultan a convention destined to settle in a satisfactory manner the complications actually existing in the Levant.

"The four powers, in signing this convention, could not but feel the greatest regret to find themselves thus momentarily separated from France in an affair so essentially European; but this regret is diminished by the reiterated declarations which the French government has made to them, that it has nothing to object to the arrangements which the four powers desire to make Mehemet Ali accept, provided Mehemet Ali consents to them; that in no case will France oppose the measures which the four courts, in concert with the sultan, might judge necessary to obtain the assent of the pacha of Egypt; and that the only motives which has prevented France from uniting with the other powers on this occasion is derived from considerations of various kinds, which rendered it impossible for the French government to take a part in coercive measures against Mehemet Ali.

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arist! Ah! -! Kader, and occupy the valley of the Cheif, with the towns of Masara and Tekodemp.

TEA.—Several public sales have taken place during the past month, comprising 42,640 packages, of which 10,000 sold on the 3rd and 4th Aug. at an advance of 1d per lb on congo, 1 1/4 per lb on twankay, and 2d and 3d per lb on hyson, imperial, and gunpowder—4950 were sold on the 11th, showing an improvement on congo and twankay of 1/2 per lb—2200 were sold on the 14th, keeping up previous rates—2500 were sold on the 17th, realising the full price of the 14th—2300 were sold on the 18th, at an advance of 1 1/4 per lb on congo, and 1d on good and fine congo, and 1d per lb on twankay—2500 were sold on the 25th, at a decline of 1/2 to 1 1/4 per lb on congo, and 2d on congo—700 sold on the 28th, when the rates of the 25th were largely supported.

East India company's varied from 2s 2 1/2 to 2s 4 1/2 per lb; and sold on the 31st August at 2s 2d per lb. A public sale on the 1st September 1859 packages sold Congo middling 2s 1 1/2; blackish leaf rather strong 2s 4 1/2 to 2s 5d; and fine pekoe flavour 2s 5d to 2s 6 1/2; twankay good 2s 2 1/2 to 2s 3 1/2; fine hyson kind 2s 6d to 2s 7d; good hyson 2s 6d; and black leaf pekoe and hung mui 2s 6d to 2s 10 1/2. On change, company's congos were 2s 3d, each buyers.

9000 packages are advertised for sale on 8th Sept.

The *Courier* and *Englishman*, give the following accounts of the engagement, said to have taken place between the *Elphinstone* and the French frigate, in the Red Sea:—

Two Bombay letters received to-day from officers, one of them belonging to the *Elphinstone*, give us the following startling items of news. That there were at the time of the dispatch of their letters a French frigate and corvette cruising off Bombay harbour, watching the movements of the inward and outward bound shipping. Several French ships of war were also said to be on the Abyssinian coast, with what object could not be discovered. And it is said in the letter from the officer of the cruiser *Elphinstone*, that an engagement had taken place with a French corvette, in the bay of Mocha, the issue of which is not stated further than that both were dismantled. The *Elphinstone* had been sent to that port to watch a French vessel said to be loaded with arms. These letters are dated Bombay, October 13th, and are from highly respectable parties, but we hesitate to give implicit confidence to the statements, because we understand that no official intelligence of these facts has been received, though such intelligence extends to a date as late as October 2d from Aden.—*Courier*.

Private letters received in town from Aden, dated the 1st instant, state that the horrible company's sloop-of-war *Elphinstone* had had an engagement with a French frigate, (the name of the latter vessel is not given) which proved a disastrous encounter; both vessels being so disabled as to be compelled to haul off without bringing the action to any thing like a decisive conclusion. The frigate is stated to have lost all her masts in the encounter. The letters also mention that the different tribes of Arabs are expected very shortly to assemble a force of about 10,000 men for the purpose of making a desperate attack upon Aden, and preparations are actively in progress to give them a warm reception;—two nine gun batteries are being erected, and other precautionary measures are taken to defend the passes to the town. It is expected the attack of the Arabs will be powerful and determined.—*Englishman*.

Extract of a letter dated.

Calcutta, 30th October.

It is said that the H. C.'s. cruiser the *Elphinstone* has had an engagement with the French Corvette *Dordogne* in the Red Sea with no advantage to either.

Extract from a private letter.

London, 4th September, 1840.

The pigeons have come across reporting an insurrection at Brussels, and it has lowered the funds & the.

We have been requested to contradict a statement which has been very generally circulated to the effect that the hon. Hugh Lindsay has the intention of offering himself as a candidate at the next vacancy for Aberdeen. The hon. gentleman has by no means relinquished the

hope of representing this important town, and has every prospect of success. The present scheme on the non-intrusion question has unfortunately created a difference of opinion

among the conservatives of Scotland, but it is confidently expected that some mutual concessions will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the dispute.—*Times*, Aug. 4.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.'s CIRCULAR.

London, 31st August, 1840.

TEA.—In the postscript to our last report we briefly alluded to the public sales of the 3rd and 4th instant, comprising about 13,000 packages, of which 9000 found buyers at an advance, as compared with the preceding, of 1/2 a 1d per lb. on congo, 1d on twankay, and 3d on hyson. There has since been a constant succession of sales, as noticed below, with gradually advancing prices to that of the 18th inclusive; the trade continuing as last month to purchase freely, and inducing many of the importers to withdraw their teas or fix higher limits. The following is the currency at the close of the sales on the 18th instant, with the particulars of the quantities of each description offered up to that time:—

| | Quality | Prices | Packages | lbs |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| Bohea, Canton | good at 2s 1d duty | 1 1 1/2 a 2 0 | 500 | 30,000 |
| Congou | fresh kinds to next blksh leaf | 2 4 a 2 4 1/2 | | |
| | blksh leaf kind, but burnt flav- | 2 5 — | | |
| | rather strong to strong | 2 5 — | 19,952 | 1,408,000 |
| | blackish leaf | 2 5 a 2 5 1/2 | | |
| | blksh leaf, ra strong to strong | 2 5 1/2 a 2 8 | | |
| | blackish leaf, pekoe kd- & flav- | 2 6 a 2 9 1/2 | | |
| | fair to good | 2 2 a 2 4 | 454 | 18,160 |
| Pouchong | fine | 3 6 a 3 8 | 1,044 | 48,432 |
| Souchong | good | 3 2 a 3 4 | 203 | 12,180 |
| Flawery Pekoe | fine (put up as pekoe) good scented | 3 0 — | 183 | 10,980 |
| Blk leaf (Pekoe or Hyson) | cont to good, in 10 catty boxes | 2 6 — | 602 | 31,304 |
| Caper | fair to fine | 3 1 a 3 6 | | |
| Orange Pekoe | scented, good to fine | 3 4 a 3 6 | 1,163 | 58,150 |
| Twankay | common | 2 4 a — | | |
| | good | 2 4 1/2 a — | 4,600 | 288,200 |
| | fine to hyson kind | 2 5 a 2 9 | | |
| Hyson Skin | common | 1 1 1/2 a 2 0 | 467 | 29,884 |
| Hyson | common | 2 7 1/2 a 2 8 | | |
| | fair to good | 2 8 1/2 a 3 0 | 1,914 | 118,890 |
| | fine | 4 0 a 4 8 | | |
| | superfine | 5 1 1/2 a 7 8 1/2 | | |
| Young Hyson | Twankay | 2 6 a 3 0 | 877 | 47,898 |
| | Hyson | 3 2 a 3 8 | | |
| Imperial | Twankay | 2 10 a 3 0 | 879 | 37,368 |
| | Hyson | 3 2 a 3 8 | | |
| Gunpowder | Twankay | 3 0 a 3 6 | 1703 | 83,938 |
| | Hyson | 4 0 a 5 6 | | |

Subsequently the market became inactive, and at the sales on the 25th, a reduction from the above prices ensued varying from 1/2 a 1 1/2 per lb., the greatest decline being upon the commonest congo; and on the 28th the trade being disinclined to purchase at this reduction, and the holders unwilling to accept of lower rates, the bulk of the tea advertised for that day was withdrawn. The total quantity offered this month has been—

| On the 3rd & 4th 13000 pks., of which 9000 sold | 18th | 6800 pks., of which 2300 sold |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 11th 6000 " " 5000 " | 25th 6000 " " 3000 " | |
| 14th 3500 " " 2300 " | 28th 4500 " " 750 " | |
| 17th 4360 " " 2800 " | | |

A comparison of the imports and deliveries of TEA in LONDON to 31st July and 1st September in the years 1839 and 1840, with the stocks at the end of July and August.

IMPORTS.

1st Janv. to 31st July 1839 | 1st Janv. to 1st Sept. 1840

19,998,140 9,974,257 21,266,000 13,874,000*

DELIVERIES.

1st Janv. to 31st July 1839 | 1st Janv. to 1st Sept. 1840

19,971,164 14,423,093 23,410,000 17,173,000

STOCKS.

1st August 1839 | 1st September 1840

42,866,362 37,882,996 || 41,056,000 39,660,000

* Exclusive of sundry ships lately from the cape.

Silk.—With the exception of Bengal, for which description there has been an increased demand at the previous currency, the transactions in the silk market have been again limited. A few small parcels of China have been sold this

week at about former rates, but to sell in quantity prices would be rather in favour of the buyer. This season's crop of Italian is generally stated to be somewhat beyond the average quantity, and the supplies are certainly coming in very freely, as are also those of India. Holders of Italian are offering their stocks on easier terms.

Account of the stocks of China raw silk in the warehouse on the 31st July, and deliveries, compared with the same period last year.

Stock 1840 1839

China sold 1344 } bales 1556 } bales

unsold 456 } 1800 } 257 } 1813

Deliveries 1840 1839

July 1 Janv. to 31st July 1st Janv. to 31st July

China 336 2352 503 4549 Bales

Account of the stocks of China raw silk in the warehouses on the 31st August, and the deliveries compared with the same period last year.

Stock 1840 1839

China sold 1213 } bales 1566 } bales

unsold 861 } 2050 } 2503 } 2503

Deliveries 1840 1839

Aug. 1 Janv. to 31st Aug. Aug. 1 Janv. to 31st Aug.

China 233 2585 439 5258 Bales

Delivery from 1 Janv. to 31 Aug. Stock 31 Aug.

1839 1840 1839 1840

Pongee Silks 5792 3461 12943

Pongee Silk Hdkerchiefs, plain 2645 8371 4808

figured 2476 2983 7307 6131

Black Silk Hdkerchiefs 4194 4974 12759 6971

Brown Nankens 5109 3184 4863 2001

Blue do 17062 6292 11069 6095

PRICES CURRENT OF CHINA PRODUCE IN LONDON.—London, 31st August, 1840.

The London charges (with the exception of freight and insurance) including lading charges, warehouse rent, brokerage, commission, &c. may be estimated as a general rule, but varying SEE SECOND SUPPLEMENT.

which would ultimately suffer. He had said before, and he still thought, the course taken by the government could not be justified; for while he thought the faults which had been offered to British subjects by the Chinese government were unjustifiable, he felt that the complication of affairs was mainly attributable to the want of proper foresight and precaution on the part of the government. A series of proceedings had taken place which had ended in acts of violence, but these acts were not to be judged of abstractly and with reference merely to their own character, but they were to be judged at in connection with the whole of the transaction. He believed that the might have been guarded against had the government exercised a proper degree of precaution with reference to contingencies which might have been regarded as highly probable. He (Sir R. Peel) had not heard that part of the speech of his hon. friend, the member for Newark, which the noble lord had commented upon in so harsh a tone, but he felt sure that his hon. friend was actuated by no other feeling than his own strong and unconfined feeling against the course which the government, which he thought was the cause of injustice, had taken. He was not warranted by the circumstances of the case. He had not heard his hon. friend's arguments, but he certainly thought that the noble lord, in denouncing the principles which he attributed to his (Sir R. Peel's) hon. friend, the member for Newark, had himself gone a little too far; for the noble lord said, it was utterly inconsistent with either law, justice, or morality, for a nation to enforce its demand by seizing on the property of innocent individuals

Vicount Palmerston—was later persons, and the noble lord was not to be principally blame for sins that his property and their persons. The noble lord compared such a proceeding to the practice of the banditti of Italy and Spain—but how had the noble lord acted with regard to the sulphur question? Why had he issued orders for seizing the property and persons of Neapolitan subjects, so that the noble lord took the very course that he had disavowed with qualification; he seized on the *ships* and the property, and the persons of individuals who were perfectly innocent and for the purpose of selling them to the enemy, and in order to procure redress from the Neapolitan government. Did the noble lord recollect the Dutch embargo? He said that one felt himself under the necessity of seizing the property and persons of Dutch merchants, who were as innocent of the cause of dispute as he (Sir R. Peel) was because it was thought that their detention would be likely to induce a claim against the Dutch government as would disconcert that government to do just it. These instances proved that it was necessary to qualify the propositions which he had made.

Vicount Palmerston was anti-rational too, in explanation that the transactions in question related not to nations, but to individuals.

Our arrivals since our last have been—from China none. Our departures have been—for China, the Herald, Mon Deal 21st inst. Singapore, the Houghton, 1-3-89, De-19-h; Preston's Benarjee, Portsmouth 16th inst.

Postscript—448 Sept. 1861. 1810.

TRA.—Of the 2100 packages offered at public sale on the 1st instant, about 1400 were sold at the previous currency. The market has since been dull, and prices are rather lower. About 7500 packages are advertised to sail on the 8th instant, and 5000 on the 11th instant. The sale at Glasgow on the last instant was well up-spread, and about 2000 packages, out of 2000, selling at five pence, and 1s 6d for buttermilk, cornish hay, almost congenial, at 2s 3d for buttermilk blackish-leaf, rather young, Pekoe flavour. In the export descriptions of teas, the principal business has been in black, with some little green for shipment to Canada, but general demand exclusive of this, has not been of any moment. Some young hyson has been sold at 1s 6d but the same parties now require 1s 4d. The prices of hyson, gunpowder, and imperial, are a quite nominal. The "Aden" and "Susan" have arrived from China, the former bringing 1000 packages, and the latter 2000. It is expected that letters to the 4th January had just materialized. The news by this ship has not produced any material effect on the market.

The arrivals since the 31st ultimo have been—from China, the *Arien*, at Plymouth 31st; *Susan*, Leith 31st ulto. Singapore, the *Fortitude*, at Falmouth 31st ulto. The departures have been—for Singapore, the *Vanguard*, from D-al 31st ulto.

DIED—On the 30th Nov, at the Albion Hotel, Captain HANLEY E. McDONNELL, late commanding the Psyche, after a long and painful illness, much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances.
 Aug. 28. At Sussex Cottage, St. Hugh, E. Hudley, esq., of China, aged 39 years.

E. E. L. W. H. B. E. D. W. F. R. H. T. A.

| Description of Goods. | Price in Bond. | | | Unit | Remarks. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----|----|------|----------|----|------|------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | £ | s. | d. | | | £ | s. | d. | | |
| Drugs, &c. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anise-seeds, star | 5 | 0 | 0 | a | 5 | 10 | cwt. | In demand. | | |
| Camphire, China, pure dry | 0 | 0 | 0 | " | 10 | 10 | 0 | " | Sale at this reduction. | |
| China Root | 1 | 10 | 0 | " | a | 15 | 0 | " | More inquiry. | |
| Dragons' blood, fine, in reeds | 2 | 10 | 0 | " | 18 | 0 | 0 | " | } Demand for fine and lump. | |
| " drossy, lump | 2 | 10 | 0 | " | 4 | 10 | 0 | " | | |
| Galanga root | 1 | 5 | 0 | " | 2 | 10 | 0 | " | Demand for fine. | |
| Gamboge, picked, fine | 17 | 10 | 0 | " | 20 | 0 | 0 | " | } Active demand. [10s. | |
| ord. to good | 7 | 10 | 0 | " | 16 | 10 | 0 | " | | |
| Musk, pure fine Tonguin | 1 | 10 | 0 | " | 2 | 10 | 0 | oz. | Market firm—Whampoa 5s a | |
| Oil of Aniseed, | | 5 | 3 | " | | | | lb. | Dut of sale. | |
| Cassia, pale | | 8 | 6 | " | | 9 | 0 | " | In demand. | |
| Rhubarb, Dutch, cut | | 6 | 0 | " | | 7 | 0 | " | } Less demand | |
| Common | | 2 | 6 | " | | 6 | 0 | " | | |
| Soy, China, thick clear red | 0 | 16 | 0 | " | | | | gal. | | |
| Turmeric, China, sound | 1 | 5 | 0 | " | a | 10 | 0 | cwt. | Steady demand. | |
| Vermillion | | 3 | 9 | " | | 4 | 0 | " | In demand. | |
| Indroo, Manila, ord. to mid. | | 3 | 2 | " | | 0 | 0 | lb. | Prices of July sale. | |
| Mother o' Pearl Shells, China, | 2 | 15 | 0 | " | | 3 | 8 | 0 | " | |
| Prinos, Cassia Ligna | 3 | 6 | 0 | " | | 3 | 18 | 0 | cwt. | } In demand. |
| Cassia Buds | 4 | 0 | 0 | " | | 5 | 0 | 0 | " | |
| Sugar, Manila, | 1 | 0 | 0 | " | | 1 | 5 | 0 | " | |
| Siam, white | 1 | 5 | 0 | " | | 1 | 9 | 0 | " | |
| yellow | 1 | 2 | 0 | " | | 1 | 4 | 0 | " | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----|---|----|---|----------|
| Sux, China, Tealee | inferior | 21 | 6 | 22 | 6 | |
| | fair to good | 23 | 0 | 24 | | |
| | fine | 25 | 0 | 26 | 0 | |
| | very fine | 27 | 0 | | | |
| Taysam, | inferior | | | | | } none |
| | fair to good | | | | | |
| | fine | 21 | 0 | 22 | 0 | |
| | Yunfa | 21 | 0 | 25 | 0 | nominal. |
| | yellow China | 15 | 6 | 17 | 0 | none. |
| | Canton | 16 | 0 | 18 | 6 | |
| | Chinchew | 14 | 0 | 17 | 0 | |

| | £. | d. | s. | £. | d. | lb |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|------|----|----|
| T'ea, Bohea, Canton, Fokien | 2 | 0 | 0 | none | " | " |
| Congo ordinary | 2 | 2½ | " | 2 | 8 | " |
| fresh | 2 | 3 | " | " | " | " |
| mixed blackish leaf | 2 | 3½ | " | 2 | 4 | " |
| blackish leaf kind | 2 | 3½ | " | 2 | 4 | " |
| do, rather str to str | 2 | 3½ | " | 2 | 4 | " |
| blackish leaf | 2 | 4½ | " | 2 | 5 | " |
| do rather str to str | 2 | 5 | " | 2 | 7 | " |
| Pekoe kind & flavour | 2 | 6 | " | 2 | 9½ | " |
| Ning Yung | 2 | 3 | " | 2 | 4 | " |
| Souchong ordinary to good | 2 | 3 | " | 2 | 9 | " |
| fine to finest | 2 | 0 | " | 3 | 9 | " |
| Pouchong fair to good | 2 | 2 | " | 2 | 6 | " |
| Flowery Pekoe flat | 2 | 9 | " | 2 | 10 | " |
| fair to good | 3 | 0 | " | 3 | 4 | " |
| very fine and flowy | 3 | 6 | " | 4 | 8 | " |
| Bl if Pek or H. Muey | 2 | 3 | " | 2 | 8 | " |
| Ankoï, common | 2 | 2 | " | " | " | " |
| good to fine | 2 | 4 | " | 2 | 6 | " |

CHINA TRADE.—We omitted in our last report to include in the extracts from the debates in the house of commons on China affairs the speech of sir Robert Peel, who followed lord Palmerston on the 27th ult., and spoke in favor of compensation to the owners of the opium surrendered to her majesty's superintendent in China.

that the result might be embarrassing in the highest degree. With regard to the compensation due to the merchant's concern that their claims were well founded, and that they were entitled to compensation from some source, he feared that the burden of compensating them would fall on British trade and commerce. Although we might be able to find sufficient funds for the purpose, and although they might, in the first instance, be procured from the Chinese, it was the consideration of this source

[illegible]

fine fr. br. a light shower night mod fr.
 N.E. fine mod. by evg. fine fr.-br. night fine fr.
 NNE, a ENE cldy fr. br. r. cldy throughbr.
 the day, night fine fr. cldy.
 NE, NNE cldy mod. br. fine and mod. br.
 NNE, night fine mod. br.
 NE, a ENE a Easi cldy mod. br. cldy. & mod.
 br. evening cldy. br. East, night fine mod.
 North, clear, fine fr. fine w. and br. North
 night fine fr. wd. No.
 N a NW, clear fine fr. fine w. fr. br. NNN
 night fine fr. wd. No. [mod. wd. N]
 NANE clear fine fr. cldy less wd. night cldy
 NE a ENE, cldy fine fr. sunshine and cldy
 wind mod. ENE night, cldy mod. br.
 ENE a East, fine mod. br. sunshine mod. br.
 sunshine mod. br. East night w.-cldy. mod. br.
 E a ENE, fr. cldy mod. br. cldy mod. br.
 evening clear little wind night fine lt. wd.
 East, SSE & SE, fine clear mod. br. cldy
 mod. br. E. evag. cldy. lt. wd. SSE light fr. lt.

[illegible]

The "Gaiety" and the Chinese are singing to the choir
 with a 2/4 of rhythm in measured step in the
 beginning, but all eager to distinguish themselves
 in stepping in measured fashion. Also a volley of
 military calls from the band, but all the time forming
 a part of a general march, as each group marches
 to the store, the more recent bands have been
 sent to the country to look around there. It was
 the first of this kind of thing in the town since
 the Chinese with a drum and simultaneous
 march, the first of this kind of thing in the town since
 the Chinese with a drum and simultaneous
 march, the first of this kind of thing in the town since

[illegible]

H. M. S. Expected Wanderer 18. October, 1

Canton under the generalship of capt. Elliot—and it must not be forgotten that there were nearly 500 British sailors on board the ships lying in Whampoa reach—we have published (from the U. S. J. a brilliant adventure of Lieut. Michael Dwyer, r. n. in 1812; we regret we are obliged to postpone the conclusion of the adventure until next week; but the beginning, when nine British tars went ahead—having sent their boat away—to engage eighty privateer's men, shows that something racy is to follow.

We think Delta has a good opinion, but it is not so enthusiastically expressed; and the inclination of our stature would have compelled us to decline publishing Delta's letter; but he has introduced a name too long and too well known in China in the cause and pursuit of free trade, for a journal advocating the principles of free trade not to take every opportunity of bringing it to our present recollection; still there are compliments which, however well deserved, become overwhelming to their object when too zealously offered, particularly when comparisons are produced by the terms of the compliment.

The following report from Tang, the ex-governor of Canton, we believe to be authentic. The translation reads boldly to a foreigner, as the emperor only quotes the leading points of Tang's report, upon which he comments rather severely; but we consider these reprimands—particularly under present circumstances—as a *more facien de parler*. The emperor has already disgraced two of the most eminent statesmen in the empire; he will have to pursue the same stern conduct towards the present high commissioner; and how long will this course of neglect, mistrust, and discipline last?

The *corps diplomatique*, that is, the civil officers of the empire, which body constitute the government of which the emperor is the despotic head, are, to a man, utterly inimical to the English; and if the itch for negotiation—how utterly absurd is the word under the present relative positions of Great Britain and China—of our *corps diplomatique*, continues much longer, the spirit of the people will also be against us; and, as they have always despised us—that is, all foreigners—they will soon hate us for being more despicable than even they in their highest arrogance have ever thought us.

O for some good old English admiral who would consider his first duty to be "to keep foreigners from fooling us."

Report from Tang Tingching, ex-governor of Canton, governor-actual of Chekeang and Fokien.

An imperial edict has been received. Tang Tingching and Woo Hanyung have reported respecting the expenditure for defensive preparations.

Quotation from the report.

Fokien is a most important maritime province, and the most valiant soldiers should be chosen and instructed to examine and guard the important passes, and not because English barbarian ships have been hovering off the coast, did the first care of guarding arise. As for the English barbarians having presumed to capture Tingchee, it is the consequence of a minister having been dismissed for not having received the said barbarians' complaints of grievances, which excited them to the undertaking. Now the said barbarians are closely confined there, and dare not venture out to attack other places.

The emperor's remarks.

Nay, Tang and his colleagues say they have enemies in front and rear, but I don't understand what enemies they have; they say barbarians—because the distant officers of the province of Chekeang and Fokien, were un-

able—or unwilling—to forward for them a statement of their reports. I am glad they proceeded to Tingchee, and they offered up their statements, which I accept. I was rather resentful and obnoxious. Nay, I have especially despatched a great minister to proceed to Canton to examine into and settle affairs, and before long we may desist from war.

As to what Tang and his colleagues report on the disaffected and disorderly conduct of the said barbarians, I know not where they are—or have been—disobedient and disorderly; all these "undisputed" affairs have been occasioned by the bad management of the said distant officers.

I order Woo Hanyung, as usual, to rectify to select and worthily, and electricity in trust the ablest military officers of the province, that they may firmly maintain the maritime entrances. As to the expenditure of treasure and grain; I order that plans be consulted upon and devised—to prevent waste, as in washing rice; but when any proper—or necessary—disbursements are made, report the different items to me. The robust and brave sailors whose services have been engaged in the said provinces as well as the fishing boats, I order, after consultation, that they be discharged, in order to economize the expenditure as much as possible; and let the real facts be clearly reported.—Respect this.

Ten years ago the editor of this paper published the following remarks on the probability of the Chinese government ever deserting its own views of, and consequent policy regarding the opium trade.

"In the event of the trade being opened, the importation of opium would probably be a source of frequent interruptions and annoyances to the local officers. Their interference now is either avoided by the opium ships remaining outside the river, or neutralized by bribery; but make Canton a free port, or rather remove all wholesome restrictions from British shipping trading there, and the embarrassments to which the conduct of this branch would expose the interests of the general trade, would be soon apparent; and in this respect it must be remarked, that if the conduct of the Chinese government is not praiseworthy, it is scarcely blameable; it prohibits the importation of opium because its use is destructive to the energies and health of its subjects; and it has a just cause of complaint against those who violate its laws by smuggling that drug into the country; and any measure the government might deem proper to adopt either to prevent or to punish such infringement might be justifiable. Until the imperial government chooses to issue new regulations on this branch of the smuggling trade, allowing a free importation of opium into the country, the general trade of the port will always be subject to exactions and annoyances on this account. The probability of such liberal principles of reciprocity being adopted—that the Chinese shall exchange what is both to themselves and to the English a necessary of life for the most baneful of all luxurious poisons—may be viewed by the advocates of an open trade with the hopes of ignorance and inexperience; but that the Chinese government will encourage that trade which it has always denounced, and stultify itself by acting in direct opposition to the numerous edicts imperial and local issued upon it, none who know either its principles or practice can be so simple as to entertain the expectation.

The importation of opium into China in British shipping, under any other system than the present, must become a subject of regulation with the government at home and in India to preserve the general trade to Canton from the injuries it would be exposed to from the infringement of the Chinese laws on that subject.

It is not enough to allege that the venality of the local government will always be a sufficient security for its neutrality. Much depends upon individual character; and the jealousy of the imperial government once aroused, (and this will sooner or later most surely be the result of an open trade), the officers selected for the government of Canton, and the instructions issued to them—the character of the one and the nature of the other—would at once be an aware and galling, that the trade would become so fettered as to lose entirely its present degree of power, profit, and respectability; and this would be the

result of an unrestricted trade in opium, a case in which, in principle, we are wrong and the Chinese right.

It is impossible to argue how much the imperial government might yield to popular representations from European nations; but it is the practice, more than the theory of its principles of conduct to aid foreigners, that requires alteration and amendment; and an amazing revolution must take place in Chinese manners before the trade at Canton can be relieved from its difficulties and exactions."

At that time neither the government of England, nor any, the most practised, the most influential, the most far-seeing individual connected with the opium trade, or with the trade to India and China generally, did or could contemplate the vast increase in the production in India and consequent increase of importation into China; still less could the government of China have ever contemplated such increase in the importation, or that it could ever for a moment have forgotten its watchful policy, whose sole and great object is to love and feed the black-haired people, and to preserve the empire and its rule intact, free from, unconnected, uninterwoven with the affairs of foreign nations,—and by an unfortunate and indefensible burst of energy have exposed itself to retaliatory measures: but

謀事在人 成事在天

to plan affairs is with men, to perfect affairs is with heaven: 4. e.—man proposes, God disposes: and all these unlooked for, wonderful events have come to pass: the production and importation of opium have increased in an unexpected and irresistible ratio, and the emperor of China, in his paternal care for his black-haired children, has been surprised into a line of proceeding, which a few years ago he could not have thought of, and would have denied, with the vehemence of self-confidence:—"an I a dog that I should do this thing?"—as impossible: the cares of government have seduced the Chinese government into an unjustifiable and anti-national, a barbarian display of barbarous energy; and what are the results? a disruption of all foreign peaceful commercial relations, and the Chinese empire threatened with war and desolation! But, is there no balm in Gilead for this injudicious outbreak of exasperated energy? when the refractory child will not be held in terror by the rod, will not milder, tenderer means keep it in the path of duty; the measures, the probability of the adoption of which we all but ridiculed in 1830, appear, by the force of time & circumstanced, to be those of the adoption of which the safety of the empire depends in 1840; namely: "the free importation of opium into the country." The government of China not only stands acquitted before the world beyond and its own people—but is deserving of all praise for good intentions: it is the measures which its own unwise system and its separation from all other nations has seduced it into for the purpose of working out those good intentions, it is this fact, that has placed the government of China in its present false position: let it then retrace its steps, and, in the first instance, with regard to its own people: let the penal laws against dealing in or smoking opium be rescinded: let it win over its subjects to temperate habits by examples, not by the slavish terror of cruel laws: such an alteration in its measures would evince a real paternity of feeling for the millions confided to its charge: it has drawn the bow too hard, and the string is near breaking: let it relax in time ere the string breaks and the bow is useless—when government and people will fall together.

We may probably continue our advice to the Chinese government in following numbers.

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum \$15 payable quarterly.
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Register Per Annum \$12 payable quarterly.
Do. 3 months 3 do. in advance.
Do. 6 months 6 do. in advance.
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In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. \$5.
Advertisements, each insertion 1.
For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
Do. continued for 3 months \$5.
For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.

VOL. 13. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22ND & 29TH, 1840. NOS. 51 & 52.

FOR LONDON, DUE 7.
THE new A. J. BROWN TOMATIN.
Captain WINGATE, will be despatched
on the 25 inst. For freight apply to
JAMIESON & HOW.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE MAULMAIN, Captain GUY, will
have quick despatch. For freight
apply to
HEERSEHOFF RUSTOMJEE.
Macao 15th December, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.
THE new bark CITY OF DERRY.
45 tons, Captain H. E. RUMBLE, will
have early dispatch. For freight apply to
Macao 7th Dec. 1840. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE fast sailing ship ASIA, Captain
J. H. PABERT, will leave early of this
month. For freight apply to
FRANZ JAMSETJEE.
Dec 4th 1840.

FOR CHARTER.
THE Schooner "PICKWICK" ap-
ply to
C. HUGHESDON.
Macao, 7th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.
THE Fast sailing Clipper JANE, Capt.
GAMMON. Offers will be received
for JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 11th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.
THE Fast sailing Schooner GOVERN-
OR BOHARTY. Offers will be received
for JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 14th December, 1840.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published on
or before January 1, proximo, an *Anglo-Chinese*
Kalendar for 1841—on a single sheet per sheet \$1
—Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.—
The undersigned, will receive cash bills of the
above description on complete Sets on very moderate
terms.
M. LAMULETA.
Macao, 11th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.—An Invoice of superior *Best Deer* in
bottles, *Gin, Brandy, Tar, Pitch, Ropes*, &c. of
Turkish, a few *Iron Guns* of steel, *Rifles*, small
Chains and Arrows, and one Chain Cable of 14 inch,
300 fathoms. Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 16th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.
AT the instance of the undersigned, the following
at a just and low price the *Lynn & Lonsdale*.
BRANDY in wood.
HANDS in *Wine*, *Whisky*, and *Butter*.
PAIR *HANDS* *New* *Pork* in barrel,
India *Rice* in *Tins*,
IRON in *pieces*,
CANTON and *DOCK*,
SEALING and *HOPING* *TOWNS*,
and a *large* assortment of *preserved* *provisions*, *con-*
sisting of *SOUP*, *SALAD*, *VEGETABLES*, *STEWES*, *HAMS*,
&c. &c.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived from Manila; *Rice*, *Salt*,
BEANS, *SUGAR*, *SPICES*, *INDIGO*, *SMITH* *Manila* *Shampoo*
of different *Yields*, *Flour*, *Dutch* *CORAN*, *RABBIT*,
SOAP in *tin*, *INDIGO*, *COFFEE*, *SUGAR*, *CANDLES* in *tin*,
IRON, *SHOES*, *WINE* in *tin*, *INDIGO*, *SMITH* *Manila* *Shampoo*
of different *Yields*, *Flour*, *Dutch* *CORAN*, *RABBIT*,
SOAP in *tin*, *INDIGO*, *COFFEE*, *SUGAR*, *CANDLES* in *tin*,
IRON, *SHOES*, *WINE* in *tin*, *INDIGO*, *SMITH* *Manila* *Shampoo*
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SOAP in *tin*, *INDIGO*, *COFFEE*, *SUGAR*, *CANDLES* in *tin*,
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SOAP in *tin*, *INDIGO*, *COFFEE*, *SUGAR*, *CANDLES* in *tin*,
IRON

beetle, the companion producing the most horrible noise." Mr. Byrne and the singer of his song were shortly returned to the service of their country—General Goudreau requesting to keep the gift of this officer's sword (the blade had been broken in defying himself) in the name of the nation, as a memento of so daring an attempt and so brave a defence.

FORMOS EXTRACTS.

The Puppet Show and the Post-covers.

"Ladies and gentlemen,—and you, my very pretty little dears,—here you will see the whole allegorical and pictorial history of her most gracious majesty's post-covers—and all for the low charge of *one penny*. For the accommodation of the short-sighted the figures are magnified beyond the natural size, and the history of the same humbly adapted to the very lowest comprehension. The post covers, ladies and gentlemen—only *one penny*, don't breathe upon the glasses!"

"Ye faithful, quit extraordinary" enters an old gentleman in a faded apple green coat, yellow waistcoat, and drab breeches and gaiters—"a beautiful work," he exclaims, as with eye intent at the lens of a showman's box, and quite unconscious that he is rubbing his elbows between a baker and chimney sweep, he gazes on the magnificent government work of art and listens, with gaping ears, to the revelations of the master of the show, who, with extraordinary sagacity, thus interprets the hieroglyphics of the treasury.

"Look directly to the centre, and you will perceive the figure of Britannia with her shield upon her knee. She has just put on a cover of postmen with the wings of wild geese; naked in the picture, but there, you will perceive, clothed for the Ladies. One of the postmen, you observe, is making for the ear of a camel on the left, having, doubtless, a letter of importance to deliver to that sagacious animal."

"At the foot of Britannia is the British lion, looking as mild as if suckled upon a's milk, and having not so much as a growl in the whole inside of him. His front paws is benevolently put out of sight, and his terrible hind legs as limp as a thread paper!"

"The group on the immediate right is considered by Mr. Hume to be very beautiful. Observe that gentleman, without buttons on his coat, shaking hands with a wild Indian. That is the portrait of Mr. Pease, the Quaker, as he appeared after his first motion in the house of commons."

"The red Indian as holds Mr. Pease, is the famous chief cut and come again of the Solikak tribe. He and the other wild men are making a bargain with the whites for gun and powder, for which the savages are to give only their skins. Mr. Pease seems to say that all orders must be post paid."

"You will observe a dog standing very respectful among the legs of the Indians. He was taken when a puppy from the wife of a general officer in the first American battles; was suckled by a squaw, and is therefore tenderly attached to the split-skinned. A close observer may perceive that the dog has his own opinions of the quakers."

"On the extreme right is a majestic man in a broad hat, talking to him self, and, as it appears, much delighted with the conversation. Name not known."

"In the centre a woman, with a baby at her breast, supplies a beautiful allegory, which I will not insult your capacities to attempt to describe. Only the back part of the baby is seen, but that is from life."

"A naked Indian that sits, and seemingly says nothing is a most important figure. You will perceive that his arm is affectionately encircled by his knee; by which the artist infers that *all is as bright as his day*."

"A man talking one cock, and one man

hammering at another—making much noise and doing little work—are portents of the parliament to be applied according to the politics of the beholders."

"A most ungracious tree—said to be a portrait of the tree of knowledge—springs from the centre of the group as meaning to shadow forth the blessings of the penny postage."

"Your polite attention is now requested to the group on the left. In the front is a gentleman on his knees, writing. Do you see him? That is a fancy portrait of Lord Palmerston, writing a 'communication' to the innocent huge metochens in the distance—known by their long tails—and at the moment, selling a list of fine Peking to an English trader. The men of war, still further in the distance, are sailing for Canton."

"Now particularly observe the man with a heavy load upon his shoulder at the back of his lordship. That is a portrait of the chancellor of the exchequer, taken at the happy moment when shaking up his budget. You see that he is about to get the load upon the back of the elephant in front. Now, particularly mark the eye of the elephant as it is cast back upon the chancellor; being as to say, *'what the dickens is he going to put upon me now?'* This second elephant evidently shares in the curiosity of his companion."

"Observe that gentlemen in earnest conversation with another gentleman, between these phantasms, and before the emels. They are talking of the war in China, and other subjects of polite society."

"At the extreme back to the right is a Laplander in his sledges, drawn by a stag. He is on his journey to ship a cargo of ice, having received a large order from Messrs. Gunter, by penny post, for that commodity."

"You are now earnestly requested to consider what has been happily called the domestic parts of this wonderful composition. Observe the group at the right-hand lower corner. A wife is reading a letter in confidence to a female friend—a letter from an absent husband, desiring the partner of his bosom to have prepared for his arrival by the late train hot-lamb chops and a dish of sparrow-grass. A little girl (their pledge of mutual love) is eagerly struggling for the letter."

"Now look to the opposite corner. There is the portrait of a vegetable old lady of the name of Smith. She is bedridden, ladies and gentlemen, and is listening to a letter read by her niece. Mark the figure of Mrs. Smith. She is looking all sorts of gratitude, and her two hands are clasped. The letter is from her grandson John Smith, reported to have been hanged for burglary and murder; whereas that letter, just received by the penny post, assures the delighted parent that her grandchild is transported for life, for robbing on the highway, with the minor offence of sitting an attorney's nose."

"And that ladies and gentlemen, and my very pretty little dears, concludes the whole of the allegorical history of the covers of the penny post. *First Regina*, no money is a need."

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

Social and Domestic Life.

(Continued from No. 42 page 271.)

At school, education is deemed complete. The boy, at an early age, enters his place in society. He is instructed in Japanese religion and takes his first lessons in the use of the sword. He is then sent to the university, where he receives a liberal education. Upon every occasion of important rank, and held in Japan, where the working classes appear to hold office, the place was left to a woman. Yet if it only so, an unbecoming scene was presented, that is, a change

his designation, an official education may bear the same sense with his chief, so that, without a new individual is appointed to a high post, every man under him who chance to be his successor must have received the same new designation. The system of changing the name with the post, extends even to the army, and occasions great perplexity to the soldiery of Japan's history, whose military education is requisite to train, for instance, the postmen of an emperor through all his varying appellations.

Marriage is contracted early; but as a social alliance is held to be strictly disorganical, persons of the middle classes of society are not unduly advanced to the necessity of marrying, like pawns, those whom they have never seen. Thus the treasure of Nagai, of whom it is not so high as to require the detention of his family at Yedo, has no precise equal in the place; consequently, his children cannot ally themselves with the same people in the town, their acquaintances and relations, but he must provide them with a family out of the families of men of his own rank in disquietude or poverty.

With a few such obstacles, presents, the custom of true love, from running, "smoking," and a youth has had his selections upon a matter of suitable condition, he detests his passion by affixing a branch of a certain shrub (the sakaki tree) to the house of the damsel's parents. If the branch is accepted, the match is rejected; if it is rejected, as is the letter, and if the young lady wishes to express her refusal, she forthwith places her teeth in the bark of the tree, and her blood mingles with the wedding hall have been a family celebration. When the branch is accepted, in the case of the parents have agreed to unite their children, in the other, a very small number of male friends of the bridegroom, and many female friends of the bride, are appointed as marriage brokers. These persons discuss and arrange the terms of the marriage contract; and when they have agreed upon these, they carefully select two auspicious days: the first for an interview between the affianced pair, the second for the wedding.

At this stage of the proceedings the bridegroom sends presents, as costly as he may wish, after, in the bride, which he immediately offers to her parents in acknowledgment of their kindness in her infancy, and of the pains bestowed upon her education. Thus, although a Japanese lady is not subject to the usual and total degradation of being purchased by her father by her husband, a handsome daughter is still considered as rather an addition than otherwise to the fortune of the family. The bride is not, however, transferred quietly to her future home. Besides sending a few trifles to the bridegroom, in return for his magnificent gifts, the parents of the bride, after ceremoniously burning their daughter's childish toys, in token of her change of condition, provide her a handsome trousseau, and before upon her many articles of home-hold furniture—of the word "many" can apply to articles of furniture, where the bridegroom's parents have answered the parents of the bride, tables, sofas, and bedsteads. These given on the occasion in question always include a spinning wheel, a loom, and the culinary implements requisite in a Japanese kitchen. The whole of this bride, a culpat in a conveyer of great state to the bridegroom's house, on the wedding-day, and there exhibited.

With respect to the marriage ceremony, little difficulty is created by Tsubaki's intimation, that no religious accommodation takes place; but it is easy to imagine that, in such a country as Japan, especially, a foreigner, even the head of the factory, should have been often invited to the formal ceremonies with which the bride is installed in her new home, without, yet witnessing, or even hearing of, the earlier religious celebration. In fact, Meiji distinctly states, that marriage, although a mere civil contract, is consecrated by a priest. Fyche adds, that it must be registered in the temple to which the young couple belong; and from the Swedish traveller of the last century, Thunberg, we have a description of the religious solemnities. This appears to consist in the prayers and benedictions of the priests, accompanied by a formal kindling of bride, which, the bride's from his altar, the bridegroom's from his; after which, the pair are pronounced man and wife.

But the business of the day by no means terminates with this declaration. The bride is attired in white, to signify her purity, and covered from head to foot with a white veil. This veil is her destined shroud, which is a request of the moment of exchanging a paternal for a conjugal home, in token that the bride is therefore dead to her own family, belonging wholly to the husband, to whom she is about to be delivered up. In this garb she is seated in a palanquin of the higher class, and carried forth, escorted by the marriage-men, all in their dress of ceremony, the women in the most elegant, gold-laced robes. The procession parades through the greater part of the town, affording an exceedingly pretty spectacle.

[To be continued.]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

DECEMBER 22ND & 29TH, 1840.

LATEST DATE.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| England | 4th Sept. | Singapore | 20th Nov. |
| U. States | 18th Aug. | Java | 2nd Oct. |
| Calcutta | 21st Oct. | Manila | 6th Dec. |
| Batavia | 15th Oct. | Austral Asia | 2nd Oct. |
| China | | Shanghai | 20th Nov. |

ARRIVED FROM

- Dec. — DRAKSHON, (Sp.) *Mate*, Manila.
 14. O'NEILL, *Hull*, Singapore.
 14. H. M. S. *Stirling*, G. E. *Belcher*, *com-*
mander, Manila and Singapore.
 14. LOWELL, (U. S.) —, Manila & Liverpool.
 15. IRAN, *McCulloch*, Sydney.
 15. ST. GEORGE, *Wright*, London.
 15. BROWN, *Pickett*, Singapore.
 17. H. M. S. *Stirling*, G. E. *Belcher*, *com-*
mander, Manila and Singapore.
 17. GUNTER, *Sanchez*, Manila.
 20. HARRISON, *Peddon*, Singapore and Calcutta.
 21. WASHINGTON, *Sanchez*, Bombay & Sing.
 21. MILLER, *James*, Sydney.
 21. UMAN, (Port.) *Remedios*, Singapore.
 25. STON, (Dan.) *Bard*, Chusan.
 26. SCOTT, *Carthage*, Chusan.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Orizaba*, (omitted last week)
 E. Delano, T. H. Nye, *com.* Per *Oswell*, John Dent,
 W. Fryer, *com.* Per *Belcher*, Per *Belcher*, Per *Belcher*,
 Christopher Pearson, Per *Belcher*, John Lyall, *com.*
 Per *Stirling*, W. S. Boyd, D. Jardine, R. Gully and
 W. Varnham, *Eggs*. Per *Stirling*, R. Strachan, *Eggs*.

SAILED FOR

- Dec. 10. *Warrick* (U. S.) *Benson*, Singapore.
 16. *Contra*, (Sp.) *Pardo*, Manila.
 17. *John*, *Smith*, Manila and Bombay.
 27. *City of Denver*, *Roberts*, Sing. & Calcutta.
 — *Currier*, *Cowley*, *Compt.*, Sing. & B.
 28. *Anna*, *Farwell*, Sing. and Bombay.
 30. *Hood*, *Bayley*, Sing. and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Per *City of Denver*, T. Fox and
 J. How, *Eggs*.

UNDER DESPATCH.

TO-MORROW.—*City of Denver*, for Singapore
 and Calcutta. *CHRISTIE*, *Cowley*, for Singapore
 and Bombay. *ESPERANZA*, (Port.) for Singapore and
 Goa.

The French Frigate *MAGISTER*, has been totally lost
 on the Bombay shore—crew saved by the *Clifford*,
Mysore, &c.

VESSELS LOADING.

- For England.—*Tonin*, *Prima Donna*.
 For London.—*Tonin*.
 For Calcutta.—*Tonin*, *Jane*, *Synd Khan*, *Bengal*
Packet.
 For Bombay.—*Asia*, *Anisade* (Port.), *Brigand*.
 For the Straits.—*Angelic* (Port.).
 For Batavia &c.—*Indiana* (Port.), *Las* (Port.), *Tran-*
quillidade (Port.), *Providencia* (Port.).
 For Manila.—*Good Success*.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.

American.—*Kocineko*, Panama.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

- From London.—*Transports*, *Postmice*, *Bonajee*, *Pal-*
myra, *Prince George*, and *Berretto*
Junior, with bread and provisions.
 From Liverpool.—*Cheetham*, *Cheetham*.
 From do. via Singapore.—*Clifford*, *Bella Marina*.
 From do. via Manila.—*Lowell*.
 From Calcutta.—*Earl of Clare*, *Kingston*, *Julius*
Cabner, *Lenny*, *Dartmouth*, *Westbrook*.
 From Madras.—*Reliance*, *Castle Henty*, *Latin*.
 From Singapore.—*Ellen*, *Chieftain*, *Virginia*, *Francis*
Smith, *Elizabeth*, *Agnes*, *Ullman*
 (Port.), *Mormonde* (Port.).
 From Lisbon.—*Ativa* (Port.), *Vigilante* (Port.).
 H. M. S. Expected.—*Wanderer* 18. *Orestes* 16.

List of H. M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

- Well-slay 74 *Commodore*
 St. J. J. G. *Brunt*,
commander in chief.
 Capt. T. *Maitland*.
 Melville 74 *capt.* the hon.
 R. S. *Donnan*.
 Bismark 74 *capt.* Sir H. P.
Northam.
 Rhoads 44 *capt.* P. *Boore*.
 Duval 44 *capt.* H. *Smith*.
 Allivier 28 *capt.* *Kuper*.
 Jupiter (50 armed on duty as troop ship) *capt.* *Falton*.
 Battleship (Troop Ship) *captain* *Bodie*.
 H. C. *armed steamers*.

Andromeda *captain* *Robert*. *Debarge* *captain* *Diby*.
Enterprise, *captain* *West*. *Nemesis*, *captain* *W. H. Hall*.
Queen, *captain* *Ward*.

List of H. M. ships and vessels of war off the mouth
 of the *Pekin*—*Parvicer*, commonly called the *Buen*
Tigre. *Buen* on 15, 1840.

- Well-slay 74 *Calliope* 20
 Bismark 24 *Hyacinth* 20
 Melville 71 *M. ste* 20
 Duval 44 *Calliope* 18

H. C. *armed steamers*.
Enterprise *captain* *Robert*. *Debarge* *captain* *Diby*.
Enterprise, *captain* *West*. *Nemesis*, *captain* *W. H. Hall*.
Queen, *captain* *Ward*.

Enterprise *captain* *Robert*. *Debarge* *captain* *Diby*.
Enterprise, *captain* *West*. *Nemesis*, *captain* *W. H. Hall*.
Queen, *captain* *Ward*.

In attempting to recover lost time, if it
 ever can be recovered—we have to draw the
 particular attention of the foreign community
 to the narrative of Mr. Vincent Stanton,
 whose seizure and captivity has been for so
 many months a subject of general interest.

It is our own fault that this narrative has
 not been published before.

That this gentleman has not suffered so
 much as we had all feared, must be a subject
 of the greatest satisfaction to us all; and the
 relation of his incarceration is given with
 such gentle and generous feeling towards
 his captors and jailers as might be expected
 from a theological student in Oxford uni-
 versity under the discipline of the church of
 England.

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were prepared; an account was required of the
 taking of Chusan—appealing thus the Canton
 government had received accounts from two
 sources, the Ma-o papers and the brethren
 at Ningpo, as we might expect, and coming well;
 neither more important collisions on the
 coast; the particulars of the English force at
 that time arrived; resources of England; and
 our estimation of the Chinese navy; number of
 English residents in Manan, their objects, the
 present state of the trade, &c.

On some points I was not accurately informed,
 as with regard to the merchant shipping, trade,
 &c., and said so. On other points few answers
 were given, but detached altogether from feel-
 ings of hostility, I took pains to convince these
 Chinese magistrates that I really possessed good
 will towards their nation. Also care was taken
 to avoid all appearance of disposition to har-
 barian, &c., &c., in instances of this, and its
 effect—I considered it proper and more clearly
 pointed to have before my examiners. I was
 only allowed to do so during my first examina-
 tion, and when first brought before the new Vic-
 roy. On all other occasions when the motion
 was made, it was politely prevented, and the
 third time that I was brought up, a chair was
 provided, I would here mention that throughout
 further than such confinement as was considered
 necessary to prevent attempts to escape or de-
 grade violence, I experienced an ill-treatment.
 On the contrary the greatest consideration and
 respect were shown by all from the highest to
 the lowest of those at different times about me.
 I cannot forbear to mention one instance of
 feeling. Of the men who took me there was
 one apparently less movable than the rest. It
 was soon however perceived to be merely in ap-
 pearance—the man was of a sombre cast, and
 may not often have smiled in his life; he soon
 began to watch his captive with the deepest
 interest. That man when delivering me in
 charge on the evening of the second day to others
 who might be less kindly, earnestly pressed me
 to accept some cash from his slender means,
 which might, he said, procure some little com-
 forts he had, will permitted himself seen sup-
 plied.

After the first regular examination, in the
 evening of the 7th of August, a respite of an
 hour was given; the next hour was occupied in
 cross-questioning, my friends then standing, and soon
 after this was satisfactorily undergone, it was
 decided that the youthful foreigner should be
 committed to the great prison of the Nanhue
 district. This I entered at nine or ten o'clock
 the same night and there remained until the
 evening of December the 10th. Immediately a
 chain, allowing of only a short step, was fasten-
 ed by iron rings above my ankles, and to this
 were added manacles to my wrists and a chain
 to my neck, whenever about to be brought
 before a magistrate. All this is customary with
 Chinese prisoners.

In the room, sign of the inferior
 officers of the prison, one of whom was
 exchanged next day for a linguist, who did the
 part of interpreter. The Hong merchants
 were charged with providing clothes, food,
 &c., &c. My fellow prisoners were per-
 mitted to lend Chinese books, but nothing from
 without could find entrance until after the late
 Vicero's degradation, when a Bible and Prayer
 book were kindly sent me, as also constant
 supplies of food and clothing, by the American
 gentlemen resident in Canton. To them I wish
 to express my heartfelt gratitude. Until
 liberated, I was kept in almost total ignorance
 as to what was passing without, being for three
 months under the belief that my friends at Macao
 supposed me to have been drowned.

On the 10th of August, and on two other
 occasions, enquiries from the Vicero, through
 his deputy or others, were continued.
 Among the subjects brought forward, the
 following seem the most interesting.
 The Geography of Europe, Asia and Africa
 was fully canvassed. At one time I could fancy
 the adventurous commissioners giving orders
 to the Hong merchants for a fleet of junks to
 coast between rocks and round headlands from
 China to London, with an imperial embassy to
 Her Britannic Majesty on board. Of course the
 captive appeared on being prompted in the
 obscure post of pilot in the imperial service.

By noon they were satisfied of the truth of
 my statements, and the great body of mandarins
 dispersed; after this, too, nothing more was
 seen of other appearances which had led me to
 expect, as I have since been informed by con-
 siderable authority had been intended, that my
 life would have been taken on that day.
 About five in the afternoon I underwent a
 new regular examination before the prefect of
 the city, a degraded officer from the Vicero, and
 a few of the deputy questioning from written
 questions. The questions previously asked

At another time he was to be the guide of the great ambassadors through central Asia and Europe, a more desirable task in some degree. Either would have provided some little time for delay. However it was soon apparent that the voyage had been somewhat troubled about their western frontier. The time in which Chinese factories can be reached from England, the geographical and political relations of England and Russia, the countries between them, and betwixt Russia and India, my examiners were very particular about. That was evidently their main concern, though it was amusing to see the way in which mention of it was avoided, and questions asked about the countries near it. It is remarkable that nothing was said about the southern frontier and dangers from our Indian possessions; we may conclude the more surely that they are wise awake there.

On some subjects they had exaggerated notions; a Chinese examinee does not generally trouble himself on such occasions, and a little opinionless is a good effect. His excellency had supposed that along with Herat the whole of Persia had become subject to Britain, and was pleased to be corrected.

Translations of parts of M'ken's Cyclopaedia of Geography, which it is well known have been made in Canton, were on the table, and with these my disposition was compared.

The moving Liu wanted instruction in the principle of the steam engine. All present seemed to comprehend it, and took much interest. One other mandarin, sent afterwards to my quarters for a repetition of the lesson. The action of the piston rod was very bad, a fault of an ordinary engine, about which moreover I should myself have had some trouble, more if I had been left to instruct Chinese blacksmiths in the way of making it, would have puzzled even Liu's piercing eyes. Such an impudent speech of course could not be addressed to such dignity, and the main and piston rods were connected in more simple fashion than might have entered the smiles of an experienced engineer, to be put in practice, or rather attempted, I could fancy, for the first time by the great innovator of Chinese custom.

You well know that your paper is read in the governor's palace; none published after my move from Macao were shown me, but in an extra published a few days before there was a long extract from the Spectator far beyond the comprehension of the learned interpreter; the foreigner's aid was called in. A mandarin "must" ask not only the meaning of sentences but to be sure of coming at the truth, of every word, and thus I worked on my way. The Chinese haven't words in their language, or ideas in their minds to represent the situation and objects of a speaker in the British parliament, and you would have been amused at the circumlocutions and laying of groundwork called for at every step. In about half an hour we had fairly finished the first paragraph of three lines and a half. I was not altogether sorry to find my friends by this time tired, and the informant being very communicative and willing to proceed, they took his word that the whole mysterious piece was of the same nature and dismissed him.

The most interesting of all, upon which my assistance was required, was the case of the French missionary and his Chinese companion taken in October endeavouring to proceed up the river of Canton.

There were besides in the same prison with myself a Lascar and a Macao Caffre. The former had run away from his ship, and was seized on Lintin or an island near it in July. In prison he was well taken care of at the charge of the Consular honore.

The Caffre had been taken at Heangshan in a Chinese dress. He was treated in all respects as a Chinese prisoner.

On Thursday, December the 10th, I was brought before Keshen, from him received every expression of sympathy and favour, and was relieved from my chains and irons.

Having spent the night at the palace, in the morning I took leave of Canton accompanied by two officers and in a chair as handsome as their own, to the great honor, no doubt, of any of the old school, who may have witnessed the departure.

The next morning, December the 12th, I accompanied the sides of H.M. ship Wellington, and

moderate air J. J. G. Banner, and was received most kindly by himself and captain Elliot, by whom I was assured of what I had been told by Keshen himself, that my liberation had been in consequence of particular application, and I understood unconsciously. I cannot sufficiently express my sentiments of gratitude to these gentlemen and to captain Smith and others.

My dear Sir, I had for a moment stop. I had felt delicate about expressing a Christian's feelings unreservedly, or rather a difficulty about the manner of expressing them in a secular publication. I would have thought it may be not fully successful, to say what I say with judgment.

I would acknowledge then this prominently the good hand of my all powerful and ever gracious God round me for good, throughout my apparently evil-on-captivity.

Again, I have lately been on the threshold of Eternity. For thirty hours, three scented little prospect of again meeting in Macao the friends whom I love, as I have been permitted to do this day. The instruments and stepping stones to death were continually before my eyes, on the morning of the 7th of August I heard what I thought at the time was my death-warrant read; and a few hurried strides would have placed me within the portals. If I say that I was happy in this situation, and it seems intrusion, hear with me. Some of your readers had heard me express such hopes as these, or principles and knowledge that a failure then would have proved insupportable and imaginary. I remembered them at that hour; the immortal souls of those for whom I had concern were seen, the future becoming present, in the valley of death. But some seemed to tremble, fearfully did they tremble yes, I saw some burst, before their turn, with the swellings of despair. Oh, if any would take a word from one who has but just left such a scene, who has experienced in his own heart peace, even joy, before the once dismal throne of the king of Terrors, whose name has shrunk from the headman's sword, and been silenced to a calm as heaven for his eternal dwelling place was opened to his view; if any will believe a report from such an one, my friends, my fellows, call not the man an enemy who can use you a momentary pain, but talk now of a more convenient season, and that day find you unwearied.

But I must not here say so much. In concluding I would again endeavour to express my feelings of gratitude for the concern and kindness which have been elicited. I believe I shall associate with my return to Macao in December, 1840, every kindness that it may be my happy lot to meet with to the end of my life, and desire to continue in sincerity.

VINCENT STANTON.

Regulations to be strictly attended to by Mr. Hooker's clerk entrusted with the care of the Post-Office.

1st.—No one on any account is to be allowed to enter the room which is exclusively set aside for a Post Office, except the clerk entrusted with the charge of it.

2nd.—When any mail to the address of the Post master is received, all the letters and papers, or small packages contained therein are to be counted, and should the numbers of these agreed with the numbers specified in the certificate attached to each of these mails, the certificate is to be signed; should the numbers, however, not agree with those specified in the certificate, it is to be noted in the margin, and not signed.

3rd.—When letters are sent on at Macao for the purpose of being sent to other places, a certificate is to accompany them specifying the number of letters, papers, or packets the mail may contain. Letters, however, in direct to England, may not be made up, but the letter simply forwarded to the consignee of the first vessel sailing to England.

4th.—All letters addressed to the Post Office at Macao, from any of the Chinese expeditions, are to be forwarded to the Post Office at Canton, as opportunities occur; but they are always to be put under cover in the Post master's of the Port they are sent to. Those intended to go overboard to England will also be sent by the first opportunity under cover to the Post master at Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, according to whichever of these ports the vessel first sailing from hence, is bound. All these mails are to be accompanied by "Chinese expeditions."

5th.—In the sorting of the letters, all those to any one ship are to be put together and addressed to the "Port of the name," being accompanied by a certificate requesting the carrier to deliver it in the Post Office, signed by the Post master.

6th.—All letters to any one expedition are to be put together and addressed to the "Port of that expedition." The only exception to this rule is when contrary directions have been received at the Post Office from the authorities

at Canton.

7th.—All these separate packages to any of the military at Canton, are to be sent to a box, and addressed to H. E. the governor of China. All these a parcel number and any of the name of the military are to be put into a box and addressed to the military naval office in command of the squadron at Canton.

8th.—A register is to be kept in the office into which it is to be entered, the number of the mails received, where they are sent. The number of letters to be carried, and there is to be a column for remarks. In entering in mails or off they are also to be registered. The number of mails sent, and where they are to be carried, and there is to be a column for remarks.

ALLEGED INJURY TO THE BRITISH FLAG—NOTICE FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

"His excellency the governor orders, this public notice to be issued for the purpose of stating that he finds himself compelled to prohibit all communication between the French ships of war now in the port and the colony, except in what may be requisite for the public service of his majesty's Louis Philippe. All persons are consequently forbidden going on board either of the two vessels, unless it be for public service, or with proper permission."

"His excellency the governor has been obliged to have recourse to this rigorous measure, inasmuch as the officer of the French ships has obstinately refused to make public demonstration in the usual naval manner, as a proof that there was no flag on board, but that a successful manner in which the British colours were hoisted on board the French ships the French on Saturday the 11th instant, notwithstanding the above order, has given a statement in writing to that effect."

GUYARD F. BICK, Colonial Secretary.

"Colonial Secretary's office, Port Louis,

September, 18, 1839."

On the evening of the 18th, the *Thymis* was on in state. N. Tinnah, the commander of the *Isere*, was arrested by a sentinel as he was returning to his vessel, which he had quitted at noon; when he was on board of the prohibition of all communication with the island. The commander of the *Isere*, being taken to the guard house, informed upon being considered as a prisoner of war, and taking of his sword gave it into the hands of the Major in command. Early on the following morning he was permitted to return to his vessel. On the day before the governor had published the following order of the day, in testimony of his proceedings.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Head-quarters, Port Louis, Sept. 17.

"His excellency the governor and commander in chief publishes, for the information of the garrison, the following general order of correspondence with the officer commanding the French ships of war now in harbor, relative to an insult to the British flag supposed to have been made by one of them."

"The governor and commander in chief demanded two things from the senior officer of the French regatta."

"1. A statement in writing that he had no intention whatever of insulting the British flag by the manner in which the French colors were hoisted on board the *Isere* on the 11th instant."

"2. That, as a demonstration of the above, the *Union Jack* should be hoisted at the foremast of the French ships of war."

"The first of these demands was granted in the most satisfactory manner."

"The second was refused, on the plea that it would be an acknowledgment that a violation was due for an offence which, according to the French commander had not been committed. But he proposed to show, when the *Isere* should sail at the end of the week, his respect for the British flag by firing a royal salute, and hoisting at the same time the *Union Jack* at the foremast, on condition that his salute should be returned by the battery of the garrison."

"His excellency the governor, in his conviction of the zeal and courage of the *English troops*, is well aware that this result might have been obtained by force, though not without considerably bloodshed, and after all this would not have been an acknowledgment on the part of the French, and might have been considered by the whole world as an unwarrantable attack on two ships, belonging to a friendly nation, in the waters of our port, surrounded by troops and batteries."

"In consequence of this consideration, and the positive statement in writing that there was no intention to insult, the governor does not think he could justify himself in the use of force, and his government will be to have recourse to military force as a measure."

"All communication between the French ships and the shore is prohibited, and the affair will be decided by the governments of Great Britain and of France."

(Signed) WILLIAM STUBBS.

"Colonel, Deputy Quarter-Master-General."

Printed and Published at the
Canton Register Office.